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VOL. 17



NO. 65

The Harvard Graduates' Magazine

William Roscoe Thayer, William Richards Castle,
Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe, Arthur Stanwood ...

THE
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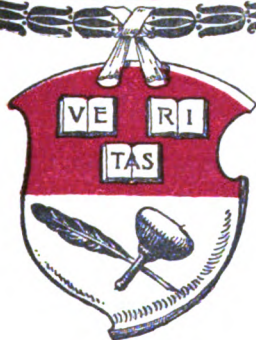
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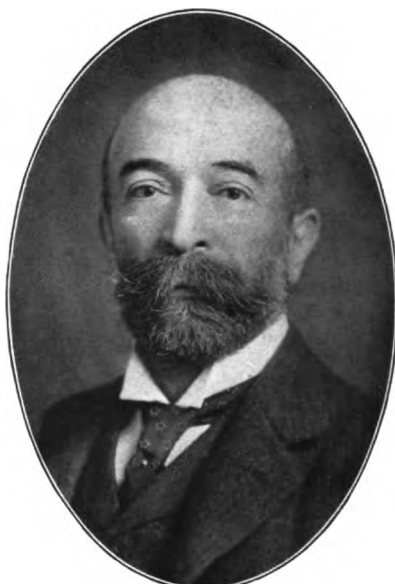
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"OUT WEST"

A GROUP OF HARVARD EDITORS

THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

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ON SHAKESPEARE,¹

"OR, WHAT YOU WILL"

WILL you permit me to say a few words of a nature purely personal? I know it is not in good taste, but, nevertheless, I beg your indulgence. It is supposed that I now appear before you to deliver an Oration. Do you realize what a paralyzing word "Oration" is? Think how brilliant orations stud, like jewels, not only the pathway of the Phi Beta Kappa, but also that of civilization, far back into Greece and Rome. And to deliver an oration, there must be an orator. I am no orator, but merely a humble student; and am I to be dragged from my dusty corners and beloved cobwebs, to deliver an oration? I cannot bring my tongue to such a pace. No "Oration" will you hear from me to-day. If you will permit, I will only speak right on and tell you that which you yourselves do know, and consider you simply as a gathering of friends, met charitably to listen to the maunderings of an old man, who has been enticed hither by the venerable apothegm that "Philosophy is the guide of life." Ay, it may be so, but it does not guide us at all seasons. When Friar Lawrence offers philosophy as a comfort, the despairing Romeo cries: "Hang up philosophy! It helps not, it prevails not."

Permit me, therefore, to hang up Philosophy, and be this hour dedicate, in a humble way, to the works and words of him who bears the "greatest name in our literature,—the greatest name in all literature."

¹ Oration delivered in Sanders Theatre, June 25, 1908, before the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

I'll not vex your ears with any eulogy of my own in praise of Shakespeare, — nor shall I attempt a subtle analysis of any of Shakespeare's characters. My highest guerdon will be, that hereafter, when recalling this occasion, you shall swear, a pleasanter hour ne'er was — *wasted* there.

Let me begin then with assuming the truth of Dryden's assertion that "of all poets, Shakespeare had the largest and most comprehensive soul." And, next, that his knowledge of human nature is infinite and supreme. His arrangement of scenes, his archaic words, his obscure expressions, his anachronisms, his ill-timed levity, his verbal conceits, all have been criticised at one time or another, and condemned; but his knowledge of human nature, with all its springs of action and of emotion, has never been questioned. Dr. Johnson goes so far as boldly to assert that Shakespeare "has not only shown human nature as it acts in real exigencies, but as it would be found to act in trials to which it cannot be exposed." Ridicule has been cast on this hyperbole, but did not the critics forget that the venerable and superstitious lexicographer had possibly in mind the Ghost of Hamlet's father? Few things could be to his nerves more sedative than an assurance that to such an apparition his own share of human nature could never be exposed. Even to such a monster as Caliban, Shakespeare imparted so much of human nature as to make him appear at least possible. By the way, did it ever occur to you to wonder why this misshapen, abhorred slave speaks in rhythm, a privilege which Shakespeare does not, in general, accord even to well-behaved servants or country-folk? There is no character in the play whose words fall at times into sweeter cadences. Why did Shakespeare thus endow him with lofty words? Does not Caliban himself indirectly tell us, when he says to Prospero:

"You taught me language . . . the red plague rid you
For teaching me your language."

Prospero's language was always of the highest and noblest. How then could the freckled whelp's language be otherwise? When Caliban says that his mistress showed him the man in the moon with his dog and his bush, does no picture float before us of soft summer nights on the Enchanted Isle, where, under the full orb'd moon, every hill and brook, and standing lake and grove, is peopled with elves, and, on the shore, overlooking the yellow sands,

where fairies foot it feately, sits the lovely, young instructress, with her pupil, Caliban, at her feet? No need to ask whence Caliban drew the poesy which filled his dreams with voices so sweet that when he waked he cried to dream again.

But to return. Perhaps as striking a way as any other of illustrating concisely Shakespeare's knowledge of human nature, and at the same time of showing the faultless consistency of his characters to their own individual nature, is to compare his varied treatment of the same theme. Take, for example, an instigation to murder, as disclosed in *Hamlet*, in *Richard the Third*, in *Macbeth*, and in *King John*. If time permitted, it would be delightful to read these several passages to you. I can merely beg you to read them for yourselves and mark how absolutely true is each character to itself.

The mention of *Macbeth* and *Hamlet* reminds me that there is an interpretation of a passage in each of these plays which I would fain submit to your judgement.

There are two lines in *Macbeth*, to which I have never heard but one general interpretation, and this interpretation has always been to me not only most inartistic, but even revolting in the extreme. It is in the second Scene of the second Act, where Lady Macbeth enters with the words:

"That which hath made them drunk, hath made me bold;
What hath quenched them, hath given me fire."

A hundred and thirty years ago Mrs. Griffith remarked that Shakespeare "seems to think that a woman could not be rendered completely wicked without some degree of intoxication." Subsequent commentators have in general acquiesced in the effect of wine indicated by Mrs. Griffith, or avoided reference to the passage; this interpretation remains therefore the only one, as far as I know, and is not only so gross, but implies such a violation of all art in representing a heroine as intoxicated, that I will not listen to it. Rather any solution, however far-fetched, or feeble, or childish, than that Lady Macbeth, in that supreme hour, was sustained by drink. But may we not find, in the attendant circumstances, another explanation of her words? Duncan was sleeping beneath the roof of his own kinsman, not only a kinsman, but the most loyal and trusted of Thanes. Could king be more *secure*? Verily, with the knowledge of this security, might not vigilance,

so far from being increased, be relaxed? Let the fumes of wine and wassail mount to the brain,—the King was absolutely safe; there could be none to harm him; by this conviction all fears were quenched and the sleep of every head in the castle might, for that night at least, be sound and deep. This then it was, as I think, this assurance of absolute security, this utter absence of suspicion, that beguiled the chamberlains into a relaxation of watchfulness and into sleep. And it was the knowledge of the existence of this assurance, and of the absence of this suspicion, that made Lady Macbeth bold. In the full conviction of an all-pervading sense of security, she could count on the success of the murder, and be fired with zeal to aid it. What had quenched all guards, had given her fire. I know it may be objected that she afterward says (*afterward*, pray observe) that she had drugged the grooms' possets. Had this fact caused her boldness, she would, I think, have mentioned it at first. But if it be still maintained that she refers to the drug, it must then be also admitted that she had herself partaken of it. Why then was not she drugged too? If the drug had quenched the grooms, why was not she too quenched? Drugs do not in general produce dissimilar effects—deadens the pulse in one person and quicken it in another. I do not forget that in planning the murder, Lady Macbeth had told her husband that she would convince the chamberlains with wine; but this refers to the possets, and does not countervail, I think, what I have just said, as to the interpretation of her first words.¹

As I have tried to save Lady Macbeth from the scandal of drunkenness, let me try to shield the poor, martyred Ophelia from the disgrace of telling a lie. This alleged lie is where she tells Hamlet that her father is at home, when her father is not at home. I must read the passage, and I think that in merely hearing it you will absolve the poor child of any intentional falsehood. Please bear in mind that Ophelia was still heartbroken over her last interview with Hamlet, and, in the fragment I am about to

¹ With what was said when this Address was delivered, Dr. W. J. Rolfe took exception, and courteously called me to task, in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, for neglecting to mention certain editors who had suggested interpretations of Lady Macbeth's words. But had I mentioned them all by name, with their notes, it would not have affected the point of my contention, which is that in the passage under discussion there is, in reality, no allusion whatsoever to wine as the cause of Lady Macbeth's boldness.

read, imagine her as disconsolate in the background, absorbed in her own sorrow. It is in the first Scene of the third Act. Rosenkrantz and Guildenstern have been dismissed and the King says to the Queen, "Good Gertrude, leave us too." Then he adds, aside, for her private ear, his apology for asking her to leave:

"For we have closely sent for Hamlet hither,
That he, as 't were by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia.
Her father and myself, lawful espials,
Will so bestow ourselves that, seeing unseen,
We may of their encounter frankly judge,
And gather by him, as he is behaved,
If 't be the affliction of his love or no
That thus he suffers for."

Not a word of this *Aside* did Ophelia hear. The Queen replies, "I shall obey you." Then, as she is leaving the room, she turns to Ophelia and says tenderly,

"And for your part, Ophelia, I do wish
That your good beauty be the happy cause
Of Hamlet's wildness; so shall I hope, your virtue
Will bring him to his wonted way again,
To both your honours."

If Claudius's words had been spoken aloud, the Queen would hardly have repeated Hamlet's name; Ophelia would have already heard it, and the Queen would have spoken of *his* wildness, not of *Hamlet's* wildness. The heartbroken Ophelia, hardly lifting her eyes, says timidly: "Madam, I wish it may."

The Queen goes out, and Polonius bustles up, saying to his daughter, "Ophelia, walk you here." Then, turning to the King and courteously waving him to the door, with "Gracious, so please you," adds, as an *Aside* for the King's ear alone, "We will bestow ourselves." Then, as he approaches the door, he turns back and addresses Ophelia with "Read in this book, That show of such an exercise may colour your loneliness." Then he rambles on, moralizing on "sugaring o'er the devil himself with devotion's visage," etc., but no further word to Ophelia. They hear Hamlet coming and at once withdraw. What intimation or faint hint, even, has Ophelia received that the King and her father are to be in concealment and overhear her interview with Hamlet? She had been told merely to remain there with a book in her hand, and await the Prince. When the Queen left the room, Ophelia had as

He speaks to us from a higher world, and far, far better is it to leave him there, a bright, aerial spirit, living insphered in regions mild of calm and serene air.

This, however, may not be. For two hundred years, since the days of Rowe, Shakespeare's earliest biographer, numberless keen eyes have been scrutinizing Church Registers, Town Records, Court Records, Pedigrees, Family Histories, Muniment Rooms, Archives, Genealogies, Household Accounts, and Correspondence, public and private, for any scrap or ort of the record of Shakespeare's life. Upon no throne has there beat a fiercer light, than on this peasant's son, William Shakespeare. And with what result? Very, very little beyond what Steevens set forth a hundred and twenty years ago: "All that is known," he said, "with any degree of certainty concerning Shakespeare, is that he was born at Stratford-on-Avon,—married and had children there,—went to London, where he commenced actor, and wrote poems and plays,—returned to Stratford, made his Will, died, and was buried." Beyond this, very little has been found, however, above the level of pounds, shillings and pence, except that he once stood as godfather to Henry Walker, and, possibly, one item discovered only within two years, namely, that in 1613, Shakespeare, with the help of his fellow-actor, Richard Burbadge, invented, for the sixth Earl of Rutland, an impresa, or heraldic crest, with a motto, and even upon this discovery doubts have been recently cast. Speculations as to the dates of his plays, however instructive, cannot be classed among the *known* facts of his life. All items, such as land bought, houses bought, debts sued for, tithes purchased, are all, except one, harmless enough, and are certainly valuable as showing Shakespeare's prudent thrift, and blameless life. As proofs of how far removed he was from the squalor, vice, and misery of so many of his contemporary dramatists, they are invaluable. And yet this elevation of personal character might have been measurably inferred without all this hard-won knowledge. The solitary fact that, apart from his quality as an actor, his name nowhere appears on public records, proves how noiseless was the tenor of his way. He never narrowly escaped from having his ears cropt like Ben Jonson; or from having his nose slit, like Marston; nor was he tortured on the rack, like poor Tom Kyd; nor did he indulge in tavern brawls, like Marlowe. Will you here permit me to make a digression? The men-

thinks he himself would have spoken or acted on the same occasion. . . . Shakespeare approximates the remote and familiarises the wonderful; the event which he represents will not happen, but if it were possible, its effects would probably be such as he has assigned it." Unfortunately, after all this exalted appreciation of Shakespeare, there follow pages of ignoble criticism of faults which we of to-day find venial enough. And it must be sorrowfully acknowledged that over the whole of this immortal *Preface* there is an air, faint, it is true, but still perceptibly present, of condescension; Shakespeare was an actor, and in Dr. Johnson's day, actors were still classed with vagabonds; there is the same condescension but brutally expressed, when Dr. Johnson said of Garrick, "Punch has no feelings." Let me say that here comes in our debt to Germany; it is not our only debt, I mean in regard to Shakespeare, but our chiefest. The first voice that was raised in purely reverential tones from a seat at Shakespeare's feet was Lessing's. Then followed Coleridge, and the mists of condescension rolled away for ever.

There is in us all an eager and commendable curiosity to learn the incidents in the lives of notable personages, whereby we may be enabled to reanimate them and see them in their habits as they lived. In certain circumstances, may not this curiosity be pushed too far, and lead us to inquire too closely into everyday life? Is that zeal commendable that prompts the publication of letters that were never meant to be shown abroad, much less printed, where the petty foibles of the daily round, and the trivial weaknesses, and worse, of domestic life, are laid bare to those who please to listen? Is it fair? Is it gentlemanly? Does even length of time sanction such disclosures? Who can read the *Paston Letters* without the conscious blushes of ingenuous shame at playing the ignominious part of an eavesdropper? or at peeping through a keyhole? (In a stage *Aside* let me answer that *I* can. But thou knowest in the state of innocence Adam fell; and what should poor [I] do in the state of villainy?) It has always been my terror lest the facts of Shakespeare's life should be derived from this keyhole scrutiny, and that the revelations might make us hang our heads. What mortal life, filled, as all our lives are, with low-thoughted care, can ever come up to our picture of the majestic bearing of the myriad-minded creator of these plays!

speare's life? Can we not all fervently reëcho: "Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear, To touch the dust enclosed here!" If the mundane facts of his life were tenfold as numerous as they are, what conception from them would be gained of the Creator of that splendid procession of characters that crosses his stage, more august, more brilliant, more varied than any single page of history can show? Or of him at whose creative word a whole new race of elves and fairies started into life and will live as Shakespeare's offspring as long as wild waves wash the yellow sands, or pearls hang in any cowslip's ear? It has been believed that we may discover what manner of man he was by searching through his works. Ah, no,—we may, peradventure, detect a few little personal traits, such as that he was very fond of the name Kate; that he thoroughly admired his own imaginary Brutus, whom he mentions, directly or indirectly, I believe, in every play he wrote; and we can on broad lines discern that he was always grandly on the side of Justice, Humanity, and Morality. For, look you, at the very hour when the torture-chamber of the Tower reëchoed the shrieks of victims, we hear the solemn warning, "You speak upon the rack, Where men enforced do speak anything." We can hardly appreciate the boldness, almost foolhardy, of such an utterance in the days of a Star Chamber. Or of the temerity of saying "It is an heretic that makes the fire, Not she which burns in it," when the embers at Smithfield were still glowing.

Out from the heart of nature rolled these profound utterances, and so much, on large proportions, may we know and recognize of the man, Shakespeare; but when we seek to find in his dramas his lesser, distinctive, purely personal traits, we cannot find him, he is not there, and it is because he is *not* there, that his plays are so heaven-high above the plays of other dramatists. Lear is Lear; Shylock is Shylock. They are not William Shakespeare behind a mask. Can we at any instant detect a gleam of Shakespeare's eye behind that mask, at that instant there is revealed a flaw. The character is not perfect, it is not true to itself. I must not speak in terms of exaggeration. There are unquestionably, here and there, such flaws as local, or temporary, or even personal allusions to be detected in his plays. But I do not deem it exaggeration to say that they are neither so numerous nor so pronounced that we can draw from them any conclusions as to Shakespeare's personal

character. His genius, his intellect, his sympathy are everywhere, in all and through all, from the first scene to the last. But he, the man, the son of John Shakespeare and Mary Arden, is nowhere. He went out of himself and into his characters, leaving behind age and sex and every adventitious accident of mind and heart. And so oblivious was he of the limitations of his stage that the knowledge that boys were destined to impersonate women never caused him to forget for an instant *das Ewig-Weibliche*, or diminish one dowe in the plume that renders Juliet and Miranda, Perdita and Rosalind, Beatrice and Portia, so flawless, so feminine, and so true. Herein, let me add in parenthesis, lies a notable difference between Shakespeare and his contemporary dramatists; it is incomprehensible that Shakespeare's women were to be acted by boys; it is incomprehensible that the women of other contemporary dramatists were to be acted by anything else. Of course I speak broadly. To all general assertions there must be exceptions.

This, then, is one of Shakespeare's crowns (he has many more than the tiara of the Pope) that, in conceiving a character, he could utterly obliterate himself. Will you here allow me to suggest a heresy which will freeze your young blood? Can a dramatist, of imagination so compact that at will he becomes another person, different in every fibre of his nature from himself, have a decided character of his own? Can a strongly marked character, by any amount of imagination, be always obliterated? Can a man, stubbornly moulded, create Portia of Belmont, or Rosalind, or Juliet, or, most marvelous of all, Cleopatra? May it not be affirmed that the less decided a poet's own personal character is, and the greater his imagination, the more perfect is his capacity to become a dramatist? Buffon said, "the style is the man himself." But where there are fifty styles, where is the man himself?

And is our gentle Will thus to vanish into thin air, and be no more than such stuff as dreams are made on? Ah, no, let me not forget one most gracious heritage which Shakespeare bequeathed to us from the annals of his life. His prescient soul, that could forerun the ages, foresaw clearly enough the interest that, in the revolving years, his life and works would awaken, and so with a thoughtful kindness all his own, he kept himself concealed from public view for seven long years, — from 1585 to 1592 we know absolutely nothing about him (Halliwell thinks it was only during

five years, and that some money matters brought him to Stratford in 1587. Halliwell's Shakespeare may have slipped home from London, on hearing the jingling of the guineas, but my Shakespeare never once, for seven years, emerged from Cimmerian darkness). As you all know, such is Shakespeare's proficiency in all the vocations of life that there is not a calling, trade, or profession that has not claimed him as a fellow. Consequently, what a priceless boon to humanity these seven years of obscurity have proved! What a chance is here, in this long passage of time, to account for the acquisition of that universal knowledge which is attributed to him. Accordingly, if we are to believe his editors, commentators, and critics, it was during these seven, silent years, while holding horses betimes, pray observe, at the doors of theatres for his daily bread, that Shakespeare made himself a thorough master of Law and Practice; Medicine (with treatment of the Insane); Veterinary Medicine, Farriery, Music, Military Science, Seamanship, Botany, Horticulture, Archery, Hawking, Fishing, Fencing, Astronomy, Astrology, Ornithology, Hunting, Printing; he was a strolling actor in Germany, traveled in Italy, read every translation of French and of classic authors, and every original then printed, and finished up with reading the whole of English literature from Chaucer to his own time, and as he read he took voluminous notes of every word and phrase so as to pass them off afterward as his own!

It would betoken a strangely superficial reading of Shakespeare's plays not to perceive defects therein. But they are very largely due to youth, inexperience, and to carelessness, and the carelessness was due, I believe, to the pressure of time. His metaphors are sometimes mixed, such as "taking arms against a sea of troubles." There are expressions which are too elliptical, such as "I'll look no more, Lest my brain turn and the deficient sight Topple down headlong"; or "And bid me, when my fate would have me wive, To give it her." And then there are obscure allusions, such as "run-aways eyes," and "a fellow almost damn'd in a fair wife," and "most busy lest, when I do it," and many, many more, which are held very often to be misprints. But I am inclined to set them down quite as often to careless, hasty writing; and of all these defects Shakespeare must have been quite as conscious as we can be. Are we arrogant enough to suppose that we can

see what he could not? But inasmuch as, when heard on the stage, these phrases, even the most obscure, convey some vague kind of fleeting sense, Shakespeare suffered them to pass uncorrected, knowing, moreover, that he was writing solely for the stage and not for the poring eyes of critics and commentators, of whose existence he, with all his imagination, could never have dreamed.

Surprise is often expressed at Shakespeare's apparent indifference to the fate of his plays. As far as we know they were never even printed with his consent. May not possibly an element of this indifference be traced to a consciousness of these very defects in them which have just been mentioned? And must he not have noted many more than we can see? Where we see only strength, may not he have seen traces of weakness? Must he not have had thoughts lying deeper than even he could utter? Are we to suppose that he ever regarded his work as perfect? We cannot imagine it, and it verges on rash frivolity even to think it, but may he not have noted flaws in Portia, in Rosalind, in Imogen? From the starry threshold of Jove's court, where we may never win, might he not see, in his day-dreams, a world fresher and fairer than that which he had himself created? Possibly, some such consciousness of an ideal standard, loftier than he had ever attained, may have led, first, to dissatisfaction with his plays, and then to indifference to their fate.

All this, however, is mere surmise. A reason, genuinely valid, is to be found, I think, in Shakespeare's delicate sense of honor. He was the dramatist of his company, the breadwinner, to whom his fellow-actors looked for their livelihood. He wrote his drama, taking as his plot, in order to save time and eliminate as far as possible all chance of failure, either some old play, whereof the dramatic power had been already tested, or some popular novel, or some chapter of history; the drama was paid for by his company; it was henceforth theirs, and he ceased to hold any property in it whatsoever.

In discussing Shakespeare's faults (how it warms the heart to speak of Shakespeare's faults! the patronizing attitude of a critic is so soothing to the literary mind!), in discussing Shakespeare's faults (pardon me for repeating the phrase; 't is so pleasant!), we must bear in mind that Minerva's is the only instance on record, as has been said, where panoplied perfection was achieved at a

blow, and she was a goddess. All we mortals, however, must win what we can of perfection by long, weary, and heavy labor, and at the cost of many dismal failures on the way. To this law of labor and of growth Shakespeare was no exception. When he came to London, there were already great luminaries in the dramatic world, whose plays were alike the delight of the Court and of the people. There was Greene, whose mimic kings talked and bore themselves right royally; and Lyly, who stood so close to the very throne that he dared in his dramas to mirror the Queen and her favorites, and whose clowns excelled in coarse and popular conceits and puns; and Marlowe, who, born within the same twelvemonth with Shakespeare, was, when a mere boy of twenty-three, dazzling all London with his impassioned lines, and revealing the flexibility of blank verse; and Kyd, who reflected those cruel times in his powerful dramas; and there were Chapman and Peele, — all these great dramatists were Shakespeare's masters, at whose feet he sat when his dramatic life began. They were hardly paralleled throughout Europe, and if the plots of so many of their tragedies were cruel and deserve to be called by Symonds "The Tragedy of Blood," we must bear in mind that they were really only showing the very form and pressure of their times, when men were accustomed to the sight of blood; when the headsman's axe was seldom idle, and the ground of Tower Hill was with man's blood painted gules, gules. This it was that made men tolerate, and applaud to the echo, *The Spanish Tragedy*. It was under this influence that Shakespeare wrote his earliest tragedy, *Titus Andronicus*, which he may have written in collaboration with another dramatist, or have remodeled, as was his wont in after years, some older play. The latter supposition is, I think, the more likely. The fable is so unspeakably abhorrent that many editors have rejected the whole play as spurious. This is not, I think, a sufficing reason. The plot is directly in the line of popularity, and Shakespeare needed money, and so far from softening the horrors of the old play, I incline to the belief that, wherever he could, Shakespeare deepened them. Why should he not? The worse it is, the better it is. An author named Meres, in 1598, enumerates *Titus Andronicus* among the tragedies which had made Shakespeare famous, and I can readily believe it. For myself, personally, I acknowledge that I read it once most carefully, and found many a passage which

cried aloud, "I am Shakespeare's!" Oxen and wainropes cannot induce me to read it again. Life is too short.

But ah, with what delighted eyes we turn to Shakespeare's earliest comedy, where he shook off the foul damps of Cerberus and blackest Midnight born, and yielded himself in unconfined delight to the jocund sunshine of *Love's Labour's* (whether *Lost* or *Won*, — who cares?) endured by high-born cavaliers for the sake of laughing girls of France. With the lavish prodigality of youth, on every hand he scatters jewels, sparkling with wit and wisdom, and, while untwisting all the chains that tie the hidden soul of harmony, in youthful frolic he dashes nectar full in our faces.

But Shakespeare was, however, always thus lavish. Do you remember those lines which bear with them a perennial charm: "Come sit by my side and let the world slip; we shall ne'er be younger"? How exquisite they are! Breathing love and tenderness, tinged with the faintest shade of sadness over the vanishing fleetness of human life, as sad as *sunt lacrymae rerum*. A prudent poet, one would suppose, thrifty in the disposition of his treasures, would have reserved his choice pearl for some occasion of state, — but not so Shakespeare; he knew that he had, like the good little girl in the Fairy Tale, but to open his mouth and flowers and jewels would always fall from his lips, so he threw this one away on — a drunken tinker, in *The Taming of the Shrew*.

Of course, as a technical drama, it is plain enough that *Love's Labour's Lost* is far from perfect. But I hope our intercourse with Shakespeare is not restricted to those occasional hours passed in a theatre, where we fleet the time in transient emotions. When, however, in the privacy of our homes our ears drink in the melody of his verse and our souls expand with his wisdom, then dramatic instruction becomes to us impertinent and a trifle light as air.

Kyd's influence on Shakespeare did not persist long, yet he is one of the three whom Ben Jonson calls Shakespeare's peers. It was Lyly, I think, although some of my betters differ from me, who helped Shakespeare most in his early years. In Lyly's solitary comedy he found humor, in which Marlowe appears to have been deficient, and the humor is there put into the mouths of servants, as it is so often in Plautus, where Shakespeare also might have found it, but I think it is more likely that he took it second-hand from Lyly.

But his apprenticeship to any dramatist was of short duration. He very soon became an absolute master of his craft and finally the

"Soule of the Age!
The applause! delight! the wonder of our Stage!"

to quote Ben Jonson's warm-hearted, enthusiastic eulogy of him.

It is impossible to say how much Shakespeare in the perfection of his powers owed to study or to his native genius. It has been remarked that he gave to Enobarbus in *Anthony and Cleopatra*, at times, the office of a Greek Chorus. But there is another tragedy, wherein Shakespeare felt, I think, even more keenly than in *Anthony and Cleopatra* the need of just such aid as a Greek Chorus would supply. What were the origin, the purpose, and the effect of this Chorus, has been, naturally, the subject of profound research. Let us assume that all the results of this research are at our fingers' ends, and that we know by heart every argument advanced by every scholar, with the final conclusion that a Chorus represents spectators, who respond to every emotion inspired by the actors and not only openly express their approval or condemnation, and reveal the irony of the situation, but are the exponents of public opinion.

It is in the awful tragedy of *Lear* that Shakespeare felt, so it seems to me, the need of a Greek Chorus; not the Chorus of Euripides or, later, of the Latin Seneca, but the Chorus of Aeschylus and of Sophocles. For six or seven plays Shakespeare did supply a Chorus, sometimes so naming it, sometimes calling it "Prologue," sometimes "Gower," or "Time," or "Rumor," but, under whatever name, it was not the Greek Chorus. Except in one or two instances where the flight of time or the effect of false rumor, or a change of scene must be explained, Shakespeare's Chorus tells only that which, with more or less ingenuity, he might have unfolded in the play itself. This is, however, far, very far from fulfilling the purpose of the Greek Chorus; and, as I have said, in *Lear* there seems to be a genuine need of it. Mark Shakespeare's device, as I think, for supplying this need. Recall that Cordelia is banished in the first Act and must not reappear before the close of the tragedy; yet not only must she not be forgotten by us, but we must be made constantly aware of her unseen presence and of Lear's folly in banishing her. Once or twice an allusion

to her is wrung from her distracted father, but no courtier, no nobleman after Kent's peremptory banishment, dares even breathe the name of the lost Cordelia. In such a dramatic perplexity, a Greek Chorus would fulfil its purpose by recalling to the old King his past folly, and thereby keep Cordelia's memory ever present to us. How can this purpose be achieved on an English stage? By a stroke of his own genius, as I think, Shakespeare gave the office of a Greek Chorus to the all-licensed Fool, who, by virtue of his privileged position, could speak to the King with an unbridled tongue. Shakespeare prepares us for him as a champion of Cordelia, by telling us that since she is gone to France, the Fool "has much pined away." His first words to the old King are in undisguised ridicule of the folly of giving away his kingdom. Read the play and mark how continually the Fool's speeches refer either outright to Lear's folly or lead up to it, and once he ventures so far as to refer to Cordelia almost by name. "What does Shakespeare mean," Edwin Booth once asked me, "by making the Fool keep 'rubbing it in' to poor old Lear?" I think an answer is to be found in what I have just said. The Fool never ceases to hope that he can drive Lear to reassert himself, recall Cordelia, and resume his throne until he sees that his Master is hopelessly and helplessly crazed, and then Shakespeare withdraws him; the need of a Chorus is at an end. Let me say, in passing, that I think those actors err who present the Fool on the stage as a young boy. To me, he is a man, one of the shrewdest, tenderest of men, whom long life has made wise, and whom sorrow has made tender; his wisdom is far too deep for a boy, and to be found only in a man, removed by not more than a score of years from Lear's own age. When in his dying minutes, Lear says, "And my poor fool is hanged," I fervently wish that I could believe that, as his storm-tossed soul was gently subsiding into calm, his thoughts revert to the loyal, loving heart of his Jester, — I think that even in that supreme hour I could spare a moment from Cordelia. Alas, no; most reluctantly I am forced to regard these words of endearment as referring to the murdered daughter lying dead across his breast. I do not know in the dramatists of those days a parallel to the Fool in *Lear*. Fools there are, such as Slipper in *James the Fourth*, and in others, but they are the ordinary, coarse, domestic Fool. It is not impossible that the Fool, Feste, in *Twelfth Night*, —

quite the most delightful character in the play to me, — is the prototype of the Fool in *Lear*. He too, measurably enacts a Greek Chorus: — he sees through the shallowness of Olivia's mourning for her brother, he detects Maria's love for Sir Toby, and he tells the fickle Duke Orsino that he is like changeable taffeta.

Let me here make a digression, for a moment, to another land, and another dramatic literature. The French, as you know, adopted in their drama the three unities of Time, Place, and Action, but failed to adopt the Chorus. Now it is the Chorus alone which makes the unities of time and place necessary. The Chorus is composed of men or women, and inasmuch as they have to watch the whole play and even take part in it, their presence is limited by their power of endurance. Human nature cannot, while watching any proceeding, hold out, at the extremest limit, longer than from sunrise to sunset. Hence, for the Chorus's sake, there must be unity of time. For the same reason there must be unity of place; these same old men or maidens composing the Chorus cannot in the twinkling of an eye go from Thebes to Argos. The omission of the Chorus, while retaining the unities of time and place, was, therefore, in the French drama, an oversight into which it fell from following Seneca, whose Choruses were not those of the Greek tragedians, yet the need was felt of a Chorus that could criticise or applaud the action. Hence arose the well-known *claque*. This assertion, let me hasten to add, is pure surmise on my part. There may be abundant literature on the subject, but I have failed to find it, and I may be quite wrong. I can plead in support of it only my own humble experience when, over half a century ago, I saw Rachel in *Phèdre* and attended performances at the Théâtre Français, and then, for the first time, heard the *claque*. I cannot forget the emotion of grateful enlightenment which was evoked by having the finest passages thus distinguished and emphasized for me. I was not at first aware that the applause came from professional *claqueurs*, and was struck with admiration at the quick and sympathetic response of a French audience, and no longer wondered at their reputation for critical insight. Among the earlier editors of Shakespeare, Pope and Warburton were wont to mark, by inverted commas, all the finest passages in the plays. Was not this practice virtually the same as the French *claque*? And when, nowadays, on the printed page

we italicize a passage, are we not effecting with type what the French effect with their hands? Let no fair letter-writer curb herself hereafter in underscoring her words, but take cheer from the reflection that therein she is a disciple, at a long interval it is true, of Aeschylus and Sophocles, and enacts thereby the rôle of a classic Greek Chorus.

When Shakespeare disregarded the three Unities (*Time, Place and Action*), bear stoutly in mind that he did not do it through ignorance. No one knew better than he what they were and how essential they were deemed. He wrote two plays, *The Tempest*, and *The Comedy of Errors*, that are faultless in their observance of them; and another, *The Winter's Tale*, in which they are ruthlessly flouted. In dealing with Time, he employed a device of consummate art, which, in the English drama, is, as far as I know, all his own, and is to be traced more or less clearly in every one, I think, of his plays, except the two I have just mentioned. Let me illustrate this magic art by two noteworthy examples:

Antonio gives his bond for three thousand ducats to be paid at the end of three months to Shylock. With the ducats thus gained, Bassanio starts that evening for Belmont. He arrives there the next morning and proceeds at once to the choice of the caskets. No sooner is the choice over than Solanio brings a letter from Antonio announcing that the three months are at an end, his bond to the Jew is forfeit, and that he must die under the Jew's knife.

Again, in *Othello*, we have the time marked even to the days of the week;—the drama opens at night, and Othello and Desdemona start for Cyprus, and land there on Saturday; that night, in the revelry, Iago plies Cassio with wine and Cassio is disgraced. On Sunday morning he seeks Desdemona and begs her to intercede for him, which Desdemona does. In the evening of that day, Othello receives the Venetian ambassadors, and after the interview, on Sunday night, Desdemona is smothered; within thirty-six hours after her arrival in Cyprus.

When we listen to these plays on the stage, or even when we read them, we are the dupes of Shakespeare's legerdemain. By the interposition of scenes, or of the secondary plot, by allusions to the flight of time, or by chance impressions of its flight, we see days and months glide by in *The Merchant of Venice*; and, in

Othello, by the same means, we watch the gradual growth of jealousy through all the stages of its slow development. Shakespeare hurls his spells into the spongy air, and we are powerless to resist. This to and fro movement of time, which so thoroughly deceives us and is the effect of consummate art, Shakespeare uses even in the historic plays. Thanks to our great Greek scholar, of whom all Harvard is proud, this very device in the treatment of dramatic time has been detected in the opening scene of the *Agamemnon*. Thus we find the two greatest dramatic poets of the world using a kindred art in producing kindred dramatic effects. If we find these effects in their dramas, their hands put them there, and to imagine that we can see them, and that the mighty poets themselves did not, is to usurp a position which I, for one, utterly refuse to occupy; and I say this in clear remembrance that Plato in his *Apologia of Socrates* asserts that poets do not appreciate to the full what they write.

Will you permit me to say a few words on the study of Shakespeare?

First, keep clearly in mind the purpose of your study. It is for pleasure above all things; the pleasure to be derived from pity and fear in the Tragedies, and from amusement in the Comedies. The study of the human heart, its sympathies, its antipathies, its emotions, you can pursue as unerringly in Shakespeare's pages as you can in real life. Herein, when forming your conclusions, beware of accepting what the characters may say of each other, but take only what the characters say and do themselves;—especially study their soliloquies. You will let neither Ophelia nor the Gravedigger settle for you the question of Hamlet's madness, nor will you let your estimate of Caesar be affected by Cassius's description of Caesar's behavior when ill and said "Give me to drink, Titinius," like a sick girl": nor will you accept Henry the Fourth's opinion of Prince Hal; and, as little, will you suffer your judgement of Cleopatra's devotion to Anthony to be influenced by what the other characters may report of her behavior in general, nor even what you may read in Plutarch. You must at first imagine yourself as seated in the Globe Theatre on the Bankside, with no knowledge whatsoever of the characters or of the plot but what shall be unfolded before you on the stage. Shakespeare will tell you everything needful. Sometimes a rhymed couplet will warn

you of a change of scene. (Let me here remark that I think these rhymed couplets were *possibly* intimations to the orchestra to play a few bars.) Very early in the play Shakespeare will tell you where the scene is laid, the time of the year, if it be necessary, and sometimes, by inference, even the day of the week, and you will neither know the source of the plot, nor care not a doit for it, if you did. Your conception of the characters must be formed, as in real life, by their words and their deeds. And, mark this: you must have sympathy with them all; — ay, to a certain degree, even with Iago, and with Richard the Third; so only will you find the key to their character, so only can you look out upon life through their eyes, and thereby give them a corner of your cloak of charity. There are two characters with whom I must acknowledge I cannot have the smallest shred of sympathy. There are no redeeming traits in Regan and Goneril. The only appeal which I can torture into activity for them is one that speaks to the orderly heart of a housekeeper, who would certainly find it trying, at the least, to have a guest with a large retinue enter at an unexpected hour and announce that he would not “stay a jot for dinner.” It is in soliloquies that characters are laid bare, and motives revealed, which evoke a charitable judgement. Is it without purpose that Shakespeare vouchsafes soliloquies to neither of these two demi-devils? Each utters, once or twice, some lines as an *Aside*, but that is all.

Have words ever fallen from human lips more wise in their charity than Madame de Staël's *Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner*? In unveiling to us the innermost thoughts of his characters, as he does in soliloquies, Shakespeare enables us to understand everything, and can we then withhold a pardoning sigh? Shakespeare himself warns us to look below the surface. Prince Hal, when his heart was inwardly breaking on account of his father's sickness, asks Poins, “What would'st thou think of me, if I should weep?” “I would think thee,” replied Poins, “a most princely hypocrite.” “It would be every man's thought,” rejoins the Prince, “and thou art a blessed fellow to think as every man thinks; never a man's thought in the world keeps the road-way better than thine.” Therefore, in estimating a character, avoid the uncritical, humdrum road-way.

I have said you would not care a doit for the source of the plot; I might even add that you would hardly care for scenery and cos-

tume. Edwin Booth told me that on one occasion, by the failure of his costumes to arrive in time, he and his company were forced to present the first scenes of *Hamlet* in ordinary everyday clothing. "I was conscious," said Booth, "when I entered with the Danish Court that on the stage there was laughter in the air, and that on the faintest sign of self-consciousness on my part the whole performance would be irretrievably turned into a screaming farce. Consequently, I was even more serious than usual, and I think I never lost myself more completely in the play." His manager, who had watched the performance from the rear of the house, afterwards assured him that he himself had never been more impressed by the acting, and never had he seen an audience more lost in attention.

Secondly, as to annotated editions; in them you will generally find notes of three kinds, namely, textual, archaeological, and aesthetic. As to textual notes. You all know that not a single play of Shakespeare was printed under his supervision. During his lifetime certain money-making booksellers, possibly by means of short-hand during a performance, or possibly by bribing the actors or the prompter, surreptitiously obtained copies of some of the plays which were printed in a quarto form and sold for sixpence. These Quartos, with their texts, are chronic mysteries. It is probable from what we know of the customs of printers, in London, in the 16th century,¹ that much of the composing was done by journeymen compositors at their own homes, and, when made up, the forms were carried to the master printer to be printed upon his press. It is my private belief that these compositors had an assistant in their homes, who read aloud the copy to them. There are in the Folio, when certain plays happened to be printed from a Quarto, variations and misprints which can be explained, I think, in no other possible way.

Seven years after Shakespeare's death, two loving friends and fellow-actors gathered together his MSS. and printed them in one large Folio, which, together with the stolen Quartos, provide the material out of which our modern text has been formed.

In the forming of this text there are two editors who deserve the greenest palms: Louis Theobald and Edward Capell. Theobald was an admirable and widely read classical scholar, who, with a better knowledge of Greek than Pope, had assisted the lat-

¹ See Arber's *Transcript of the Stationers' Registers*, vol. ii, p. 22.

ter in his translation of Homer. His power of unraveling a tangled sophistication of the printers amounted almost to inspiration, and several hundred of his emendations are adopted in our text of to-day. He published a quarto volume of errors of omission or commission in Pope's edition of Shakespeare, and in retaliation the savage little autocrat in literature made him the hero of the first edition of his "Dunciad." Poor fellow! he was a bookseller's hack and was for ever tormented by poverty. Hogarth's picture of "The Distressed Poet" is supposed to be his portrait. Pope's revenge turned against the luckless Theobald all his contemporaries. In recent times, however, his reputation has been steadily and deservedly rising.

The outward circumstances of Capell were the reverse of Theobald's. He was affluent, and assuredly had a most enviable amount of leisure, *videlicet*: he copied every word of Shakespeare's plays ten times; what he gained thereby it is impossible to imagine; it certainly was not a lucid style; no English with which I am acquainted is more gnarled and unwedgeable than his. Dr. Johnson said that had he come to him he would have endowed his purposes with words. And yet when you have penetrated to the meaning of his Notes, you will find sound sense. He was the earliest to make much use of the Quartos, and his punctuation is truly admirable. He greatly, nay mainly, influenced Dyce. Dyce greatly influenced the Cambridge Editors, the Cambridge Editors put forth "The Globe Edition," which has been almost accepted as the final text. Thus after a turbulent history, the text of to-day has nearly settled into a condition of stable equilibrium between the Folio and the Quartos, and, textually, there is hardly a comma to choose between the different editions now published.

Archaeological notes explain allusions to manners, customs, and sports, now obsolete, and to the thousand and one things which go to make up a nation's life, public and private, in town and country, high-born and low-born.

Lastly, we come to aesthetic and critical notes, the chief nourisher in our feast. Textual and archaeological notes find their fruition only in the aid they bring to aesthetic notes, which enable us to comprehend Shakespeare's meaning, always the butt and sea-mark of our utmost sail. And here let me say one word as to the Shakespearean contributions of our German brothers. Beware

of mistaking a microscopic examination of Shakespeare's text and grammar, or elaborate archaeological burrowings for an enlightened comprehension of him. I am inclined almost to assert that no one not born to the inheritance of Shakespeare's tongue can understand him. Alien as well as native skilled workmen may construct the winding stairs leading to the turret, but Shakespeare's countrymen alone can throw wide the magic casement. Earliest and foremost among the interpreters of Shakespeare's meaning stands Coleridge; then follow a brilliant throng: Hazlitt, Campbell, Christopher North, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Kemble, Hudson, Swinburne, Lowell, Lady Martin,—inexpressibly valuable are her revelations of certain female characters,—and now at the present day, Professor A. C. Bradley, whose interpretations are to be ranked among the most brilliant and most illuminative, almost recalling the palmy days of Coleridge. These are the books, the Academes, from whence doth spring the true Promethean fire. And there are many, many more.

As to a choice of editions, my advice to you is, taking counsel of age and eyesight, to select the clearest and most legible type, and then find encouragement in Charles Lamb's experience: you remember when he was writing to a friend that he still had his "sight, hearing, taste pretty perfect," he added that he could "read the Lord's Prayer in common type, by the help of a candle, without making many mistakes."

Next, beware of putting Shakespeare too early into the hands of the young. For the purpose of teaching English or Archaeology, use some *corpus vilis*, some cheaper stuff, some lesser light,—Ben Jonson, for instance, if he were not at times so indelibly coarse. It is a dangerous risk, lest, by regarding Shakespeare as a task, an aversion be created which may even extend to future years. Moreover, is Shakespeare, whom, as Mr. Emerson says, no mind can measure, to be given to raw youth, and are Shakespeare's revelations of the deepest truths food for babes?

Lastly, let me entreat, and beseech, and adjure, and implore you not to write an essay on Hamlet. In the catalogue of a library which is very dear to me, there are about four hundred titles of separate editions, essays, commentaries, lectures, and criticisms on this sole tragedy, and I know that this is only the vanguard of the coming years. To modify the words, on another subject, of my ever

dear and revered Master, the late Professor Child, I am convinced that were I told that my closest friend was lying at the point of death, and that his life could be saved by permitting him to divulge his theory of Hamlet, I would instantly say, "Let him die! let him die! let him die!"

Before I close, let me offer to you, here and now, my congratulations on the happy star which rains its Shakespearean influence on this favored region. Within this town of Cambridge there once lived an eminent aesthetic commentator; it is, happily, still the home of one whose careful and friendly edition is most deservedly popular; it is also the home of two editresses (instance unprecedented in Shakespearean annals!) from whose fair and laborious hands an edition is now issuing, admirable in all respects; from within these walls there have been put forth by your own honored Professors a "Life of Shakespeare," and a volume on "The Development of Shakespeare as a Dramatist," both of them learned, thoughtful, and attractive; and lastly, in a town not far from here there is preparing by a ripe and admirably equipped scholar an edition, which, when finished, no student of Shakespeare can afford to overlook. There must be something in this rich, rich soil, thus to bear the spring and foison of Shakespearean lore.

And now, in conclusion, as we have been companioned by Shakespeare throughout, let our very last thoughts, as "the last taste of sweets is sweetest last," be his, and let us in his own words bow down in acknowledgement that

"Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall outlive [his] powerful rhyme . . .
When wasteful war shall statues overturn,
And broils root out the work of masonry,
Nor Mars his sword, nor war's quick fire shall burn
The living record of [his] memory.
'Gainst death and all-oblivious enmity
Shall [he] pace forth; [his] praise shall still find room
Even in the eyes of all posterity
That wear this world out to the ending doom."

Horace Howard Furness, '54.

PROFESSOR LOWELL'S "GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND."¹

Magistrale — there is no English word which so nearly summarizes the impression made by Professor Lowell's volumes. They are not only masterly and authoritative; their pervasive certainty of tone makes one feel that here is not only a master of the subject, but on the whole *the* master, to whom others must hereafter turn, to make sure of themselves. It is not, of course, that any one can ever be wholly and finally right. The wonder is that Professor Lowell has proved so nearly right in so many instances. He touches on the government of England in all of its modern phases; he has occasionally to explain it by summary references to English history, throughout a full ten centuries, — by allusion, as well, to Continental affairs, of which his previous work has shown him exceptionally fitted to speak; but even here he thus finds himself, again and again, on the ground of specialists more special than he. Such excursions are generally fraught with danger, or at least with the perplexities liable to distort the observations of strangers in regions more familiar to others. The quality of Professor Lowell's work is most signally attested by the fact that the divers experts who have read it prove to agree in finding excellent the portions of it which deal with matters completely within their own ranges of learning. Throughout, the more competent the critic of this part or of that, the more emphatic his approval. You may confidently follow in strange places a guide so trustworthy wherever you know enough to detect him if he fall into error.

Wide as the range of the book is, its scope is limited. Its subject, severely adhered to, is the present government of England, — the result of the past, and the source of the future. After an introductory Note on the Constitution, Professor Lowell devotes twenty-three chapters to the Central Government. These are followed by fourteen on the Party System, by nine on Local Government, by four on Education, by three on the Church, by five on the

¹ *The Government of England.* By A. Lawrence Lowell, '77, Professor of the Science of Government in Harvard University. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908. Two volumes, pp. xv, 570; viii, 569.

Empire, by four on the Courts of Law, and finally by five of Reflections. An index of twenty-three pages makes the contents of all these chapters instantly accessible; and is reinforced, throughout both volumes, by brief side-notes, indicating the subject of almost every paragraph. A book easier to handle were hard to find. If you know what you are in search of, you may always be sure just where to read, and what to skip. Even if the work were no more than a summary of recognized authorities, it would be justified.

In fact, however, it is a great deal more. That it is based, throughout and firmly, on authority, published, written, or oral, appears on every page; but on every page, too, you feel that the authority is never blindly followed. Here, perhaps, is the most impressively characteristic phase of Professor Lowell's mental habit. Any one who is duly industrious can make sure of chapter and verse; any one who is duly alert can think for himself. But the power of making chapter and verse one's own, and of thinking with them as quietly and as confidently as if they were matters of one's own experience or fancy is not often displayed in this world. The very quietness of Professor Lowell's method, the unobtrusive and genuine modesty of his confidence, may perhaps distract attention from its essential vigor. We are apt to associate the notion of originality with some display of superficial brilliancy, to assume that what does not glitter is therefore commonplace. However deeply we may respect the virtue of sobriety, indeed, we can hardly pretend its graces to be alluring. So a hasty reader might perhaps fail to observe how remarkable the work before us really is. At first glance, a page of it anywhere seems like any other assured statement of acknowledged fact; what is more, as we have seen already, it may be accepted as such. But as you grow to know the pages better, you will come to perceive that hardly any of them stops here. From beginning to end, the subjects under discussion have been completely mastered; and the setting forth of them comes finally to seem more like the personal conversation of a man who understands things than like the formal writing of one who has only faithfully studied them. Again and again, this fundamentally human treatment of technical matters illuminates the seeming commonplace of long sustained exposition. If originality mean the setting forth of what you yourself have come to under-

stand, to know, and to think, as distinguished from the accurate restatement of what other men and their books have taught you, there was never work more deserving than this to be welcomed as original.

This essential originality of Professor Lowell's work—the individuality of his method, of his point of view, of his opinions—might well lead a reader who knew nothing of his history to suppose him an experienced public man. Those who can think for themselves about complicated and important matters have usually had their training in the school of prolonged practice. Academic discussions generally take somewhat vexatiously critical form. In the security of their chairs or their studies, scholars and professors can learn a great deal about life, and can perceive with a pleasant approach to divine clearness of vision the blunders and the errors of people more active, and frequently less intelligent. In the art of pointing out what is the matter, they are past-masters; in that of indicating what should be done about it, they are fond of courageous experiment. And the incalculable good they do is attested by the unbroken respect in which the civilized world holds them. When it comes to putting their counsels into practice, however, even their most loyal disciples are sometimes disposed to stop and think—to recall, if they chance to be Harvard men, the beloved old physicist who cheerfully protested to class after class that even though a given experiment failed the principle remained the same. To command full confidence, even a professor must generally have had something more strenuous than merely academic experience. The inspiring strength of our own schools of law and of medicine during the past half-century has come in no slight degree from the implicit confidence of the men who studied there in teaching imparted to them by teachers who had done a good deal else than teach—who had learned their own lessons in the merciless school of responsible practice. And academic treatises, however learned, are apt to betray something of the isolation generally a condition of their production. Now, in point of fact, Professor Lowell's career, so far as any accessible records show, has been, on the whole, a private one. He has been called upon to administer considerable trusts—the chief of which is the Lowell Institute; he has had some experience at the bar; he has been concerned, for a while, with the management of the Boston Public

Schools; he has had to do with other educational matters; in youth he was a distinguished student at Harvard College and in the Law School; in his full maturity, he has been an exceptionally active and efficient member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. He has never held any political office, however, even in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; he has never seemed to desire any such career as might thus have been open to him; except for occasional papers he has never been conspicuously concerned with national politics or with diplomacy. There would be every reason to expect his work to be admirably academic, but nevertheless academic — in substance, in temper, and more still in effect. And yet it does not seem so a bit. The originality of his mind, the independence of his method — the extraordinary power of him, in short — has given him just the kind of prudence which few other men have ever learned from anything short of arduous experience. He tells us not what is the matter, but what is the case; not what should be done about it, but what has been. He excites and sustains such unhesitating confidence as you can generally feel only in men who have done the things that they write about.

His style, meanwhile, is admirably suited to his purpose. In his former books, this peculiar power of expression was already evident. Nothing could ever seem simpler than what he said. You could never mistake what he meant; and you could understand what he meant so easily that you might have supposed his methods of setting things forth to have been enforced by subtle repetitory devices. It was only when you began to be aware of how much every page told you that you came to recognize how exceptionally he combined two generally irreconcilable literary virtues — simplicity and compactness. In these new volumes, the same mastery of style appears. It has, perhaps, a fault almost insidiously inherent in its own strength. You can hardly read currently a hundred or two of these pages, — which contain ever so much more matter than you will commonly find in twice as many by anybody else, — without a certain fatigue of attention. There is more told you than you are used to remembering from anything like the same space in anything like the same time. But, on the other hand, you will never have stopped to wonder what a word or a line or a passage of it means. Clearness and directness, the cardinal

merits of expository style, were never more simply, more consistently, more unobtrusively infused into words. Professor Lowell's reticence of ornament, like his abstinence from generalization throughout the substance of his work, is admirably characteristic. Here, you feel, is clear and solid thought, disdainful of any device which should distract attention from its own persistent and invigorating precision.

From this very virtue of style, it would follow that the work in question is not instantly popular. Your general reader can probably find in it a good deal more information concerning the present government of England than he can find anywhere else; and find it, too, in a form astonishingly easy to understand and to remember. As he reads along, he may well remark occasional turns of phrase, — such as “the subdued lustre of the House of Lords,” — which will linger in his mind as almost finally happy. If he turn to the book seriously he will never be disappointed. He will not be likely, however, to read it just for fun. Professor Lowell is as far from journalism as he is from pedantry. He does not try to be politely entertaining. That is one of the many reasons why you come to feel him so admirably authoritative.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

If you were shipwrecked on a desert island, and had time to select that little library of indispensable books which every hero of marine adventure contrives to put together, you would of course include the *Harvard Quinquennial Catalogue*. You might in your haste leave the *Odyssey* and *Dante* behind with the remainder biscuit, but you would surely take the Bible, Shakespeare, Washington's and Lincoln's addresses, “The Three Musketeers” and the *Quinquennial*. With these you might let time slip, till, in your old age, some stray ship discovered your refuge and brought you home. The Hon. Joseph Choate, who was recently marooned for several years on one of the British Isles, has borne public witness to the all-sufficiency of the *Quinquennial* as a base of intellectual, moral and patriotic supplies. Thanks to its daily perusal, he came back from exile with wit undimmed and character unimpaired. The *Quinquennial* was the source of his

best epigrams, the means that enabled him to hold his own with the side-splitting joke-smiths of *Punch*, and the graver humorists of the Athenaeum Club. In the morning he consulted it before going to negotiate affairs of world-significance in Downing Street; he refreshed himself with it before partaking of afternoon tea at Buckingham Palace; he swallowed exhilarating draughts of it as he drove to the Lord Mayor's banquet in the evening.

The average Harvard man, I fear, does not know his *Quinquennial* properly: and so he suspects that Mr. Choate read into it all the wonderful things that he seems to have found. But no! Even our recent ambassador to England could not paint that lily or gild that refined gold. That single volume holds the clue to much American history; it gives an epitome of the higher education in this country since 1642; it is an inexhaustible mine of biography. You turn its pages nonchalantly and see mere lists of proper names, until suddenly you realize that every name once belonged to a human being, who loved the Yard and old buildings as you do; sat under the old elms — or whatever trees preceded them; learned much or little from books and his fellows; had here his iridescent dreams; laid plans for his future life, and finally, at Commencement, was admitted into our Society of Scholars. But that is not the end of him: for the *Quinquennial* records the honors he received, the public or academic posts he held, and the date of his death. In earlier days, when the *Quinquennial* was the *Triennial*, it dignified the names of ministers by printing them in italics, it gave those of magnates in small caps, and of course it used only Latin throughout. How the shades of the ancient grammarians must have wept — or laughed — as they read those mongrel Latin forms!

Does it seem commonplace to say that beginning in 1773 the names of each class are printed in alphabetical order? Well, that seemingly simple change marked a revolution: for down through 1772 the students' names appear according to the social and official rank of their parents. To explain why Giles Dyer heads the roll in 1706, or William Howlett comes last in 1727, would require a complete understanding of social strata in provincial days. But how many heart-burnings such a classification must represent! and how ungrateful must have been the task of the officer who had such problems in qualitative analysis set for him to solve!

The latest *Quinquennial*, issued in 1905, records 81,806 degrees conferred by Harvard up to that year, on 26,989 persons, of whom 16,042 were then supposed to be alive. Sixteen thousand men, assumed to be trained in civilization, is a goodly number. Some of the decisive battles of history have been won by an army smaller than that. What a charge the Harvard sixteen thousand might make if they were to attack in a body any one reform!

The most obvious impression you get from a cursory examination of the volume is that of growth. The book itself has nearly 750 large pages; the names by classes are set in double columns, while the names by families in the index, set in much smaller type, are arranged in four columns. The list of officers and instructors fill a hundred pages, and comprise 2862 individuals. In the early days, we have classes of four (1643, 1646), of three (1674, 1683), of two (1655), and of one (1652, 1654.) And there were years still leaner — 1644, 1648, 1672, 1682 and 1688 — when nobody graduated. Turn for comparison to the end of the list of Bachelors of Arts, and lift your hat to 1901 with 480 graduates, to 1902 with 453, to 1903 with 489, and to 1904 with 454. Now all the classes from 1642 to 1703 inclusive numbered only 496 — about as many in 60 years as the single class of 1903 graduated. If the men of 1903 cut proportionally as wide a swath in the life of their time as the men of those first 60 classes cut in their epoch, the American Hall of Fame will have to be considerably enlarged.

Among the most interesting studies which can be pursued in the *Quinquennial* — and in it alone — is that of the families which have been the chief feeders of Harvard. The Smiths, of course, lead, with 227 members, not including 6 Smyths. The Browns (160) and Brownes (26) aggregate 186. The Williamses are third, with 175. The Clarks (116) and Clarkes (55) combined come next, with 171. The Adamases, 141, just outnumber the Davises, 138; the Joneses have 109; the Halls, 107; the Johnsons, 106 (or, adding 17 Johnstons, 123); the Allens, 104. Abbot, 46, and Abbott, 54, are to be credited with just 100 names.

The following lists give the families who have each contributed 50 or more graduates. The date opposite each name is that of the year in which the first member graduated.

1720. { Abbot, 46	1680. { Green, 53	1717. Putnam, 53
1831. { Abbott, 28 = 54	1768. { Greene, 39 = 92	1739. { Reed, 50
1671. Adams, 141	1657. Hale, 53	1697. { Read, 22
1689. Allen, 104	1713. Hall, 107	1843. { Reade, 2 = 74
1706. Baker, 56	1735. Hill, 78	1730. Rice, 59
1747. { Bartlett, 57	1724. Holmes, 48	1666. Richardson, 72
1801. { Bartlet, 2 = 59	1753. { How, 4	1695. Robinson, 77
1766. Bigelow, 52	1731. { Howe, 56 = 60	1649. Rogers, 84
1749. Brooks, 61	1642. Hubbard, 50	1645. Russell, 76
1697. { Brown, 160	1700. Hunt, 56	1729. Shaw, 66
1666. { Browne, 26 = 186	1719. Jackson, 73	1695. { Smith, 227
1855. Chace, 5	1645. { Johnson, 106	1843. { Smyth, 6 = 233
1728. { Chase, 63 = 68	1821. { Johnston, 17 = 128	1728. Stearns, 50
1670. Clark, 116	1643. Jones, 109	1687. Stevens, 61
1705. { Clarke, 55 = 171	1695. Lewis, 62	1653. Stone, 78
1836. Cook, 26	1722. Lincoln, 56	1669. Taylor, 74
1657. { Cooke, 27 = 53	1666. Mason, 57	1708. Thayer, 65
1738. Curtis, 54	1722. Miller, 52	1715. Thomas, 54
1676. Cushing, 62	1761. Moore, 61	1752. { Thompson, 67
1651. Davis, 138	1692. Morse, 67	1653. { Thomson, 9 = 76
1649. Eaton, 59	1725. Nichols, 56	1725. Walker, 63
1656. Emerson, 60	1645. Oliver, 49	1725. Warren, 67
1706. Fisher, 52	1661. Parker, 117	1755. Wheeler, 51
1708. { Fisk, 16	1695. Perkins, 74	1646. White, 118
1662. { Flake, 42 = 58	1752. Perry, 53	1737. Whitney, 61
1667. Foster, 67	1650. { Phillips, 49	1693. Williams, 175
1791. { Gardiner, 12	1892. { Phillips, 2	1642. Wilson, 63
1696. { Gardner, 59 = 71	1865. { Phillipps, 1 = 52	1727. Wood, 53
1715. Gray, 61	1708. Porter, 53	1772. Wright, 49

This list contains three or four families which have only 49 entries in the last *Quinquennial*, but which will be well over the half-century line in 1910. There are some stanch Harvard stocks which, although not prolific, have contributed their quota generation by generation. Thus the Eliots had 6 graduates in the 17th century, 9 in the 18th, and 14 in the 19th.

It is of course daring to assume that families that have set up an *e* as an eternal partition-mark between them and others who pronounce their name in the same fashion should ever have been identical. There lies an unending task for the genealogist. What the *Quinquennial* illustrates is the deep human instinct that seeks any badge, however slight, of distinction. Or does whim, or inability to spell account for the variations? Were Rooseveltian simplifiers at work before Roosevelt? Variation, which is the source of so much interest in the animal and vegetable kingdom, is a nuisance in patronymics. We need a beneficent autocrat to standardize all family names. Why, for instance, should there be the three varieties — O'Brian, O'Brien, and O'Brion? Why such a welter of confusion as exists among the Macs? Macdonald, MacDonald, McDonald; Mackay, McKay, Mackaye. Unless you have the *Quinquennial* by you, how can you ever be sure of anything,

except that, if you hit upon the wrong form, you may mortally offend your correspondent; for the man who adopts an unusual spelling cherishes that eccentricity as if it were a dimple, and expects you to do likewise.

The names themselves speak volumes. During the first half-century they are nearly all English, but although there are many Puritans among them there are no extravagant given names. The Old Testament and the New have been drawn on; but we notice no Hebrew name more out of the way than Shubael, and such moderns as William and Henry are represented in the very first class. Caleb Cheeshahteaumuck, 1665, is the solitary Red Man. Ammi Ruhamah Corlet, 1670, is the first graduate with more than two names, and not until after 1800 were middle names common. The present practice of both writing and saying a man's three or four names in full is a subtle consumer of time that might possibly be valuable. A name, like a signboard, should be as concise as possible. During the first half of the 19th century there are relatively a good many Southerners; then the Middle West and Mississippi Valley begin to send their sons; and, finally, California and the Pacific Slope. We can surmise, also, when the waves of immigration leave their first large cargoes of foreigners; because the number of German names and of Irish grows rapidly after 1850. That means that as soon as the immigrants prospered even a little, their sons sought a university training. During the past 25 or 30 years the numbers of foreign names have increased, and the nationalities represented would reach at least a score, including Scandinavians, Poles, Russians, Italians, Hungarians, Armenians, Greeks, Icelanders, Bulgarians, Chinese, and Japanese. See, for instance, how the Japanese have enriched the letter K in the index.

On the side of education, the lists in the *Quinquennial* faithfully record the ideals of each age. The first professor inevitably filled the chair of Divinity, 1721; philosophy, in charge of an independent professor, first appears in 1817; political economy in 1871; history in 1823; Law in 1815; Latin in 1811; Greek literature, in 1815; fine arts in 1875; music in 1873; pedagogics in 1891. And so you can trace from the brief hints furnished when each subject branched out, at first from Divinity—the trunk of the Tree of Knowledge—and then from one limb after

another. So far has the process of specialization gone that now many a twig on this tree has a professor entirely to itself. In 1720 one instructor was expected to teach a class all that it could possibly learn during its four years in College.

If you run over the family names, you will be struck by the large number of them which stand for natural objects, or denote some personal characteristic. You could start an aviary with the feathered species represented here, beginning with the generic Bird, and including Bulfinch, Drake, Dove, Stork, Crow, Crane, Cocke and Cockerill, Faucon, Heron, Jay, Partridge, Puffer, Parrott, Pigeon, Robin, and Swan. So under Fish we note Haddock, Pollock, Trout, Sturgeon, Whiting, Bass, Ray, Chubb, and Conger: and Kittle, Angle, Gill, and Finney are associated with this group. The botanist would find here a Grove, Greenwood and Forrest, Budd, Blossom and Flowers: Greenleaf, Grass and Hay; Wheat and Cotton; Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum; Alder, Ash, Bean, Pease, Brush, Branch, Burr, Bush, Cone, Cummin, Curry, Bent, Birch, Moss, Mould, Oaks, Pine, Ivy, Olive, Reed, Rice, Rose, Rush, Thorn, Berry, Sage, Root. Zoölogy supplies Badger, Fox, Baer, Roe, Hart, Hogg, Brock, Buck, Bull and Bullock, Colt, Coons, Lamb, Lyon, Palfrey, Otter, Hare and Turtle (but not Tortoise), Doe, and many others. Most numerous are the names derived from trades and occupations, beginning with plain Smith and including Cook, Clark, Clothier, Chapman, Collier, Chandler, Carpenter, Currier, Cutler, Driver, Draper, Dyer, Granger and Farmer, Shepherd, Potter, Wright and Wheelwright, Fisher, Fletcher, Forrester (and the cognate Forster and Foster), Fuller, Harper, Butcher, Tyler, Glover, Sawyer, Skinner, Rodman, Seller, Tyler, Seaman, Plowman, Salter, Nutter, Saddler, Miner, Shoemaker, Mower, Hooper and Cooper, Pickman, Thatcher, Stoker, Miller and Mercer. There are many officials and dignitaries from King, Pope and Prince down to local Reeves and Constable. In this group we place Knight and Dame, Lord, Vassall and Mann, Bishop and Dean, Earle, Marshall, Burgess, Sheriff and Sargent; here too belong Dey and Negus, Provost, Proctor and Prior; also Priest and Parson, who will have a Parish, with Church and Pew when they wish to conduct Serviss or to Pray, and with them consort Abbe and Abbot, Monk and Nunn. House suggests Dorr, Hall, Chamber, Bell,

Locke, Lodge, Leake. Three points of the compass are here — North, South and West — and there are Easton and Eastman, but no East. Here, too, are England, France, Ireland and Wales in full; and the dwellers of many other countries, viz: Dane, Hun, Lombard, English, French, Scott, Dutch, Pollak, Norman, Rhineland, German, Irish, Switzer and Welch. At a glance we discover Fayerweather, Cloud, Fogg and Gale, Frost and Snow; Rivers, Eddy and Ford; Hill, Highlands, Moors, Field and Meadows; Pool, Pond, Lake, Shore, Lee, Harbor, Haven, Whorf, Dock and Pier; Day, Noon, and Morrow — but no Time; Spring, Summer and Winter — but no Autumn. The only Doubt who ever took a degree at Harvard graduated in 1747 — just forty years later than Devotion. Gamble, Hazard, Risk and Luck are all on the roll. The body, too, is represented by Head, Arms, Hand, Legg, Shinn, Withers, and Foot. For wear there are Brogan and Boote, Bonnet, Belt, Capps, Collar, Cape, and so on. Blight, Dole and Paine are balanced by Bliss and Joy; Wanton by Virtue; Noyes by Still; Moody and Cross by Smiley and Gay; Stout by Leen; Short by Long; Far by Nye; Savage by Sweet; Poor by Rich. But there must be an end to all things, this list included; so at the end we put, as if in logical sequence, Sexton, Coffin, Graves, and Stix.

We have but scraped the surface of this inexhaustible quarry. The student of pedigrees will find in it much matter for him; so will the collector of vital statistics. Why does not some gentleman of leisure investigate the longevity of Harvard men during the first two centuries? Why does not some other trace the gradual secularization of the occupations to which Harvard graduates have devoted themselves? A third might compile statistics of marriages and progeny; while a fourth busied himself with the geographical distribution of the places of origin and of residence of Harvard graduates. Not all the data for these researches are to be found in the *Quinquennial*, but these and other topics will be suggested to every one who reads its entrancing pages with proper enthusiasm.

NOTABLE BOOKS.¹

DR. GOULD'S STUDY OF LAFCADIO HEARN.

Not since Poe has such a provoking personality as Lafcadio Hearn been flung into American literature. Character, respectability in the best sense, worth, were the common possessions of the last generation of our makers of literature. Bryant, Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Hawthorne, however diverse in their gifts and fortunes, were men of integrity. So were Irving and Cooper. More recently, Lanier lived the life of the invincible idealist. Whitman alone deliberately chose the rôle of Bohemian, and tried to make the world believe that the new American must be a *camarade* addicted to barbaric yawps, to the backwoodsman's swagger, and to a shirt-collar rolled back to show a shaggy chest: but the world discovered that what is really precious in Whitman has nothing to do with these boorish affectations. Poe had the curse of temperament laid upon him, and he went to his ruin, inevitably, as did the scions of Pelops' line. And now we have Hearn, about whose life and character the most divergent statements and opinions are being published.

Hearn's remarkable talents (or genius, if you prefer) have produced the most noteworthy contributions to American imaginative literature during the past quarter of a century. His command of language, his wealth of color, his delicate modulations, the poignancy and pathos of some of his moods, the mystery, or the keen-edged horror of others, have placed him easily first among the army of American writers who have been trying to wear Poe's mantle, or to imitate the Gallic qualities of Maupassant and Loti. And in Japan, whither he migrated at the height of his powers, Hearn found a land and a people whom merely to describe sufficed to whet the appetite of Occidentals for the strange, the picturesque, the mystical, the suggestive.

The majority of readers have a healthy preference that the writer who has captivated or uplifted them shall be like his books. They knew little

¹ *Concerning Lafcadio Hearn*. By George M. Gould, t 74, M.D. (George W. Jacobs & Co.: Philadelphia. Cloth, 8vo, portraits, etc., \$1.50 net.)

On the Witness Stand. Essays on Psychology and Crime. By Hugo Münsterberg, Professor of Psychology, Harvard University. (McClure: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

Molière. Translated into English Verse by Curtis Hidden Page, '90, Ph.D., Professor of Romance Languages and Literature, Columbia University. French Classics for English Readers Series. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 8vo, 2 vols., \$5 net.)

Climate Considered Especially in Relation to Man. By Robert DeCourcy Ward, Asst. Professor of Climatology in Harvard University. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, \$2.)

during his lifetime of Hearn, except that he was a shy creature who took refuge from Western intruders among the gentle-mannered Japanese. They supposed that he was an idealist. They imagined that he must have a sensitive and beautiful nature. The biography of him printed last year served to correct some of these impressions. And now comes Dr. Gould to speak out with what may be called brutal frankness. He plays the part of devil's advocate for love of truth, and not merely to expose weaknesses and vices. He wishes to furnish the serious reader with the clue to the psychology of a remarkable man of letters. Incidentally, he dispels forever the sentimental legends which have sprung up round Hearn's character and career.

Dr. Gould knew Hearn some twenty years ago, when the nomadic journalist was just on the verge of his reputation. Hearn had only one eye, and that was extraordinarily myopic. Dr. Gould treated him professionally, befriended him, discussed the universe with him, and advised him on all matters. It was Dr. Gould who urged Hearn to seek a new field in Japan. The keen oculist, who is himself a poet and a man of letters, studied Hearn with the dispassionateness of a scientific observer and with the sympathy of a friend. And after Hearn quitted Philadelphia, he long corresponded with his mentor in letters which show how deep Dr. Gould's influence had been over him.

The result of this study and friendship is given in Dr. Gould's book. His summing up is that of course Hearn was not a great man.

"Deprived by nature, by the necessities of his life, or by conscious intention, of religion, morality, scholarship, magnanimity, loyalty, character, benevolence, and other constituents of personal greatness, it is more than folly to endeavor to place him thus wrongly before the world." "Hearn was no 'product of his environment.' . . . The great, the distinctive, the dominating force which controlled Hearn's literary makings, was not 'environment,' as the critics and scientists mean by the term. . . . The morbidities and individualisms of Art and Life often depend pre-eminently upon the morbidities of vision. . . . Except in one particular, the pursuit of literary excellence, Hearn had no character whatever. His was the most unresisting, most echo-like mind I have ever known. He was a perfect chameleon. . . . They who blame him too sharply for his disloyalty and ingratitude to old friends do not understand him psychologically. There was nothing behind the physical and neurologic machine to be loyal or disloyal. He had no mind, or character, to be possessed of loyalty or disloyalty. . . . The sole quality, the only originality, he brought to the fact, or to the echo, was color — a peculiar derivation of a maimed sense. . . . His merit, almost his sole merit, and his unique skill lay in the strange faculty of coloring the echo with the hues and tints of heavenly rainbows and unearthly sunsets, all gleaming with a ghostly light that, fused as he was with his work, he himself became that impossible thing, a chromatic voice, a multicolored echo."

We quote these leading conclusions by Dr. Gould because they form the substance of his book. A brief critique would not suffice to discuss them in detail. Even fragmentary as they are they display Dr. Gould's penetration as a critic and his vigor and concreteness as a writer. Whatever

you may decide as to Hearn, — and the present writer, at least, believes that Dr. Gould has in the main established his contention, — you will hardly fail to admit that the book itself is one of the most refreshing, original, and pithy contributions to literary criticism that America has borne for a long time. It is free at once from academic starch and from the jargon of the professionally “literary set.” If Dr. Gould takes the bloom off of Hearn’s personality, he makes the tragedy of such a life only the more apparent, and its products in literature all the more astonishing.

In a supplementary chapter Dr. Gould collates a large number of “appreciations” of Hearn’s works, and he furnishes epitomes of many of the writings themselves. Miss Laura Stedman has compiled a bibliography 80 pages long. There are also five portraits of Hearn, taken at different ages.

PROFESSOR MÜNSTERBERG’S “ON THE WITNESS STAND.”

A year ago, after Prof. Münsterberg attended the trial of Orchard, the newspapers announced that he had invented a machine for detecting lying. Of course the journalistic jokers made merry over the mere suggestion. No doubt Prof. Münsterberg enjoyed the joke as much as anybody; at least, he made a note of it in that memorandum-book of his which contains the multitudes of special instances from which he deduces general conclusions. The newspaper rumor, however, had some basis in fact, for Prof. Münsterberg had recommended that some of the methods by which accurate results are reached in the psychological laboratory might be adopted to advantage in examining witnesses in court. On this text, he prepared for *McClure’s Magazine* a series of popular articles, which are now reprinted in this volume.

In eight clear, readable papers, written in a style which any intelligent unscientific reader can understand, he discusses illusions, memory, the detection of crime, the traces of emotions, untrue confessions, suggestions in court, hypnotism and crime and the prevention of crime. With his general purpose we heartily sympathize. That our courts should not avail themselves of every scientific instrument for arriving at the truth is deplorable. They have, indeed, called in the chemist to search for poisons and the alienist to discourse on brain-storms and to define just where moral responsibility ends. But they have not yet asked the experimental psychologist for his aid. Perhaps the startling contradictions offered by the testimony of specialists in several famous trials during the past five years have temporarily discredited the scientist as an ally of the judiciary. The attributes of a given poison, one would suppose, cannot change at will; and yet we have heard expert chemists for the defense declare

that a given dose was harmless, while equally expert chemists for the prosecution insisted that such a dose would kill a dozen men. One alienist asserts that certain symptoms indicate hopeless insanity, while another thinks he can prove that they may be found in any normal person.

But in spite of these glaring failures and inconsistencies, experts are bound to be consulted more and more, and we believe that it is only a matter of a short time before the psychologist also will become a well-established coadjutor of justice.

Prof. Münsterberg has broached the project with great tact. He does not claim too much for it at the start. He lays chief stress on what has been accomplished by experiments on normal subjects. He shows how fallible the memory of each one of us is, even in cases where we take unusual pains to be accurate, and how fallible also is the judgment of perfectly healthy persons. Then he shows, by numerous illustrations, how the study of association of ideas, particularly through the employment of the time-measure, may lead to important involuntary revelations. If such a device can automatically unseal a criminal's secret, it ought certainly to be used in court. If knee-jerk or any other of the well-known psychological phenomena can give reliable information in regard to a witness's actual state of mind, or throw light on his probable credibility, these means ought not to be neglected. To seat twelve men on a jury bench and assume that they are equally intelligent, equally fair-minded, and equally endowed with necessary human faculties, is to fly in the face of facts. You would not allow those twelve men to pick out a dog for you, or to decide a business matter, much less to doctor your horse: and yet, by merely calling them a "jury," you try to pretend that they are capable of rendering a just verdict on the most intricate questions.

So far as psychology can help in determining the characteristics not only of witnesses and of prisoners at the bar, but also of jurors themselves, it should be freely resorted to. No doubt there will be, especially at first, a conflict of opinion between one psychological expert and another; but this is no more than happens now. Though the law moves slowly, yet it eventually avails itself of instruments of greater and greater precision. So if hypnotism prove to be such an instrument, we can be sure that it will come into use. Prof. Münsterberg, at least, regards it as an important agent, and he reassures us by stating that the possibility of its misuse for criminal purposes, without the consent of the accomplice, is very slight. Reassuring too is his denial of the too common belief that a certain percentage of human beings are "born criminals." We must refer the reader to the book itself for the reasons on which the author bases this and his other conclusions. We have preferred rather to call attention to the general nature of the contents, and to insist on the very

immediate pertinence of its leading suggestions, than to criticise a few of its details.

PROFESSOR PAGE'S TRANSLATION OF MOLIÈRE.

That Molière, whose genius has had the most cosmopolitan appreciation of that of any of the French classic dramatists, should have waited so long for a competent English translator is indeed surprising. There exist at least five versions of all or of a considerable number of the plays: but Prof. Curtis H. Page, of Columbia University, is the first to attempt to render the poetic dramas into verse; and he possesses various qualifications for his general task which earlier translators lacked. The result is that his work more than fulfils the promise.

It can hardly be questioned that the eight plays which he has selected represent nearly all sides of Molière's genius. These plays are *Les Précieuses Ridicules*; *Don Juan*; *Le Tartuffe*; *Le Misanthrope*; *Le Médecin Malgré Lui*; *L'Avare*; *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*; and *Les Femmes Savantes*. It will be observed that these plays are arranged in chronological order, thereby enabling one to follow the development of Molière's method and style; and that three of them are in verse. They include the best; and, except that one might put in a plea for *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (as a type of Molière's talent for low comedy or farce), they are thoroughly representative.

Prof. Page's theory of a translator's duties seems to us thoroughly sound. He aims at giving not merely the literal translation, but the spirit and equivalent of the original. In many passages, especially in the more comic, the diction contains a considerable number of words which are, if not obsolete yet archaic. The problem is whether to dig up similarly archaic forms from contemporary 17th century English — forms which would puzzle the modern reader — or to choose expressions still current to represent them. Mr. Page wisely follows the latter course, but not to the extent of introducing phrases too modern or too cant. So he succeeds in making his diction living and not fossil, and not merely living but vivacious and sparkling, as befits Molière.

The second problem he had to deal with concerned the verse. Should he render the French alexandrines by their nearest English equivalent, the rhymed iambic pentameters? Again, he wisely shunned a slavish literalness. "The ideal which I set before myself," he says, "was therefore to say in good English dramatic verse (if I could) exactly what Molière has said in good French dramatic verse." Accordingly, he chose "the standard English dramatic verse," to wit, "the five-accent iambic, for the most part unrhymed, somewhat free to shift or subordinate some of its accents, to throw in an extra syllable here and there (not too

often), and to run over from line to line; and with rhyme (especially in comedy) occasionally coming in to point a moral or to end a scene." Mr. Page may congratulate himself on having carried out with remarkable success the plan he thus laid down for himself. His blank verse reminds one of Fletcher's, in that it is supple, somewhat loose, and on the whole unconventional — an unusually good medium by means of which to escape the stiffness to which translations are fatally prone.

The test of an excellent translation we take to be simply this: Does it read like a native work? After reading some of these plays through without referring at all to the French, we can testify that they admirably meet this requirement; and, furthermore, they read well aloud — a test which should be applied to all books. As to the scholarly accuracy, Prof. Page may be trusted, although, no doubt, different translators will prefer different interpretations. What strikes us particularly in his blank verse is how little he has had to pad it for the sake of the metre. This means that he has really succeeded in translating the French into a genuine English equivalent.

His two volumes make a noble addition to the series of French Classics for English Readers, in which Rabelais and Montaigne have already appeared, and Beaumarchais and George Sand are in preparation.¹ They are handsomely printed, on dull paper, and substantially bound. Prof. Page will certainly be regarded as a benefactor by readers who for the first time become acquainted through him with the wit, the humor, the wisdom, and the wholesome human outlook of Molière. Acquaintance with him is equivalent for us Anglo-Saxons to opening a new window upon life.

PROFESSOR R. DE C. WARD'S "CLIMATE."

In view of the fact that weather has been the commonest topic of conversation, since the cavemen or their ancestors were first able to utter words or grunts for hot and cold, wet and dry, it is remarkable that climate has until recently not been systematically studied. To make the study scientific, it was necessary, of course, that data should be collected from all parts of the earth by means of instruments of precision, and this has been done in general during only the last half-century, or less. Prof. Ward's book ought to be most welcome, therefore, to every person who desires to know something about climate, the environment from which nobody can escape, but the effects of which civilization, by such devices as artificial heating or refrigeration, and by irrigation and forestry, can somewhat modify or control.

¹ Prof. Adolphe Cohn, formerly of Harvard, and now Prof. Page's colleague at Columbia, collaborates with him in editing this valuable series. — Ed.

Prof. Ward writes for the intelligent reader, not for the specialist, so that his book should have many readers. In an introduction he states briefly the relations between climatology and meteorology, and then he goes on to describe climatic zones — a discussion which causes him to review the various theories from the earliest times down to the present. Next comes a chapter on classification of climates. Then follow descriptions in detail of the characteristics of the three zones. A chapter on the hygiene of the zones contains a mass of interesting and important conclusions packed as closely as possible. In order to illustrate the effect of climate on human life, Prof. Ward devotes a third of his book to an account of man's life in the tropics, and in the temperate and polar zones. In a final chapter he discusses changes in climate, and reaches the conclusion that the ancient and widely prevalent idea that climate is changing is a delusion. In connection with this subject he takes up the theory of sun-spot cycles and of Brückner's cycle.

The reader of this exposition will be impressed by the variety and volume of separate data on which it is based; and by the clearness with which Mr. Ward selects and presents his material. He has the art of always giving the concrete illustrations where it is feasible to do so; which accounts for the vividness and interest of his pages. His style is business-like, direct, and unadorned. His habit of mind is that of the trained man of science, whose duty is to observe and report, but not to romance or conjecture. So, while he gives whatever opinions and theories bear on the question in hand, he always carefully distinguishes between established facts and surmises, however plausible. The result is a soundly scientific book which the layman will enjoy. The subject, as we hinted earlier, concerns everybody: for everybody feels the direct influence of climate on his body and health, and, indirectly, through its influence on crops. Prof. Ward also hints at some of the ways in which climate has affected military and political history — an absorbing, and as yet little investigated, subject.

A GROUP OF HARVARD EDITORS.

THE *Magazine* prints with this issue a group of portraits of Harvard men who are now filling some of the most influential editorial positions in America. It would be interesting to show how in earlier generations other Harvard men filled similar positions on the journals and reviews of their time. Thus Jared Sparks, 1815, Dr. A. P. Peabody, '26, and Prof. C. E. Norton, '46, were formerly connected with the *North American Review*, and James Russell Lowell, '38, was the first editor of the *Atlantic*

Monthly. So a corps of Harvard men made the *Examiner* the medium of advanced religious thought during the second quarter of the last century. It was Ralph Waldo Emerson, '21, and Henry D. Thoreau, '37, who gave lustre to the short-lived *Dial*, files of which are now worth their weight in gold. In a much wider sphere Charles F. Dunbar, '51, made the Boston *Advertiser* one of the great organs of public opinion during the Civil War and the years immediately succeeding. Wendell P. Garrison, '61, served for 41 years as literary editor of the *Nation*, and, for 20 of those years, he was practically its head. The career of Charles A. Dana, '43, on the New York *Sun* will not soon be forgotten.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Harvard men are to-day equally active in moulding public opinion in the widest sphere of journalism. The group we have chosen contains, of course, only a few of the many who would belong in any exhaustive list. But it is fairly representative, as the following brief sketches, arranged in chronological sequence, will show.

Mayo Williamson Hazeltine was born in Massachusetts in 1841. After graduating from Harvard in 1862 he entered journalism, and was one of the "young men" who made their mark during the busy period of the Civil War. On Nov. 15, 1875, he became connected with the New York *Sun* as an editorial writer and a book reviewer. He has written some 300 editorial articles a year, but he is best known by the long book reviews and critiques, signed with his initials, which have given distinction to the literary pages of the Sunday *Sun*. Since the Spring of 1876 he has contributed frequently to the *North American Review*, and he has written much for *Harper's Weekly* and other weekly journals. With all this, he has found time to publish "Chats About Books"; "British and American Education"; and "The American Woman in Europe."

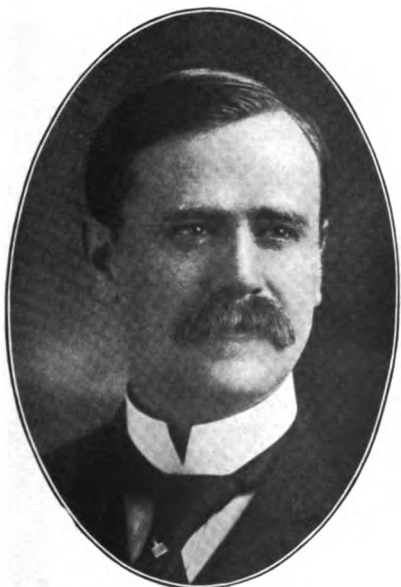
Edward Livermore Burlingame was born in Boston, May 30, 1848, the son of the Hon. Anson Burlingame, LL.B., 1846. He entered Harvard with the Class of 1869, but left before graduation, to serve as secretary to his father, who was United States Minister to China. He studied at Heidelberg, 1867-9, taking the Ph.D. degree there. Then he traveled until 1871, when he joined the staff of the New York *Tribune*. From 1872 to 1876 he assisted in the revision of the "American Cyclopaedia," and in 1879 he became editorially connected with the publishing house of Charles Scribner's Sons. Since 1886 he has edited *Scribner's Magazine*, stamping on it a marked individuality, and drawing to it a corps of brilliant contributors. It may be doubted whether any other American magazine during the past 20 years has been so successful in discovering new writers of promise, especially in fiction, and in promoting their reputation. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master



PAUL E. MORE, A. M., '93.
"THE NATION"



HAMMOND LAMONT, '86,
"THE NATION"



ROBERT L. O'BRIEN, '91.
"BOSTON TRANSCRIPT"



NORMAN HAPGOOD, '90.
"COLLIER'S WEEKLY"

A GROUP OF HARVARD EDITORS

of Arts in 1901. He married, in 1871, Miss Ella F. Badger. Their son, Frederic A. Burlingame, graduated at Harvard in 1897.

Edward Sandford Martin was born at Willowbrook, Owasco, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1856, the son of E. T. Throop and Cornelia (Williams) Martin. He fitted for College at Phillips Andover Academy, entered Harvard in 1873, and graduated with the Class of 1877. At Harvard he was an editor of the *Crimson* and one of the coterie that founded the *Lampoon*. After studying at the Harvard Law School, he was a clerk in the State Department till March, 1880. In 1881 he was on the New York *Sun*. After a voyage round Cape Horn in a sailing vessel, he worked in paper mills at Bennington, N. H., and Cumberland Mills, Me. In January, 1883, he became editor of *Life*, which began at that time a very precarious career. Its existence seemed so hopeless that Mr. Martin retired to Rochester, N. Y., and studied law in the office of Henry G. Danforth, '77. From Dec. 1, 1884, till the spring of 1892 he was associate editor of the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*. Meanwhile, he had resumed relations with *Life*. In 1896 he removed to New York. For many years he has written the editorial page of *Life*, a considerable portion of the editorial paragraphs of *Harper's Weekly* (formerly grouped under the head "This Busy Week"), and much of "The Point of View" Department in *Scribner's*. He has also been a prolific contributor of poems, sketches, and essays to other periodicals, and is widely known for his delightful vein of satire. Among his books are "Sly Ballades in Harvard China," 1882; "A Little Brother of the Rich," 1890; "Pirated Poems," 1890; "Windfalls of Observation," 1893; "Cousin Anthony and I," 1895; "Lucid Intervals," 1900; "Poems and Verses," 1902; "The Luxury of Children, and Other Luxuries," 1904; and "The Courtship of a Careful Man," 1905. On Sept. 2, 1886, he married Miss Julia Whitney, of Rochester. His son, George W. Martin, is in the Class of 1910.

Charles Fletcher Lummis, the son of Henry and Harriet W. (Fowler) Lummis, was born at Lynn, Mass., March 1, 1859. He entered Harvard with the Class of 1881, and almost at once drew attention to his poetic talent by a little collection of poems printed on birch bark. Leaving college before graduation, he edited a newspaper in Ohio, 1882-4, and then walked, for pleasure, to Los Angeles, Calif., some 3500 miles, in 143 days. After serving as city editor of the Los Angeles *Times*, 1885-7, he spent five years in the Indian pueblo of Isleta, N. M., familiarizing himself with the language and customs of the Indians. He traveled throughout the Southwest on horseback, scoured Mexico, and explored South America as far south as Chile. He early became a popular contributor to the *Century* and other magazines. Among his books are "A New Mexico

David," 1891; "A Tramp across the Continent," 1892; "Some Strange Corners of our Country," 1892; "The Land of Poco Tiempo," 1893; "The Spanish Pioneers," 1893; "The Man Who Married the Moon, and Other Pueblo Indian Folk-Stories," 1894; "The Gold Pit of Grand Chimu," 1896; "The King of the Broncos," 1897; "The Enchanted Burro," 1897; "The Awakening of a Nation — Mexico To-day," 1898. He founded at Los Angeles a magazine called *The Land of Sunshine*, now *Out West*, which has raised up a crop of enthusiastic and noteworthy Pacific Slope writers. Besides his great interest in American archaeology, he has worked unceasingly to protect the Indians and to better their condition. He founded the Landmarks Club, to preserve the historic landmarks of California; the Southwest Society, of the Archaeological Institute of America; and the Sequoia League, "to make better Indians." Since June, 1905, he has been librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library. He married, March 27, 1891, Miss Eva F. Douglas.

Hammond Lamont, the son of the Rev. Thomas and Caroline D. (Jayne) Lamont, was born at Monticello, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1864. He graduated at Harvard in 1886; tutored for a year in New York; was connected with the Albany *Morning Argus*, 1887-8; became city editor of the Albany *Evening Union*, October, 1888, and of the Albany *Morning Express* in the following December. In 1889 he was an editorial writer on the Albany *Evening Journal*, and then legislative reporter for the Albany *Express*, Albany *Journal*, and the New York Associated Press. In May, 1890, he went to the staff of the Tacoma, Wash., *Ledger*, soon moving to the Seattle *Post Intelligencer*. 1892-5 he was instructor in English at Harvard; 1895-1900, professor of English at Brown University. From 1900 to 1906 he was managing editor of the New York *Evening Post*. Since June, 1906, he has been editor of the *Nation*. He has edited "Specimens of Exposition," and "Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America," and has written "English Composition." He married, May 14, 1891, Miss Lillian Mann, at Nyack, N. Y.

Paul Elmer More was born at St. Louis, Mo., 1864, and graduated A.B. at Washington University in 1887. An omnivorous reader, he was methodical in his reading. In 1892 he came to Harvard and spent a year in the Graduate School, taking the degree of Master of Arts in 1893. In 1894-5, he was assistant in Indo-Iranian Languages, and again in 1899-1900 he was for a year assistant in the Sanskrit Department. In the interval he served two years at Bryn Mawr as associate in Sanskrit and Classical Literature. For more than a year he lived almost as a recluse at Shelburne, N. H., digesting and ordering his extraordinary acquisitions, which embrace not only the literature and philosophy of India, Greece, and Rome, but the chief modern literatures and philosophies as well. Going to New

York, he became literary editor of the *Independent*, 1901-4, and of the *Evening Post* in 1904. In addition to the latter position, he has been associate editor of the *Nation* since 1906. He has published "Helena, and Occasional Poems"; "The Great Refusal"; "A Century of Indian Epigrams"; "The Judgment of Socrates"; a translation of *Prometheus Bound*; a life of Franklin; "The Jessica Letters," in collaboration with Mrs. L. H. Harris; and five volumes of "Shelburne Essays" — a series of literary critiques which are the nearest analogues to Sainte-Beuve's "Causeries" that America has produced.

Robert Lincoln O'Brien was born at Abington, Mass., Sept. 14, 1865. He graduated from Harvard in 1891, and from June, 1892, until November, 1895, he was personal secretary to President Cleveland. Then he became the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, and during more than ten years his dispatches, signed "Lincoln," were among the most trustworthy, varied in their contents, and interesting of any sent from the national capital. In 1906 he was summoned by the proprietors of the *Transcript*, of whom George S. Mandell, '89, is the head, to assume the management of its editorial pages. He married at Lisbon, N. H., on Feb. 19, 1895, Miss Emily E. Young.

Norman Hapgood was born in Chicago, March 28, 1868, the son of Charles and Fanny (Powers) Hapgood. He graduated at Harvard in 1890, being an editor of the *Harvard Monthly*, and conspicuous in the undergraduate literary set. He studied at the Harvard Law School, taking his law degree in 1893, but almost immediately was drawn into literary and newspaper work. At one time he joined the staff of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*; then he moved to New York, and took a position on the *Evening Post*. From 1897 to 1902 he was dramatic critic on the New York *Commercial Advertiser* and for the *Bookman*, resigning in 1902 in order to have more time for authorship. Meanwhile he had published several volumes, viz.: "Literary Statesmen," 1897; "Daniel Webster," 1899; "Abraham Lincoln," 1899; "The Stage in America," 1901; and "George Washington," 1901. Since 1903 he has been editor of *Collier's Weekly*, and in the opinion of many persons he is now the most trenchant editorial writer in the United States. Not only is his pen trenchant, but his courage is invincible. Ably supported by Mr. Collier, he has waged war on quacks of all kinds and on blackmail in its most insidious forms. He married at Chicago, on June 17, 1896, Miss Emilie Bigelow.

THE UNIVERSITY: THE SUMMER QUARTER.

In addition to the Andover Alliance and the inauguration of the School of Business Administration, the past year has seen one other great step forward taken in the development of the University by the recent reorganization of the Bussey Institution as a graduate school for advanced experimental work and research in those subjects of applied biology which relate to agriculture. The obligation to serve in agricultural science came to Harvard University before it came to any other institution in this country. Benjamin Bussey, who died in 1842, left to Harvard by his will, which was drawn in 1835, the largest bequest which the University had received up to that time. One half of the income-bearing portion of this bequest was devoted to the endowment of professorships and scholarships in the Theological and Law Schools; the other half, together with a large tract of land called Woodland Hill, was bequeathed for the promotion of "agriculture, useful and ornamental gardening, botany, and such other branches of natural science as may tend to promote a knowledge of practical agriculture." Pursuant to this will, the Bussey Institution was founded, when the property became available in 1871, as a school for undergraduate instruction in agriculture — thus anticipating by one year the so-called Morrill Act of Congress, looking towards the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges as state institutions throughout the country. It had hardly started, however, before the great Boston fire reduced the endowment to one half its original value; and, thus crippled, the school has not been able to keep pace as an undergraduate institution with the great agricultural schools established under the Morrill Act and fostered by the different states. In its new rôle as a graduate school of advanced instruction and research, however, it will have an almost unlimited opportunity, and practically no rivals. The highest success in agricultural pursuits can only be attained through a knowledge of broad principles and research, which are clearly beyond the sphere of the ordinary state agricultural college, but which can be admirably afforded by the Bussey Institution on its new basis. The success attained by and the enthusiastic support recently accorded to the Arnold Arboretum, which has been devoted since 1872 to the development of scientific research and experiments in arboriculture, forestry, and dendrology, afford a happy promise of the services, both local and national, which this new graduate school may reasonably be expected to perform.

The full purpose of this reorganization cannot be realized with the

present financial resources. The new Bussey Institution will require buildings, equipment, and above all, men. But a very auspicious beginning has already been made. Professors W. E. Castle and E. C. Jeffrey, of the Zoölogical and Botanical Departments, will transfer a large part of their work to the reorganized school. Prof. Theobald Smith of the Medical School, who is one of the foremost living bacteriologists and investigators in the comparative pathology of animals, has already done much work at the Bussey Institution: its reconstitution will doubtless permit of a large increase in his resources. And finally, the recent appointment of Dr. William M. Wheeler, of the American Museum of Natural History, as Professor of Economic Entomology, will bring to the new school a teacher and scientist of wide reputation and experience, and place it in the forefront in one of its most essential departments. Its prospects for ultimate success are thus of the highest. Incidentally it is interesting to emphasize, what President Eliot pointed out on Commencement Day, that the reorganization of the Bussey Institution on a graduate basis reduces the undergraduate departments of the University to one, Harvard College; and that this one undergraduate department has now become a single gate to all the professional schools of the University save one, the Dental School, the sole professional school in the University which is not yet a graduate school. And the indications point to a similar change in the Dental School before long. Those who have followed the development of the University during the past forty years alone will realize how profound and beneficent is this change which is now reaching its culmination and President Eliot's administration has brought about.

Full statistics for the Summer School of 1908 are not, at the present date of writing, available. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to announce that the total registration at the present time (exclusive of Prof. W. M. Davis's class in Europe and of Prof. J. B. Woodworth's in South America, which have not yet been heard from) is by far the largest in the history of the School, save in the year 1903 when the meeting of the N. E. A. in Boston made the conditions abnormal. It numbers 952, which is a gain of 143 over last year, and of 110 over 1905, the largest previous registration excepting that of 1903. Moreover, this gain had been made in the face of financial depression, of unusually hot weather, of the lack of a College dining-hall open to Summer School students, and of keen competition with other universities which make their Summer Schools regular academic sessions. It is also noteworthy that this year, for the first time since 1895, the number of men registered in the School exceeds

the number of women. Nor is this change due to any large increase in the number of college students, which a recent computation shows to be but slightly greater than before. Altogether, it may be confidently maintained that this department of the University was never in a more thriving and prosperous condition. Its success affords another striking proof of the extent of the services to the community at large which the University renders outside its regular courses.

In this same connection it is interesting to note that at a recent meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences a committee of seven was appointed by the President to take into consideration the whole question of supplementary teaching by professors and instructors in the University. To the older and established opportunities for teaching outside the regular Harvard curriculum, such as Radcliffe and the Summer School, there have of late years been added the Friday afternoon and Saturday courses for teachers and the courses repeated in Boston in the evenings under the auspices of the Lowell Institute; and several requests have lately been received from neighboring towns for Harvard instructors to come and conduct courses in the evenings for teachers and others qualified to take them. There are also the splendidly successful popular lectures on medical topics established last year at the Medical School. Obviously the demand for outside instruction is increasing so fast and manifesting itself in so many different ways as to make it essential that the general question be considered as a whole and not piecemeal as heretofore. In theory, at least, it would seem that the more of this outside instruction that can be given by Harvard teachers the better. Besides the great and obvious services which it enables the University to render to the community, it affords an opportunity to many instructors to make a welcome addition to their regular salary. In practice, however, there is the very grave danger that the teacher may be tempted to give so much strength to outside work as seriously to impair the effectiveness of his instruction in the University. The precise adjustment of this delicate matter will of course vary enormously in individual cases; but the committee should be able to formulate some generally applicable policy. The fact that an increasing amount of the instruction in Radcliffe is being given by young men who are only assistants in Harvard and have not full charge of any course there may have some weight in its deliberations. More difficult still is the question of the candidacy for degrees of those who benefit by this outside instruction. There can be no doubt that even a remote prospect of attaining a Harvard degree is a very strong incentive to taking work under Harvard instructors, the absolute removal of which would very seriously diminish the number

of those who have asked for and availed themselves of this privilege. To some it seems perfectly proper that qualified persons who pursue and pass each year one or more Harvard courses given by University teachers, in addition to their regular work, until the number requisite for graduation be completed, should have a Harvard degree; others feel that the Harvard A.B. at any rate means something more than mere courses passed, and would require a minimum of two years' collegiate residence in addition. Here again the committee faces an exceedingly interesting and important problem, the solution of which will vitally affect the future of every department of Harvard. The lack of precedent may prove a serious difficulty in its deliberations, but it may also be regarded as an advantage; and there is always the assurance that any policy or experiment which it may induce the University to adopt will be watched with the keenest interest all over the country.

The Harvard Union has completed another highly successful year of its existence. Its active membership at the close of the present academic year was 2268 — an increase of 95 over that of the corresponding time in 1907. That the practice of having the **The Harvard Union.** Union dues charged on the term-bills is both popular and successful is proved by the fact that 2072 of the 2268 members have availed themselves of it. There are 1078 graduate life members, 78 student life members, 572 associate and 431 non-resident members, making a total of 4427. The principal innovation introduced this year, namely, the giving of the Junior Dinner in the Union instead of in Boston, has proved a decided success. The restaurant has been well patronized, and the state of the Club's finances on the whole satisfactory. In general it may be said that the Union is now on a substantial working basis, and more than ever an essential factor in the life of the University.

It cannot be said that the end of the academic year finds the University any nearer the solution of its complicated athletic problem than before: indeed, the difficulties rather increased than diminished during the last two months of the spring term. The undergraduate petition, expressing disbelief both in the general **The Athletic Situation and its Results.** reduction of schedules and in the abolition of winter sports as a cure for existing evils, and suggesting that the students be allowed to take into their own hands the regulation of athletics, finally received 1606 signatures, and was presented to the Faculty May 5. After a long discussion that body voted to refer the petition to the Athletic Committee. At a meeting held May 11, the Committee voted to ask the presidents of the four undergraduate classes to appoint delegates to confer with the Com-

mittee in regard to the general situation. Nine such delegates were accordingly named and the result of their deliberations with the Athletic Committee was the passage by that body, on May 25, of the two following votes: (1) "That in the opinion of this Committee it is not desirable to abolish intercollegiate contests from the date of the final football game until the spring recess, and (2) That this Committee approve the plan for a student council as presented by the undergraduate representatives appointed by the four class presidents, and that if this plan is accepted by the undergraduates the Committee will warmly welcome the coöperation of the council." The purpose of this council, as stated by the undergraduate representatives who proposed it, is "thoroughly to coöperate with the Faculty in raising the general intellectual standard at Harvard . . . to bring before governing bodies of the University expressions of undergraduate opinions on subjects pertaining to the University, and to coöperate with the Athletic Committee in eradicating the specific evils in the conduct of athletics." Its constitution, which provides for a membership of not more than 21 (the four class presidents, the captains of the four major teams, *ex officio*, and other students by election), was ratified by an extremely small and unenthusiastic undergraduate mass meeting on May 27.

The general hurry and upset of the final examination period caused proceedings to stop at this point, but there is ample indication that the end is not yet. The plan for the undergraduate council has a few cordial supporters, but the mass of the students are either indifferent or clearly opposed to it; its aims and ideas are flatly in contradiction to all Harvard precedents, and it is generally understood that its organization was not welcomed by the authorities. It would be hazardous to make definite predictions concerning the future, but the indications do not point to a long or successful life for the new body. Moreover, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has not had a chance to express its opinion since May 5, and as the Athletic Committee's vote of May 25 virtually brings back the athletic schedules to where they were before all this agitation began (January), it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that the Faculty will let matters rest as they are. New developments in the athletic situation may be expected in the coming autumn.

In view of this unfortunate state of affairs at home, the successes of the Nine and Crew were particularly praiseworthy and gratifying. The victory at New London was overwhelming, and its effect was greatly enhanced, on the one hand by the crippling of the crews through the loss of Morgan and Fish, on the other by the not yet satisfactorily explained, though not unprecedented delay of Yale at the start of the eight-oared race. These victories tempt the writer to insert a few statistics for the benefit of those

who read of Harvard as "the college that always gets licked," and who probably do not realize how very nearly evenly balanced the record of athletic victories between Harvard and Yale has been since the "break" in 1895-7. Take the four "major" sports. There have been 12 contests between the two universities in rowing, baseball, and track athletics, and 11 in football. In rowing (taking the eight-oared race alone) Yale has won 9 times and Harvard thrice. In baseball the tables are turned, and equally decisively, in Harvard's favor. Harvard has won this event 9 times, Yale thrice. In track athletics, the record is exactly even, Harvard has won 6 times, Yale 6. In the 11 football contests there have been 2 Harvard victories, 2 ties, and 7 Yale victories. Taking the list as a whole, in the 47 "major sport" contests between Harvard and Yale since 1897 there have been 20 Harvard victories, 25 Yale victories, and 2 ties; and during the past 3 years the two universities have split exactly even. The record in the "minor" sports (as far as it is possible for the writer to learn at this moment) is on the whole favorable to Harvard. In hockey she has 6 victories to Yale's 3; in lawn tennis, 5 to Yale's 1; in basketball she has lost 4 times and won but twice; full statistics of the other branches of sport are not at present available, but as a whole they are not unfavorable from the Harvard standpoint. It will be seen that this record is far better than most of those who do not follow college athletics closely would suppose; Harvard men should see to it that the false impression which exists is speedily corrected.

In one way the troubles and discussions over athletic matters which have marked the end of the year have incidentally been instrumental in forwarding a movement which promises much good for the cause of undergraduate scholarship. At a meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences President Eliot appointed a Committee of seven, under the chairmanship of Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell to consider how tests for rank in Harvard College may be made a better measure of intellectual power. This step was taken as a result of the widespread feeling among undergraduates and the public at large that the present system of marking is not a true criterion of mental force, that many men who get As and Bs in their courses, do not really gain as much from their College work as those who only get Cs; and perhaps also of the undoubted popularity of several newly invented methods of attaining the degree with distinction, in which the rank obtained in courses is not the sole, or even the most important element in determining the final verdict. Almost precisely at the time that this Committee was appointed came the petition of the undergraduates concerning matters athletic. The fact that the 1606 signers of that petition promised to interest themselves in raising the standard of intellectual accomplishment among the undergraduates gave

the new Committee an admirable opportunity to begin its investigations, of which it was not slow to take advantage. A series of questions, requesting the opinion of the students upon the best method of increasing the value and attractiveness of college work, was printed and sent to the 1606 signers of the petition; other sets of inquiries of varying forms were sent to the men of highest rank now in College, to the Harvard graduates in the Law School, to all the College instructors, and to graduates of the classes of 1899 and 1903. An extremely interesting set of replies has been received, and more are coming in every week; by the opening of the academic year the Committee should have data enough to enable it to make a thorough judgment of the present conditions, and to devise means for improving them. Professor Lowell will be glad to hear from any friend or graduate of the University who has any suggestions to make on this topic.

While on this subject it is interesting to note the appearance in the *Harvard Illustrated Magazine* for last June of an article called "1908 on College Courses," which gives a consensus of opinion of the graduating class in regard to the instruction they have received at the University as deduced from a postal-card canvass. Like all generalizations derived from hastily compiled statistics, this article does not contain more than a part of the whole truth, but it is significant above all of the fact that the undergraduates as a body are taking a steadily increasing interest in the way courses are managed, and are earnestly desirous to offer any suggestions that may be asked for, in regard to increasing the efficiency and serviceableness of Harvard instruction. From students in the Law School and from graduates of five and ten years' standing maturer evidence of a somewhat different nature may be expected. Prof. Lowell's Committee is to be congratulated on the means it has taken to secure the information it desires.

The entire University rejoices in the news that Prof. Eugen Kühnemann of Breslau returns next autumn as visiting German Professor and **Miscellaneous and Personal.** that he will remain the entire year. He will conduct the courses usually given by Prof. Francke, who is on leave of absence. — Another very welcome addition to the University staff is promised by the appointment of Prof. Joseph Redlich of Vienna as Lecturer in Government during the second half of the next academic year. Prof. Redlich, though not yet 40 years old, has made a reputation for himself as an authority on English political institutions by a two-volume work on local government in England, which he published in 1904, and still more by his exhaustive study of the procedure of the House of Commons, which appeared in three volumes a few months ago. He will give

two half-courses, one dealing with Continental, the other with English institutions, and also a seminary for advanced students. These courses will be conducted in English. — Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87, chairman of the Department of History, and W. Bayard Cutting, '00, vice-consul at Milan, will represent Harvard at the International Congress of the War of Independence and its Epoch at Saragossa next October. From Spain Prof. Coolidge will proceed to Santiago de Chile, where, with Prof. J. B. Woodworth, '94, of the Department of Geology, and Thomas Barbour, '06, he will represent the University at the Pan-American Scientific Congress which is to be opened at Santiago on Christmas Day. — On June 3 and 4 Miss Maude Adams and her company presented *Twelfth Night* on an Elizabethan stage in Sanders Theatre, before large and enthusiastic audiences, composed chiefly of members of the University. It is pleasant to note the increasing popularity of these dramatic performances, which are rapidly becoming an established event in the annual life of Harvard.

R. B. Merriman, '96.

COMMENCEMENT.

Wednesday, June 24, 1908.

Exercises in Sanders Theatre.

The day was fine, but oppressive, owing to the humidity. The morning exercises began half an hour later than usual, a satisfactory change, as it shortened the time between the conferring of degrees and the forming of the procession in the afternoon. At 10 o'clock President Eliot and other officers of the University met the invited guests and alumni in Massachusetts Hall. Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., '81, came ahead of time, escorted by the Lancers, and accompanied by Lieut.-Gov. Draper and by his staff. Prof. M. H. Morgan, '81, Commencement Marshal, then formed the procession in the customary order, and led it to Sanders Theatre. The Senior Alumnus, Rev. J. I. T. Coolidge, '88, marched to the Theatre. Only graduates of at least 25 years' standing were admitted to the

stage, and many of these could not find places. After an opening prayer, the following parts were delivered: Dwight N. Robinson, of Winchester, Latin salutatory; Charles R. Joy, of Dorchester, "Commencement Day"; Henry R. Shipperd, of Newark, N. J., "Literature and Life"; Harold B. Platt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., "The Responsibilities of the Business Man of the Future"; Warren S. Archibald, of Roslindale, Divinity School, "Harvard Hymnody."

President Eliot then conferred 895 degrees in course, as follows (the corresponding figures for 1907 are printed in the adjoining column):

	1908	1907
Bachelors of Arts.....	389	450
Bachelors of Science.....	56	80
Masters of Arts.....	121	124
Masters of Science.....	18	10
Doctors of Philosophy.....	42	33
Doctor of Science.....	1	
Bachelors of Agricultural Science	7	6

56 Commencement.—*Exercises in Sanders Theatre.* [September,

Doctors of Dental Medicine.....	19	24
Doctors of Medicine.....	69	71
Bachelors of Laws.....	162	186
Bachelors of Divinity.....	12	7
Total in course.....	895	992
Degrees out of course.....	49	64
Honorary Degrees.....	8	12
Total Degrees.....	952	1068

President Eliot concluded the academic exercises by conferring eight honorary degrees. This part of the ceremonies, always awaited with much interest, was of course less spectacular this year than last, when among the recipients were Prince Luigi of Savoy, Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand, and other celebrities of international renown. But there was much enthusiasm, and the fact that four of this year's recipients are Harvard men, and that a fifth is one of the most popular of Harvard's younger professors, added to the fervor with which their names were applauded.

President Eliot said:

"In exercise of authority given me by the two Governing Boards I now create

"Honorary Masters of Arts:

"CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, a student and teacher of history at Johns Hopkins University, the University of Wisconsin, and Harvard University, a productive and distinguished scholar at each one, welcome indeed to this Society of Scholars;

"BENJAMIN JOHNSON LANG, musician and composer, church organist at fifteen; as teacher, organist, and conductor, for many years the servant and guide of the best singing societies in Boston;

"Honorary Doctor of Science:

"WILLIAM CRAWFORD GORGAS, soldier; son of a Confederate soldier; first lieutenant, captain, major, and colonel in the Medical Corps of the United States Army; chief sanitary officer of the Isthmian Canal Zone; to-day the most successful demonstrator of the present

efficacy and future promise of preventive medicine;

"Doctors of Divinity:

"WILLIAM WALLACE FENN, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School, a reverent and philosophic adventurer in the humane restatement of systematic theology;

"WILLIAM CHANNING GANNETT, by inheritance and nurture a humanitarian preacher and poet, whose inevitable themes are Nature's miracles, the thought of God, faithfulness, and moral beauty;

"Doctors of Laws:

"HENRY NEWTON SHELDON, jurist; in youth a lieutenant in the 55th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; for twenty-eight years a legal practitioner in Boston; for fourteen years past a learned and independent Massachusetts judge, now on the Supreme Bench;

"CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE, Pre-Cambrian and metamorphic geologist; professor successively of metallurgy, mineralogy, and geology; President of the leading State University, the University of Wisconsin;

AUGUSTUS EVERETT WILLSON, Kentuckian by birth and residence; Harvard Bachelor of Arts in 1869; a trusted and respected lawyer; in politics a Republican in a Democratic state; elected Governor of Kentucky in 1907 for four years, after an energetic and troublous contest; a fearless, honest, and disinterested public servant;

"And in the name of this Society of Scholars I declare that they are entitled to the rights and privileges pertaining to their several degrees, and that their names are to be forever borne on its roll of honorary members."¹

¹ The Latin of the diplomas, by Prof. E. K. Rand, '94, follows. In some cases the characterizations have been shortened for the convenience of the engrosser.

CAROLUS HOMERUS HASKINS, in Universitatibus Hopkinsiana Wisconsinensi Harvardiana historiae studiosum et praeceptorem, in

Degrees out of Course.

A.B.

1878. Jonas M. Miles.
 1883. Howard E. Altemus, Richard B. Fuller, George H. Treadwell, Andrew G. Weeks, Benjamin W. Wellington.
 1884. Henry M. Atkinson.
 1894. Arthur L. Conger.

una quaque virum doctum feracem insignem, huic virorum doctorum societati sane acceptum, ARTIUM MAGISTRUM.

BENIAMIN JOHNSON LANG, musicum modorumque artificem, xv annos natum organicum ecclesiasticum, qui praeceptoris organici modulatoris officiis functus iam multos annos optimorum Bostoniae chororum minister et dux est, ARTIUM MAGISTRUM.

GUILIELMUM CRAWFORD GORGAS, militem, militis ex Confederatis filium, in exercitus Americani ordine Medicorum per varios imperiorum gradus ascendentem, in regione Femae Isthmiae rei medicae praepositum, quid providendo a medicis nunc efficiatur quidque in posterum promittatur omnium huius temporis hominum optime demonstrantem, SCIENTIAE DOCTOREM.

GUILIELMUM WALLACE FENN, Scholae Theologicae Harvardianae decanum, pie audacterque philosophiae via explorantem quomodo novis humanique verbis rationes theologorum exponantur, SACROSANCTAS THEOLOGIAE DOCTOREM.

GUILIELMUM CHANNING GANNETT, more hereditario et sua doctrina humano generi deditum praedicatorem atque postea, qui haec ut tractet instinctu quodam impellitur miracula Naturae, contemplationem Dei, fidem pulchritudinemque moralem, SACROSANCTAS THEOLOGIAE DOCTOREM.

HENRICUM NEWTON SHELDON, iuris consultum, iuvenem iam in legione quinquagesima quinta Peditum Massachusettensium Voluntariorum imperium tenentem, annos xxviii Bostoniae causas agentem, hos iam annos xiv iudicem Massachusettensem doctum liberumque, nunc in Tribunali Supremo sedentem, LEGUM DOCTOREM.

CAROLUM RICARDUM VAN HISE, geologum Praecambrianum et metamorphicum, metallurgiam mineralogiam geologiam ex ordine profitentem, omnium universitatum publicarum principis Universitatis Wisconsinensis praesidem, LEGUM DOCTOREM.

AUGUSTUS EVERETT WILLSON, natu domicilioque Kentuckiensem, bacc apud nos anno MDCCCLXIX laureatum, causarum actorem fidem et spectatum, Republicanum in civitate Democratica vitam publicam agentem, anno MDCCCLVII post contentiorem acrem difficilemque summum magistratum Kentuckiensem designatum, intrepidum integrum suique immemorem populi ministrum, LEGUM DOCTOREM.

1898. Norman W. Cabot.
 1904. Arthur L. Thayer.
 1905. Medbery Blanchard.
 1906. Samuel B. Booth, Henry E. Garceau, Minor B. Palmer, Frederick H. White, Alexander W. Williams.
 1907. Daniel C. Brennan, Paul T. Christie, Clement H. Conell, Willard E. Ingalls, Paul H. Linaberry, Philip C. Lockwood, Frederick E. Moir, George B. Simmons, Cornelius F. Sullivan, Mackey W. Wells, Raymond B. W. Wilcox, Paul S. Worth, Elie C. Edson, Fred T. Wiley, George K. Myers, Morris E. Spear, Norman Prince.

S.B.

1883. William P. Lyman.
 1907. Samuel T. Bittenbender, Robert D. Thomson.

S.B. (Civil Engineering).

1906. James H. Eaton.

S.B. (Mechanical Engineering).

1907. Henry A. Richardson.

A.M.

1906. Donald Parson.
 1907. Wallie A. Hurwits, Joseph R. H. Moore.

LL.B.

1906. Kennard Winsor.
 1907. Ralph W. Bourne, Arthur Breslauer, Edward F. Hanify, Frederick J. Kasper, Heber H. Rice, Charles A. Small, Frank Stollenwerck, Jr.

Speeches in Memorial Hall.

Between the close of the Exercises in Sanders Theatre and the assembling at 2.15 P.M. of the Alumni Procession the Chief Marshal, Charles P. Perin, '83, had a spread, attended by nearly a thousand persons, in the Faculty Room; the Class of 1858 — "50 years out" — held a reunion at Phillips Brooks House, at which it entertained earlier alumni and guests; there was a "forum" of the Alumni Association in the Fogg Lecture Room; and there were the usual meetings in rooms on the Yard of nearly three-score classes.

The Procession, which formed in front of Massachusetts, marched in the following order:

Two Aids.
The Band.
The Chief Marshal, Charles P. Perin, '83.
The President of the Association of the Alumni, Austen G. Fox, '69.
The President of the University.
The Fellows of the Corporation.
His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
The Governor's Military Staff.
The Sheriff of Middlesex.
The Sheriff of Suffolk.
The Honorable and Reverend the Board of Overseers.
Recipients of Honorary Degrees at this Commencement.
Recipients of Honorary Degrees in Former Years who are not Graduates of the University.
Other Invited Guests.
Alumni of the College in the Order of their Classes.

Chief Marshal Perin had the following assistants:

Aids: Charles M. Belshaw, Jeffrey R. Brackett, Henry B. Cabot, Russell S. Codman, Charles P. Curtis, Percy S. Grant, Edward Kent, Joseph Lee, John F. Moors, Frederick Nichols, Sumner B. Pearmain, Henry L. Smyth.

Marshals: William H. Aspinwall, Joseph S. Clark, Joseph Dorr, William Faxon, Charles J. Hubbard, Charles S. Hamlin, Arthur Lyman, William Endicott, Jr., Herbert L. Clark, William H. Rand, Jr., Franklin G. Balch, Edward W. Grew, Philip M. Lydig, Russell G. Fessenden, James A. Noyes, Walter C. Baylies, Thomas M. Osborne, James J. Storow, Chauncey G. Parker, Stephen Chase, T. W. Richards, Endicott P. Saltonstall, Philip Cabot, Herbert N. Lloyd, R. Burnham Moffat, George B. Morison, Herbert Putnam, Alonso N. Pollard, Sabin P. Sanger, William R. Warren, Robert D. Winthrop, Henry G. Vaughan, J. Ralph Finlay, William Amory, 2d, Thomas W. Lamont, Richard W. Hale, Robert P. Bowler, Louis A. Frothingham, Edward J. Holmes, Robert Walcott, Jerome D. Greene, Robert H. Hallowell, C. Minot Weld, Edgar H. Wells, Langdon P. Marvin, Alexander H. Rice, Arthur Adams, Aaron Davis, Davenport Brown.

On reaching Memorial Hall, the following officers, speakers, and guests sat on the platform: Austen G. Fox, '69, President of the Alumni Association, in the centre. At his right was President Eliot and on his left Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., '81, Governor of Massachusetts.

The others at the head table were: Gov. A. E. Willson, '69, of Kentucky; Hon. J. H. Choate, '52; Pres. Van Hise; Pres. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; Dr. H. P. Walcott, '58, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, '55, Dr. A. T. Cabot, '72, Judge F. C. Lowell, '76, C. F. Adams, 2d, '88, Treasurer, T. N. Perkins, '91, members of the Corporation; Admiral Swift, U. S. N., Commandant at the Charlestown Navy Yard; Dean W. W. Fenn, '84; Edward Kent, '83, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona; Herbert Putnam, '83, Librarian of Congress; Hon. E. S. Draper, Lieut-Gov. of Massachusetts; Gen. W. H. Brigham, Adjutant-General of Massachusetts; Col. W. C. Gorgas; Rev. W. C. Gannett, '60; B. J. Lang; Judge H. N. Sheldon, '63; Prof. A. J. Butler of the University of London; Prof. C. H. Haskins; Thomas Nelson Page; W. A. Locke, '69, Chorister; Mayor Wardwell of Cambridge; the Sheriff of Suffolk; the Sheriff of Middlesex.

PRESIDENT FOX.

Brothers of Harvard, before we begin our ceremonies to-day, I ask you all to rise for a minute in silent tribute to the memory of Grover Cleveland, dead to-day. (Every one rose.)

[Psalm LXXVIII was sung, under the leadership of W. A. Locke, '69.]

PRESIDENT FOX.

Brothers of Harvard, if my lips were dumb, yet would my heart speak in grateful recognition of the honor that you have done me in asking me—in allowing me—to preside over this meeting to-day.

Some one has likened the function of a presiding officer to that of a preface—to be skipped if possible, but I think there is a more adequate simile. When

we are invited to enjoy a pyrotechnic display, it's the fireworks themselves that we want to see and to hear, not the man that sets them off. And so you have asked me to-day to set off for you what I suppose is the most conservative, safe, and yet brilliant, set of pieces that ever were prepared in honor of old Harvard. I recognize that the man who sets them off is to be sure a man of necessary occupation, but the less, I say, that you see and hear of me the better. You are so good-natured that I know if I do but strike a lucifer you will accept it as an illumination.

This figure of speech (which I borrowed for the occasion) leads one's mind naturally to the East, whence we used to think our firecrackers came. We are learning much from the East. It is said that in Chinese literature there is a form of poetry limited to four verses, which is much admired there, known as "short stops," the idea being that while very brief they awaken a train of thought which continues after the words cease. In the language of Lowell: "We love to retire out of earshot of the forum and the marketplace, and lose ourselves in gracious fellowship." And if we do it again and again we do so only lest the world might think perchance we could not recapture our first, fine, careless rapture.

Brothers of Harvard, we may talk of subjects pressing upon us, subjects of great concern to the nation and to the state, and yet even as we do so our minds revert to those in whose memory we erected this hall, whose names are on yonder entablatures — our Harvard dead. But, gentlemen, if they be ours, if their honor be our heritage, so are we also theirs; it is through us alone that they can speak. Our bearing towards our country's needs must be theirs, if we are to represent for them to-day the

ideals for which they died, if we are to do our part that they shall not have died in vain.

Coming on the train yesterday I read a headline, "Taft a Boy again with the Class of '78," and I suspect that if we were to say to-day exactly what is in all our hearts, we should say with Eugene Field:

"'T is useless, I know, to complain
Of whate'er the fates decree,
But were not all complaints in vain
I know what I would wish to be;
I'd wish to be a boy again,
Back with the friends I used to know."

And so we come back where we made the friends we used to know, where we made the friends that are with us yet. And thus it comes that to-day our hearts, like the strings of a great harp, are all attuned in unison to the music of "Fair Harvard."

["Fair Harvard" was sung.]

An Englishman has said that the American's chief idea of happiness is acceleration, and it may be true. At any rate I am told that one of the planks in the platform upon which I was elected was acceleration on Commencement Day. I therefore proceed to the simple task of touching the match — a very easy and perhaps unnecessary one, for the point of ignition must already have nearly been reached as a result of nature's own caloric. Speaking in 1870 to the Harvard Club of New York, President Eliot said: "When you carry high the standard of personal and professional honor, when you strive manfully for right against wrong, the University is very proud of her children. You who stand in this great city, in the battle between civilization and barbarism, deserve liberal recruitment and reinforcement, and, gentlemen, believe me, you shall have it."

Mr. President, if I may speak for New York, you have kept your promise.

We have had the liberal reinforcement and recruitment; we have tried to advance the honor and the interests of the University, your reinforcement and recruitment has enabled us to build and maintain the Harvard Club of New York as a Harvard home for all Harvard men from everywhere, with a membership of now more than 3000, more than one half on the non-resident list—a list which you will pardon me for saying, but saying in all sincerity and hopefulness, we hope to see largely increased year by year.

We might describe our President in various ways. The President of the Carnegie Foundation, formerly President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has said that the cause of universal peace is nothing other than the cause of universal education. So we might call our President of the University one of the great peacemakers of the day, and a nobler title than that can no man have. On a loving-cup which we presented to him not long ago we recorded his passion for justice, truth, and progress; so we might call him a passionate lover of his country. Within a few hours we have seen him take and maintain a stand which brings to our minds the lines: "You might as well go stand upon the shore and bid the main flood 'bate his usual height." But to-day we think of him as our president and our friend, Charles W. Eliot of the Class of '53.

PRESIDENT ELIOT.

Mr. President and brethren, that is the first time I ever heard myself alluded to as a peacemaker. And really, I should have supposed that during my long service as President of Harvard the other attitude would have seemed more natural both to me and to my friends.

Your President has said that this coming together year by year is a reminder to

us all of the delightful and stimulating quality of college fellowship. That is just what any great body of college or university graduates ought to feel,—not those of Harvard alone, but of all the universities and colleges of the country. The graduates are fellows in their common work; they stand by each other; they stand by the institution which educated them; they work together for the common good. This fellowship is one of the chief satisfactions of American life, not found in like degree in other countries. This phenomenon before me here—these groups of contemporaries in Harvard College—is characteristically American; it is a very hopeful feature of the institutions of higher education in our land; and I think you will hear to-day illustrations of the good working of that spirit of fellowship in our democratic country.

You always want to hear what sort of a year we have had, the year closing at Commencement. Well, this has been a good year, because we have made really considerable progress towards the true organization of a university.

You know it has been a year of depression in business, and yet the total gifts of the year we should have thought very respectable indeed only eight or ten years ago. The total gifts of the year are \$624,000. Included in that sum is a remarkable gift from the Class of '83, this year celebrating its 25th anniversary. The chairman of the Committee which raised the gift of the Class of 1883 to the University has just handed me the following memorandum: "The Class of '83 fund, begun June 24, 1908, with \$106,635.62—over three fourths in cash, all gladly given." "Begun," you observe, gentlemen; it is to be kept open for further increase by gift and bequest. The Committee took great pains that there should be no pressing demand just at the end; they closed the subscription before

they began here the celebration of their 25th anniversary.

Gentlemen, what a prospect this holds out for the future of Harvard's resources. If a Class can give their Alma Mater such a sum as that in such a lean year as this has been, the promise of the future is sure. Multiply this sum just given to the University in this lean year by 10, or 20, or 30, and you will get a picture of the material resources which Harvard is to command during the service of the generation now taking charge of Harvard.

But though this fact, this material fact, is thoroughly satisfactory and of highest promise, it is not the most satisfactory issue of the year to those of us who are charged with the administration of Harvard. We have received millions in other years; we expect millions in future years. The best issue of the year is that we have accomplished something considerable this year toward the better organization of Harvard University.

First, we have reduced the undergraduate departments of Harvard from three to one. We used to have three, — Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School, and the Bussey Institution. Now we have only one, — Harvard College giving two degrees, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. But we have put those two degrees on the same level. They did not use to be on a level. The Bachelor of Science has been raised to the same level in requirements as the Bachelor of Arts; and these degrees now testify to the same amount of work done by the two sets of men.

Secondly, we have converted the Bussey Institution from an undergraduate department into a graduate school; and we have added a new graduate school for which I bespeak your special sympathy and attention, — the Graduate School of Business Administration, a novel experi-

ment in our country because it is a graduate school.

Our one undergraduate department — Harvard College — has become the gate to all the professional schools of the University — with one exception. That one exception to the statement that all our professional schools are graduate schools is the Dental School, which is not yet a graduate school. It is on the way. For instance, the dental professors are now members of the Faculty of Medicine in full standing. Dentists practise surgery of the mouth, jaws, and palate, — the dental surgeon is taking a new place among professional men. And then, the Harvard dentists have helped their School in a most remarkable and interesting way. For years the teachers in the Dental School have voluntarily given up their salaries rather than see the School have a deficit; and yesterday a group of these teachers and of Dental Alumni contributed \$22,000 toward the new building of the School, which is to be of the very best sort, on land adjoining the great plant of the Medical School. The department of Dentistry in Harvard University deserves to be well endowed by the graduates of the University, so strongly and generously have all the men connected with it labored to build it up — teachers and graduates alike.

When that School is put on the basis of a graduate school, then will Harvard have accomplished first and alone in our country the true organization of a University — a single undergraduate department and all the professional schools on top of that department, all of them requiring a degree in arts, letters, or science for admission.

What a contrast is this to the condition of things 40 years ago! There are a few men here old enough to remember how inferior to the college freshmen were then the freshmen in our professional

schools. When I first taught in the Medical School, for example, it was impossible to conduct an examination in writing in that School — there were so many men in it who could barely write. Some of the older men can remember what we Harvard College boys used to call law students here on this ground. We called them "law pills," and we had a supreme contempt for them. How absolutely changed now! The professional schools to-day are recognized by everybody as bodies of able, well-trained young men devoted to their work as advanced students, and achieving invaluable preparation for good work in their professions.

We have also started this year an excellent movement in Harvard College under the lead of Professor Abbott Lawrence Lowell, who five years ago published an interesting study of the relation between success in college scholarship and success in after-life. Professor Edwin Dexter made a similar study in the same year; and both these gentlemen showed that the prospect of success in after-life of the high scholars of the college was much greater than that of the average man. Professor Lowell pointed out that each one of the first four scholars in 27 successive Harvard classes had a chance of one in five to get into "Who's Who" for 1902, whereas the average Harvard graduate had only one chance in 13.3 to get into the same category.

I have lately tried several experiments in studying this relation between success in college work and success in after-life, but have found it difficult to arrive at statistical demonstrations. The general result is perfectly plain: the men who stand above the middle of a Class in scholarship have a much better chance to succeed in life — whatever test of success you may apply — than the average student or the men that stand below the

middle of the Class. The men who are in the first tenth, or the first seventh, of a Class have a much larger chance of success in after-life than any of the men below them. There are exceptions both ways, of course, but the general result is perfectly plain. Now, this is not believed by a large number — not the majority, but a considerable minority — of the students now in Harvard College; and, moreover, it is not believed by their parents. I suspect, indeed, that there are a good many men in this Hall that do not believe it.

The Faculty has now begun an investigation which we may all hope will result in establishing the fact that success in college work leads to success in after-life, and will go beyond that demonstration, — will bring it home to all the students in Harvard College and to all their parents that the best chance of succeeding in life is to succeed in college — not in the professional school only, but before that, in college. It is in college that men may begin to prepare for the strenuous competitions of the world, and win the mental power, the nervous power to succeed in them. Many families have imagined that social distinction or athletic distinction was the main object of college life. These incidental objects have obscured in some people's minds the main object. What we need to do next for Harvard College is to demonstrate that the real road to success is through scholarship, and the acquisition of the power to work hard, and to endure fatigue and have a steady nerve under intellectual and moral stress. This I count one of the achievements of this fortunate year, — we have created an organization which is to discuss, and I trust dispose of, this most interesting question.

Let me call your attention to one other gain of the last few years in the University administration — the coming in of

young men to the administrative offices, the deanships and the secretaryships, and the remarkable efficiency and success of these young men. That has been a delightful fact of observation for me and all members of the Corporation. And when you get to know these young men, as they serve the University year after year, you will see how happy has been the result of the personal recruitment of the administrative offices during the last few years. Herein lies large promise for the future of the University we love.

PRESIDENT FOX.

I wonder if the result of President Eliot's incentive held out by these statistics will not soon be that we shall find the majority of the class all in the first ten. I hope it will not be unpleasant for their descendants to hear it, nor will it be supposed that a native of Manhattan takes any particular pride in recalling it, but our third president in his second annual message referred to the inhabitants of New England as persons who considered it their duty to remain as their Creator made them, ignorance being safety and knowledge full of peril. However that may be, the first citizen of the first Commonwealth of New England — happily recovered from an illness which we all followed with deep interest and much misgiving — is here with us to-day, and he will tell you how far the third president was right in his second annual message. Governor Guild of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GOVERNOR CURTIS GUILD, '81.

Mr. President and Mr. President, your Excellency, and brothers of Harvard: In that branch of athletics in which Harvard has been most successful, it is three times and out, but in the case of a

Massachusetts chief executive it is four times and out. This is my valedictory in this capacity, and I wish to thank you for the uniformly kind reception that I have had at your hands, and especially in my first and most dreadful experience when I was compelled at one and the same time to represent at this council board a Democratic Governor of Massachusetts and to welcome to it a Republican President of the United States of America.

It is a great pleasure to come to you not only as a Harvard graduate but as the chief magistrate of the Commonwealth, to extend the hearty greetings and Godspeed of Massachusetts to Harvard University and to its president — whom I should certainly not call a peacemaker, unless we pronounce it in the Hibernian, or shall we say the Elizabethan method, for he certainly is a pace-maker in everything that he undertakes.

It is my particular pleasure here to-day to welcome the chief executive of another Commonwealth. I don't know that you gentlemen appreciate the fact that this is an historic occasion. You have with you to-day the chief executives of half the Commonwealths in the United States of America. There are many states, but there are only four Commonwealths — Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Massachusetts, and the two most important, Governor Willson, are represented here to-day. It has been a great pleasure to all of us, I am sure, to see the civic merit of the Commonwealth of Kentucky recognized by our University as it has been recognized to-day. One of the most distinguished of Harvard graduates is the author of the phrase that is graven upon the lintel of the court-house in Worcester: "Obedience to law is liberty." And obedience to law exists in greater meas-

ure in the Commonwealth of Kentucky because of the honorary doctor of laws who sits in its executive chair to-day.

"Obedience to law is liberty," sacredness of law, the duty of every citizen to stand by law and order and the courts, a lesson that the average American needs to have impressed upon him to-day strongly if ever in the history of our country. For disobedience to law, shaking of the very foundations of the republic, does n't merely exist in what are called the foreign or the anarchistic classes, nor is it expressed always in its most dangerous form through the shotgun, the revolver, the dynamite bomb or the rifle. There is resistance to law in times of peace and by methods which are even more insidious than violence and the half-barbarism of the mountains.

We have through our modern class of journalism the desperate attempt of certain newspapers to mark down every suspected man as a criminal, yet scarcely are real criminals detected, scarcely are they removed from a society which they seek to undermine, when mawkish and maudlin sentiment rises up to take them from confinement and loose them again to prey upon society. All the petitions for pardon with which every governor's office swarms from one year's end to the other do not come from uninformed and uneducated people. The greater the education of the criminal, the greater his guilt. Some of the most highly educated people in the community seem bound to have it that a governor should be subjected to every kind of pressure to release some of the worst scoundrels who have disgraced the annals of the Commonwealth.

The civil service law we all agree to in the abstract. I suppose there is n't a Harvard alumnus who would n't vote for the maintenance of the civil service law, and who would not uphold and ap-

plaud in a general way an executive officer who stood by it. But as individuals I will venture to say it is your experience, sir [turning to Gov. Willson], it certainly has been mine, that the most highly educated people in the community are oftentimes those who apply the severest pressure to turn aside the honest administration of that law and to secure employment for utterly undeserving persons in an absolutely illegal way.

I am going to tell you a story; it is strange, it is funny, you won't believe it, but it is true. A highly educated woman of good family, who had come into misfortune, came into my office not very long ago and pleaded for me to get a place for her son. I informed her he could only get a position through a civil service examination. She said, "Of course a word from you would put that aside." I said, "Of course it would n't." "Well," she said, "consider the situation: your father knew my husband; you know what condition Joe is in, — he can't get a situation anywhere. I am his mother, I have got to admit that he is a liar; I know that I had to make up what he stole; I know that he is a drunkard; I know that he is entirely unreliable in every way. But, don't you see, he can't get a place in any business office, and therefore I want you to get him a government job." That's a true story, an actual experience, and the woman who made the request did not seem to think that it was absurd or extraordinary.

You hear and dread assaults upon the courts by socialists and anarchists, but you never hear the private experience of chief executives who are constantly asked to turn aside the laws of the Commonwealth over which they happen to be chief, and asked for all kinds of so-called business reasons by business men. It is not so long ago that a certain New England governor was actually asked to

appoint a corrupt man as clerk of a court in order to break down that court because the court was hostile to the mayor of a certain city and would n't stand in with the men who were under his control in spreading corruption. The chief merchants of that place, who were threatened with having their taxes raised by this same political machine, asked to have that honest clerk of court removed in order to help that corrupt chief magistrate of that city.

Within less than two weeks I have had an experience that made my eyes open a little bit. A leading business man of the city of Boston, one of the leaders in his line of business, actually seriously came into the office, announced that a certain judge was going to pronounce sentence on a friend of his, and said, "Of course the man is guilty, but can't you see the judge and see that the man gets a light sentence?" And that suggestion was made in this highly educated Commonwealth, by a highly educated man, who calls himself a leader of business and commerce. All the evil in the community is n't among the uneducated classes.

We need a little more earnest everyday patriotism among the educated classes. In this democracy of ours we cannot say with any reason *Noblesse oblige*. This is not an aristocracy, this is a democracy. But we may say, if I may coin the phrase, *Sagesse oblige* — education obliges. And it is doubly the duty of the educated man to perform the everyday duties of the citizen.

I rejoiced, sir [addressing Pres. Eliot], the other day at your address to the citizens of a certain race and creed, when you advised them to join the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. That is one of the common, ordinary duties of the citizen of a republic, at some time to do his share in that force which after all is the reserve of the United States

Army, and, as our recent disaster at Chelsea showed, is a most effective reserve to the police of any great city or any great metropolis. Is it the uneducated man who buys or secures the certificates stating that he is physically unable to sit in a jury-box, or who comes and takes oath that his business is such that he cannot do that plain duty by the republic? Is it the uneducated man in the North End, for example, the newly naturalized man of foreign birth, who stays away from his party caucus, or the polls?

I remember one instance in the most highly cultivated, in the richest, voting district in this community, where the contest for nomination was between a notorious scoundrel who has now fled the country and an experienced business man whose integrity was unquestioned, and the delegates to the nominating convention from the Back Bay were enrolled in favor of the evil candidate. I asked the chairman of the party committee in that district how that happened. He said, "93 men came down here in a body, and we could n't win out against them." 2000 men were entitled to vote in that primary; 93 voted.

You cannot get good government, gentlemen, by writing letters to the evening papers, and becoming cynical about a democratic form of government. It is just as true as it was when Lowell wrote the lines:

"Not what we give, but what we share,—
For the gift without the giver is bare."

I have n't come here to-day to act as a Cassandra, because if these evils still exist they are in the way of going. Conditions are better to-day than they were ten years ago, and they were better ten years ago than they were 20 years ago. Men in public life are finding out every day that the pathway to success is not by matching one faction with another

faction, or by making this appointment because it will placate that set of voters and another one because it will settle another set of voters, but by following the plain, broad path of honesty, appealing not to this boss nor to that clique, but to the main body of the voters, and by seeking to keep the rudder true to honest convictions which are respected by the great mass of the American people, whether they agree or do not agree with the man who happens to hold them.

I think we Harvard men do not quite appreciate the great lessons, the great influence and inspiration that was poured into us when we were here. In the best class day ode that ever was written — of course that means the one that was written by Prescott Evarts for '81 — the last two lines are:

"Harvard, farewell! Be thy memories ours!
For thy jubilees our honors be won."

How far does the influence of Harvard extend? How far does it not extend? Imagine any crisis or any determining event in any young man's life that you will, see how naturally the Harvard idea comes to the fore. I see a school exhibition, and a little boy with his hair carefully plastered over his forehead, and an agonizingly stiff shirt, we will say, rises on the school rostrum to speak his piece for the great exhibition day of the year. If he is an enthusiastic boy it's nine chances out of ten that the chorus will be repeated again and again:

"Up with our banner bright
Sprinkled with starry light,
Spread its fair emblems from mountain
to shore."

While through the sounding sky,
Loud rings the Nation's cry,—
Union and Liberty! One ever more!

The voice that speaks the word is the voice of a schoolboy of Kansas, but the words that he speaks are the words of Holmes of Harvard.

I see a meeting of young reformers in an attempt to divert the attention of business men in some great metropolis from the accumulation of wealth to the ideals of citizenship. As the young speaker passes from his keen points and arguments to the closing words which are intended to bring enthusiasm home to his audience in this great cause, he turns to another New England poet, and out come the words:

"O beautiful! my Country! ours once more!
Smoothing thy gold of war-dishevelled hair
O'er such sweet brows as never other
wore."

You know the rest. The voice is the voice of an East Side speaker in the great metropolis of New York, but the words are the words of Lowell of Harvard.

I see a gang of ragged soldiers in the tropics, the weather moist and debilitating, the food mildewed and bad. Appeals are constantly coming to them to desert, that after all their cause is not perhaps the right cause and that loyalty to the flag is not exactly what they thought it was in the old schoolboy days when they were younger. Somebody pulls the book, "A Man without a Country," from his pocket, and we hear the old words read again: "And for your country, boy, and for that flag, never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag. Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to do with, behind officers, and government, and people even, there is the Country Herself, your Country, and that you belong to Her as you belong to your own mother. Stand by Her, boy, as you would stand

by your mother, if those devils there had got hold of her to-day." The place is the Philippines, and the reader is a sergeant who was born in County Cork, but the uniform is the uniform of the United States of America, and the words are the words of Edward Everett Hale of Harvard.

It was my fortune to serve in a bloodless campaign for nine months at the time of the Spanish-American War, but it was worth it all — fever, trouble with sickness — for just one experience. It was in a review on a summer night in Florida. There were regiments of Northern soldiers with a Northern leader and regiments of Southern men under a Southern leader. Two bands were serenading the two leaders; the Northern band dropped its programme and played "Dixie," and the Southern band dropped its programme and played "Yankee Doodle." And so they went on, the Southern regiments behind the Southern band cheering the Northern airs and the Northern regiments behind the Northern band cheering the Southern airs. Until at last both bands stopped, and suddenly without orders started together; 12,000 men stood up, their heads uncovered under those Southern stars, and sang, at last, thank God, together, "My Country, 't is of Thee." The soldiers came from Mississippi and from Minnesota and from Texas and from Nebraska, from Alabama and from New Jersey, — and so I might go on, — and the place was Florida, but they wore the common uniform, and the words they sang were written by S. F. Smith of Harvard, and they are the words of the National Hymn.

Whatever patriotism of American manhood comes to the fore, Harvard memory, Harvard ideals, instinctively rise, because Harvard is not merely Massachusetts, Harvard is not merely

New England, Harvard is the ideal of America.

PRESIDENT FOX.

We do well in the midst of clamor to cripple the federal judiciary, to recall the fact that while the people gave to the federal executive only limited powers, and gave to the federal legislature only limited powers, they vested the federal judiciary with the judicial power of the United States. That means, gentlemen, the whole judicial power of the United States. And, like the Union itself, that judicial power must be one and indivisible. Whence comes the power of Congress, then, to curtail the federal judiciary in its power? Whence comes the power of Congress to restrain the federal judiciary from issuing restraining orders in equity?

We are not surprised to see heading the list of men who issued that document which has been summarized as "Hands off the courts," the head of our sister university of Columbia, and one of our own brothers, who, after representing private clients in every court, and representing us all at the Court of St. James, has now appeared as defender of the courts themselves — if he will allow me to call him by the name by which he will ever be known to us, Joe Choate of the Class of '52.

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, '52.

Mr. President and brethren of the Alumni: I am not going to afflict you with a legal argument, notwithstanding what Mr. Fox has said. I have received no retainer for any such purpose as that.

Twenty-five years ago, when I was running the Harvard Alumni dinner, I called upon the late Robert C. Winthrop and asked him if he would not celebrate the 55th year of his graduation by attending our festival and giving an

address on that occasion. He hesitated, but said, "No, but if I live to my 60th year, I will be there." Even the luscious viands that were served up to us in the traditional Harvard dinner could not make him change his mind. But when Mr. Fox came to me and invited me to this feast of the Harvard Barmecides, I did n't take the risk of the "if," and I told him that as I had only been here once in ten years I would stand by his side to-day.

He attributes to me too much honor in ascribing to me the authorship of the memorial for the defense of the courts that was recently issued in such a timely manner. That was due to the great head of Columbia University, that clear-headed and public-spirited man, who, though not a lawyer himself, saw the vital necessity of an appeal to the people for the defense of the courts. And yet I would be second to no man in enthusiastic devotion to upholding the dignity, the independence, and the undiminished power of the courts of justice of this country, both federal and state, because I know that the courts are the sheet anchor of the rights to life, liberty, and property which we hold as our inalienable possession.

This is especially timely when the greatest questions that have ever been agitated in this country are soon to be brought, are every day being brought, to the test of judicial decisions. Probably no generation that preceded us has found, very likely no generation that comes after us will find, the guarantees and the safeguards of the constitution under which we live put to such a severe test as now. And if we cannot rely upon the dignity, the independence, and the undiminished power of the courts to save them, why, our lot is unhappy indeed.

But I am not here to talk about any such subject. I had no such subject in

my mind. I have another thought in my mind. I don't profess to be a mind-reader, but I venture to say that the hearts and the thoughts of every man who is within the sound of my voice revert to one great brother alumnus of ours who is not here to-day, one whom we have always loved and honored, and I hope still to-day love and honor as much as ever; one whom we have always hailed with acclamation within these consecrated walls; one who shares with President Eliot the rare honor of having gained greater distinction for Harvard than all the rest of us put together; one who has just now voluntarily retired from that great office which in his hands has become the greatest seat of power in the world, to take his place among the ranks of the people, keeping faith with the people and imitating the example that was set by the Father of his Country under almost similar circumstances. So I hope to-day that our words of love and affection will go forth in a hearty greeting to Roosevelt of the Class of 1880.

[Harvard cheer for Roosevelt.]

Of course we differ from him in some things. What would be the good of it if nobody differed from him? There might then just as well be only one man to govern the whole country and do all its affairs. But you may question his policies, you may criticise his methods, — as some of us have been bold enough to do, — you may object to some of his utterances, but you cannot doubt his patriotic devotion.

"For a' that, and a' that,
The man 's the man for a' that."

And take him for all in all, and that's the way you must take him if you take him at all, we ne'er shall look upon his like again.

The President of the University has spoken of the immense changes that have come over the face of the country during

the last 20 years. Perhaps I who have been absent during so long a period could take them in a better perspective from an outside view, and it has seemed to me that there has been immense progress among the men of education, of property, of faculty, in that period of time, in their devotion to the public service. Twenty years ago, yes, ten years ago, we were a reproach and a byword to foreign nations, that we did not conduct our own political affairs. Now, what do you see? In every part of the country, issuing from every university in the land, the young men of the country having as their first instinct the devotion to the service of their mother-land. And here to-day you have several examples,—three governors, countless judges, almost as many public officials as there are seats in this room. Now, I think somebody set them a noble example. I won't undertake to say who it was. Somebody must have stirred them up; it was n't merely the natural evolution of the public conscience. Some one must have done among them the work of Ezekiel in the Valley of Dry Bones. Now the Bible is n't much in vogue; I don't know that among the 300 courses of Harvard there is a place reserved for it.

President Eliot. Yes, there is.

Mr. Choate. There is, I am happy to say. Then you will all be familiar with this. You will all remember what Ezekiel did: He went through the valley that was full of dry bones, and he said they were very dry, there was no flesh upon them. And the Lord said to Ezekiel, "Son of man, can these bones live?" And Ezekiel answered, "Oh, Lord God, thou knowest." And the Lord said, "Prophecy upon these bones, and say unto them, O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord." And while he prophesied there was a noise and a

rushing, and the bones came together, bone to bone, and they stood upon their feet, and the breath of the Lord breathed upon them and they became men, an exceeding great army for the service of the Lord. That's what happened here. Somebody did that. I had no part in it, Governor Guild had no part in it, Mr. Fox had no part in it. Somebody did it, and if you can find a man to put in that place, you can name him.

The President of the University has rejected the name of peacemaker, but there is a president who would not reject that name and who is entitled to it above all other men. If the true history of the Treaty of Portsmouth should ever come to be written, it will be found that the President of the United States not only exercised a potent influence in bringing those terrible contestants together, to put an end to that horrible war, but that he was largely influential in prescribing the terms of arrangement on which they should lay down their arms.

Just a few words more from my personal knowledge of the peacemaking tendency of the United States and of its government and its chief executive. I refer to the proceedings at the second conference of The Hague last year. We went there on a great mission, with instructions to breathe the real spirit of the Farewell Address. We were to cultivate harmony and peace with all nations, entangling alliances with none, to press the propositions that were placed in our hands as hard as we could, but to stop short of the point of irritation. And bear in mind that it was only a conference, and not a congress; that we met for consultation, and not for combat. On one or two subjects our instructions were very specific. One was in regard to the limitation of armaments, that we should give support to any nation that would

propose it. Well, it was proposed by our kindred nation of Great Britain, and we gave them what support we could.

But it is absolutely out of the question, and everybody knows it and might as well understand it first as last, for the question of armaments which belongs only to 10 nations to be submitted for decision to the other 35 nations that have no armaments. That is going to be determined by the nations that have the armaments themselves, and a spirit was manifested at that conference which would lead them to do it. And I was perfectly delighted to read the other day that negotiations have already been opened between the two greatest and most warlike nations of the world for the very purpose of seeing if they could n't come to some terms of agreement on the limitation of armaments.

The other subject which we were specially instructed on was arbitration, which I believe is the only known remedy yet proposed to the nations as a substitute for war. There our instructions were very explicit; we were to press for two things, — first, a general court of arbitration, to which all the nations of the earth should be committed as a tribunal for presenting all their international differences. We took a very advanced ground on that subject; America did undoubtedly lead on the subject of arbitration and on the question of the establishment of a court. The whole body of delegates was unanimous that such a court ought to be established, while eight years before — at the first conference — the idea had been scouted. A programme for its functions, its powers and its procedure was prepared and agreed upon, and it was submitted to the nations. A method for the election of judges of that tribunal was to be provided, and then it was to be set in immediate operation. And I have the idea

of the Secretary of State expressed that that will in good time be accomplished.

And then also we were to press for a general agreement of the nations on the subject of arbitration. Well, we carried that just to the point that our instructions provided — to the point of irritation, and possibly a little more. And then we paused, upon the manifest threat of one of the great nations to withdraw from the conference if it was carried any further. We remitted that also to the nations for their further consideration.

Now what has happened? Within seven months from the adjournment of the conference our Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, has set his hand and the seal of the United States to 12 treaties of arbitration to the same effect as the general treaty for which we contended, with 12 of the greatest nations of the earth.

So I say, Mr. President, in conclusion, if nobody else wants the title of peacemaker, let it rest upon the head and shoulders where it belongs.

PRESIDENT FOX.

Just to show you that every New Yorker is familiar with the Scriptures, I want to point out to you what a great prophet was Nahum. For was it not he that wrote: "The shield of his mighty men is made red, the valiant men are in scarlet." Now I have been wondering how it was that my friend, Gus Willson, — because to us of the Class of '69 he is Gus Willson, though he is governor to the rest, — finds it so easy to stay away from the state of Kentucky. I suppose it must be because the Prohibition legislation has destroyed the corn industry; the anti-gambling statutes have interfered with the horse industry; every nightrider now goes to bed at nine o'clock; and what is there for the Gov-

error of Kentucky to do at home? But if I may use the phrase which Mr. Choate used in unveiling the statue to his great kinsman in the Suffolk County Courthouse, Gov. Willson has taken for his motto: *Pro lege et republica semper*. Gwa, get up, will you, please, and talk?

GOV. AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON, '69.

Mr. President, gentlemen of the Alumni Association, and Harvard brothers all: I have come back to-day feeling younger and older both at once than I have for many years before. I have felt like the boy coming back to his home, and I have realized, as no one in my place could help realizing, that it was not for me, but that these gracious courtesies add simply to the debt that I owe to my native state, to old Kentucky.

I beg to acknowledge most humbly my appreciation of the honor given on that account to me by the President and Fellows. No one could value it more. I beg to answer for the Commonwealth of Kentucky to the good old Commonwealth of Massachusetts greeting for greeting and cheer for cheer. I learned to love and honor Massachusetts, and I was born to love Kentucky. To-day it has required an effort to think of holding you here a minute, because of the savage heat. You ought to come to Kentucky for a summer resort. The great fatigue that it has enjoined upon you has made it almost a moral duty for a man that tries simply to be useful, to be more useful than ever, and more thoughtful, and not say more than 14 words. But you never get away from a Kentucky man that easy.

On this hot afternoon, I am not a man with a message, I am just one of the fellows. And won't you let me speak for you, brothers, to these rulers of ours at Harvard, and bring your message to

them, spoken as poorly as it may be through me? What are we all together in this way for? What is this spirit that animates this sea of faces of the kind of men that I like to be with and that you show you like to be with? It is a feeling of patriotic devotion to the *Alma Mater*, to old Harvard, that is blessing our lives and filling our hearts with grateful recollections of some of the happiest, sweetest memories that can come to human lives.

We go out from here, it seems to me, and I believe seems to every one of you, with only one great ruling thought, and that is, What has a man to do to be useful? We rather sat down on enthusiasm in my day, and a fellow hardly liked to make a speech, there was such a prevailing, overruling, intense desire to waste no time in preliminaries, but to get right down to good, hard work. That's in the breed that we belong to, that's the character of the American man fortified and ennobled by the influence of the American woman.

For you, brothers, I bring this greeting to the men who are to-day steering the course of Harvard University. We do not believe that it is going down in character while rising in numbers. Anxious friends have raised the doubt: "Oh, yes, a brigade graduate every year now, but is the influence still the same, is the question of honor just as earnestly upheld as ever?" I believe to-day that these boys who are going out from Harvard College — the great mass of them — are improvements upon those of us who went out before.

Don't lose faith in the American man, and don't forget that the American man is just the same in Kentucky as he is in Massachusetts. He is just the same in Texas and in South Carolina. He is the real thing, all wool and a yard wide. He is in earnest; he has courage; he is sometimes a trifle hardheaded, and it

takes a little more than moral suasion to veer him around in the course if he gets set wrong; but he is a man all the time, wherever he is, and a real man who intends to do things. He is hopeful, and never discouraged, never set back. That's the kind of a man the American man is, and I say he is identically the same in Kentucky as he is in Massachusetts. I have lived a good many years in both Commonwealths, and I know him intimately.

There was just a reference that touched me wrong, something about half-barbarous people in the mountains. You read in the newspapers — where a good story is needed — about feuds, and singular characters that you cannot conceive of as existing in Massachusetts. And really we can't conceive of them as existing in Kentucky. I spent last year in the course of public duties several weeks in the mountains, and I have spent several weeks and years among the people in the country in Massachusetts. I have felt entirely at home in the mountains — just the kind of faces I always knew, just the kind of feelings that I always responded to, just the same earnest handshaking, just the same American patriotism and common sense and manhood. The days of feuds in Kentucky are gone, and we are coming in touch with the railroads and the newspapers. Kentucky shall respond to Massachusetts, and Massachusetts to Kentucky, brother citizens, members of the American brotherhood, as we to-day are members of the Harvard brotherhood.

And now one word more of our patriotic feeling. 'There was n't a man here whose heart was not touched with the silent tribute paid to the departed President. He was a real American, great, rugged, strong, honest, and faithful. Without regard to party the whole

American nation to-day pays him the same tribute of silent respect, a respect that is born of the confidence we had in him when he was our chief magistrate.

PRESIDENT FOX.

Wisconsin became a separate territory in 1836 and was admitted as a state in 1848. She has had a University of Wisconsin ever since she has had a legislature, and that university is the only place so far as I know where there has been a determined effort made to prevent the overcrowding of the law. For I read that education is free in all departments of the university to all students from Wisconsin, except in the School of Law. I give you President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin.

PRES. CHARLES R. VAN HISE.

Mr. President and gentlemen: It is a very great pleasure and honor to be here to-day: I feel it to be the highest honor that can come to any man in this country, for we all recognize the primacy of Harvard University among the universities of the nation. Your president, in asking me to speak, gently intimated, not in the words but in the ideas of Josh Billings, that he did n't care how much I said if it was said in a few words. And therefore I shall pass along to the one point which I wish to bring before you.

A year ago last winter when there was an association of American universities here at Cambridge, President Eliot told of four attacks upon Harvard University by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, each attack being bent upon taxation not only upon the income of Harvard University but upon all of the real estate which was not used directly for educational purposes. That story seemed an amazing one to us who came from the middle and the far West,

for we were accustomed to quite a different attitude upon the part of our legislatures. This attitude of the Legislature of Massachusetts seemed all the more strange because of the fact of the position which the endowed institutions have had in the East for centuries in the case of Harvard, and for more than a hundred years in the case of others. These institutions were the ones upon which the Western state universities were modeled. We started out to do in the West at the state universities so far as possible the same things that Harvard University is doing for the state of Massachusetts and for surrounding states. Why, then, this contrast in the attitude of the two?

There are several states in the Middle West which give approximately a million dollars toward higher education each year; there are at least a dozen that give between \$500,000 and a million dollars a year. The explanations which have been offered seem inadequate. It was suggested that the students of Harvard come from other states than Massachusetts. And yet when one compares the situation in state universities he finds the same thing to be true. For instance, if we compare the oldest state university with Harvard, the oldest of the endowed universities, we find little difference in this respect. In Harvard University during the past two years 47 per cent of the students came from outside of Massachusetts; in Michigan 45 per cent of the students came from outside the state of Michigan. Other endowed institutions in the East have a less percentage of students from outside the state, so do other state universities in the West.

It has been suggested that the state universities are under state control, but the endowed universities are under private control. But again, this explanation, while it might apply in part,

seemed inadequate to explain so fundamental a difference in the temper of the people. And it has seemed to me that possibly the chief explanation has arisen from the nearness that the Western state universities have to the communities of which they are a part. We understand that the alumni of the endowed institutions have an enthusiasm and a pride in the upbuilding of their Alma Maters which is not approached by the alumni of any state institutions. You uphold the ideal of Harvard and advance Harvard, and the banner of Harvard is ever before you. But have you in the foreground of your minds continually the state of Massachusetts, what service can Harvard University perform for the state of Massachusetts?

Of necessity this thought has been in our minds in the state universities. We look to the legislatures for our support; if we did not serve the state we could not hope for adequate support. And therefore I shall take five minutes perhaps, to tell you of some of the things which state universities attempt to do for their state.

It is not too much to say that the chief state universities are the scientific advisers of their states in all directions. They undertake to investigate the practical problems of the state and give to the people the benefits of those investigations. It would be easy in the case of any one of a half-dozen state universities to show that the material wealth which had gone back to the states because of the investigations of the university had been many times the entire contribution of the state to the state university.

A dozen such illustrations might be given in reference to the state university of Wisconsin. I shall simply mention one. Some dozen or 15 years ago the Department of Agriculture took up the question of developing a corn adapted to

the necessities of our climate. After some years a corn was developed which was better adapted to our climatic conditions than any other corn which had been to that time known. Through our Agricultural Experimenting Association, which consists of the alumni of the short course of agriculture in the university, we distributed that corn through various parts of the state; we had some 1500 centres of distribution. In six years from the time that that corn began to be distributed, the yield per acre in Wisconsin had risen from an average of 27.4 bushels per acre to 41 bushels per acre, representing about 20,000,000 of bushels per annum. And the end is not yet, for the Agricultural Experimenting Association last year raised an average of 64 bushels per acre upon their land. There can be no doubt that before four or five years have gone by the yield of corn per acre in the State of Wisconsin will be doubled because of the work of the School of Agriculture.

I must not take your time, but I could give you other illustrations. In engineering we take up the applied problems in steam, raising of water and the other problems in which the state is interested. We serve upon the commissions of the state. Wisconsin has sometimes been called the state which is governed by commissions; we have a large number of commissions, the membership of which is largely *ex-officio* — professors and officials of the university. So that the government of the state through commissions is in the nature of government by experts.

The chairman of the Rate Commission, the most important commission in the state, was taken from the faculty of the University of Wisconsin — Prof. Myer. The Tax Commission depends upon the university for its scientific advice in reference to appraising the pro-

perty of the state. The Public Utilities Commissions depend upon the professors of the university to take the valuation of public utilities of the state. Not only so, but our professors in law and in political science serve as assistants to the committees of the Legislature. The Public Utilities Law of Wisconsin was very largely framed by a professor of political economy and a professor of law in Wisconsin University.

Still further, we have in connection with the Legislature a legislative reports library loaned by a doctor of philosophy of the University of Wisconsin, who is also a lecturer in political economy in the university. All bills are framed by this group of men of scientific experts. A legislator comes and asks for the legislation which has been made in other states, in other countries, in reference to this matter; at once there is placed in his hands all of the experience of all of the other states of the Union and of other countries in reference to the subject which he is considering. If he so desires, his bill may be drawn up by this bureau, and indeed, the great majority of bills are drawn up by this bureau at the request of the various members of the Legislature.

And so on. We aim to make the university the instrument of the state in its upbuilding, spiritually, intellectually and morally. We recognize local duties as immediate duties, and believe that if we perform those immediate duties our influence will be more widely extended than it would be if we simply confined ourselves to pure science, pure learning for its own sake. Nor do we confine our efforts to instruction at the university. We say, the university must supplement all other educational interests in the state. We say it must do every line of educational work for which it is the best instrument. And thus we have founded

university extension in its broadest sphere.

I wish to give you one instance which illustrates what we are trying to do. Out in the little village of Gloversville, there is a boy who has a little farm of 40 acres, and has a mother and a sister and an aged grandfather to support. That boy has made himself a telescope, and out of the seven or eight comets which were discovered by all the astronomers last year, two will bear the name of Mellett. It is not possible for that boy to get away from his responsibilities at home, but it is a source of great satisfaction to me that he is taking work by correspondence in mathematics in the university.

Now, I dwell upon these things not in a way to be a laudation of ourselves, or of self-complacency, but to bring before you the point for your consideration. This I think you may be willing to grant me, since you have admitted me to your membership. Is it possible that the endowed institutions of the East have been thinking too much of themselves and too little of their opportunities for service in the communities where they are located? If Harvard University arises to its opportunities with reference to this Commonwealth, in the way of immediate service, I believe that no bar of private control, that no bar of students coming from other states, would prevent the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from doing the same for you that the communities of the West are doing for their state universities.

PRESIDENT FOX.

I give you Prof. Haskins, Professor of History at Harvard.

PROF. CHARLES H. HASKINS.

Mr. President and Harvard men; I am reminded very much of the occasion

which led the Irish orator to say that every man should be loyal to his native country whether he was born there or not. Although the ink upon my naturalization papers is scarcely dry, I feel that I long have been loyal to Harvard as my native country, and it is a great pleasure that I can henceforth claim to be a son of Harvard. Membership in the Harvard Faculty begins with entrance into the Faculty. There is no place with which I am acquainted where one who holds his preliminary degree from another institution is more cordially welcomed and more completely made one of the university body than in the Faculty of Harvard University. And I trust that many of us who hold our bachelor degrees from other institutions repay in some measure the cordial good will with which we have been welcomed to Harvard from the very beginning.

When I try to formulate for myself the characteristic excellence of Harvard, I am reminded again and again of the analysis which Walter Bagehot once made of the English constitution. Every constitution, he said, has its dignified parts and its efficient parts; the great merit of the English constitution is that its dignified parts are very dignified and its efficient parts are very efficient. That it seems to me is eminently true of Harvard University. The dignity of Harvard needs no elaboration, especially upon a Commencement Day. We were even told this morning that the Commencement of 1642 was conducted with great dignity. And the efficiency of Harvard impressed me very much at first and has grown upon me ever since, whether one has reference to its administrative workings, or to the efficiency and high standard of its inspiration, or best of all to the work that is done in the world by the men that Harvard has trained.

There are of course various types of

university efficiency and university service. Twelve years of association with Pres. Van Hise (then Professor Van Hise) in the University of Wisconsin enables me to endorse all that he has said about the significance of the university to the state.

Harvard is in a different position, and yet Harvard has its obligation to the community and an obligation to the community which is changing and growing as time goes on. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is changing as regards economic positions, as regards population, as regards even the religion of many of its inhabitants, year by year, and the people are making renewed demands, and different demands, upon their universities.

Harvard has of course also a larger responsibility, a national responsibility, growing out of the national constituency of its students and the national distribution of its alumni. The great problem of Harvard University as it seems to me is how to reconcile, how to conduct and how to harmonize, these two forms of service,—the greatest service to the community immediately around us, and the largest service to the country as a whole. Of course all service to the community is ultimately service to the nation, and the highest service which a university can render to the community is to do the work which no other agency exists for doing—the establishment, maintenance, and instilling of high standards of scholarship and of conduct among its students.

Over and above that, however, we feel about us in Massachusetts the demands of a growing democracy for a closer touch between the university and the world about us. We are asked to give instruction to women, as women are not admitted to the university; we are asked to give instruction in the summer to those

who cannot attend the university in the course of the college year; we are asked to give instruction in the evening to those who cannot attend instruction during the day. These demands are increasing on all sides: they are an example of the kind of thing which universities are being asked to do. Whether universities can do all of this, or can do much of it, with reference to their other duties, remains to be seen. But the problem remains, How best to serve the community, how best to serve the nation? That is the great problem of Harvard University.

It is sometimes thought in the newer institutions that the older institutions have no problems. I think one cannot serve for long on the Harvard Faculty without realizing that the older universities have their problems, and the greater the university the greater the problems and the greater the inspiration of contributing to help their solution.

PRESIDENT FOX.

I had intended to call upon Colonel William Crawford Gorgas of the Isthmian Commission, but I have yielded to his entreaty that he be allowed to sit in silence. We only hope that the poet was not a prophet—we sometimes doubt it when we look at the canal—when he said:

“ This narrow isthmus ’twixt two boundless
seas,
The past, the future,—two eternities! ”

Brother Gorgas, we will relieve you from a speech if you will kindly stand up and let us look at you. [Colonel Gorgas rose, and was applauded.]

But we do wish to hear a few words from a representative of the Class of '58,
— Dr. Walcott.

DR. HENRY P. WALCOTT, '58.

Mr. President, you have made a very great mistake, you have called in your

doctor too late — the patient is passing away. I can't even collect a moderate and just fee, such as is proper to my profession, whatever I may do.

If I am to answer for the Class of '58, I will not burden you very long. I will simply say, in place of the somewhat more extended remarks that I might have made, that the Class has done its duty as it saw it, and has done it with its force. We have had no meteors, perhaps, but, on the other hand, I know of no case of disgraceful failure. And I honestly believe that the man who stands in my place 50 years hence will say, as I can say to-day, that the Harvard College of 1908 is a far better place than the Harvard College of '58 — dear as the associations of the years spent here may have been. I honestly believe that my successor 50 years hence will say the same thing.

PRESIDENT FOX.

We shall close our exercises in this delightfully cool and refreshing atmosphere by hearing from the Class of 1883, from Mr. Chief Justice Kent of Arizona. He does not care whether it's hot or not.

CHIEF JUSTICE EDWARD KENT, '83.

Mr. President, this audience that is rapidly melting away under the various introductions which you have given to the former speakers shows me that you have finally put them in the state to which that audience was reduced which listened to a lecture on the major and the minor prophets. After some one or two hours' discourse the lecturer came to Malachi, and he said: "Here comes Malachi. What shall we do with Malachi?" And a tired, bored-looking individual in the audience got up and said, "He can have my seat."

Never before, Mr. President, have I been so impressed with the wisdom of

the rule that applies in the appellate courts of calling upon the junior member of the bench to give his opinion first, lest he be overawed by the wisdom of his elders. And the compliment that is paid to the Class on its 25th anniversary in allowing one of its members to sit up where the feast is spread would be much more appreciated by the man to whom that honor has fallen if the custom that prevails on the bench had prevailed here and if he had been allowed to make his response before others of you from your wisdom and wit had so exhaustively covered the field.

I am aware at this time of night that I am in the position of the sick man who called in the doctor and said, "Sir, I have been a very great sinner. I am afraid I am going to die, but want you to pray with me. You must be brief and fervent." I shall be brief, the fervency the atmosphere will give.

I want to say just a word, and that is that those of us who come back from away off have a feeling of great joy at our return. I would say "exhilaration" if I did n't think I should be misunderstood. We have something that comes to us that of necessity cannot come to you to whom these gatherings are an every-day affair or an every-year affair. To us who are so far away that we can seldom come, the return is like the return of a traveler from a foreign land; the sight of the old places, the sound of the strangely old voices, and the sound of these dear old hymns create in us that same joy, that same fervor that we call "the heart in the throat" that comes to the returning traveler at the first sight of the flag of his country.

I speak of this because I want to assure the President of the University that we of the West feel that the greater the joy we realize the greater the debt we have to pay. We are coming to realize that more

is expected of the individual Harvard man in the West than in the East, that the farther away we get from Harvard, the more is expected of the Harvard man in spreading the faith. We go back with some of this enthusiasm still clinging to us, but in time it must somewhat die away. Many of us, most of us, can come back but seldom, some of us can come back not at all. The Harvard clubs that are being formed in all the small cities of the West are doing great work. The Associated Harvard Club is not of so much benefit to us in the far West, because it is so far away. We need something to inspire us; we need, Mr. President, the visits to our part of the country of the men in your service here whom we love and honor. A visit such as Dean Briggs made last year has done more for the Harvard men in the West in stimulating them to enthusiasm, and in the end will do more for Harvard, than any one thing that has happened to us since I have lived there.

Next year, Mr. President, we want you. We are as thirsty for a drink from the fountainhead of our inspiration as these poor men that I see before me are thirsty for a drink from the pitcher of the gods. We cannot come here, Mahomet must come to the mountain; and next time, Mr. President, to the real mountains, not stopping at the foothills. I assure you, sir, that you will have a welcome there that will be gratifying to you, and that nothing can be done better to advance the day that we all soon hope to see, when Harvard will mean something in the far West in its influence in the state and in the town, — the day which we all hope for there, when Harvard will be the Harvard of our whole country, our national university.

And now I want to say but just one more word, sir, in connection with the reference that was made to the gift given

by my Class this year. We give it gladly and gratefully, but I want to emphasize this fact to the President of the University, — that our committee disbanded on Saturday last. Not only that, sir, but the committee agreed long ago to disband on Saturday last; whether we raised \$100,000 or not we would disband on Saturday. It has been said, sir, that when the gift was turned over to you, you said, "That clinches the precedent." Now I want to say this: these gifts to Harvard from succeeding classes on their 25th anniversary are a great and good thing, not because it is the best thing that a Harvard man can do, but because Harvard needs the money and because it is the only tangible, visible way in which we can show our appreciation and our love for the University. It is something that should be kept up. But there is danger, there is danger in the possible methods in which those funds may be raised. If, sir, succeeding classes might follow the example set by us, and perhaps by succeeding classes, of subscribing and giving to Harvard only what each man wishes to give, untrammelled by outside influences, without any syndicating of any particular amount, whether the gift be greater or less than ours, what comes only from the heart, if '83 shall by what she has done in any way contribute to such a result as that, we shall feel that indeed our gift has been worth while.

[The meeting closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."]

Election of Overseers.

About May 1 the Standing Committee on Nominations of the Alumni Association sent out the ballots for the nominations of Overseers. The following names appear on the ballot: John Collins Warren, '63, of Boston; Moses

Williams, '68, of Brookline; Joseph Bangs Warner, '69, of Cambridge; James Frederick Jackson, '73, of Brookline; Robert Grant, '73, of Boston; Nathan Matthews, '75, of Boston; Charles Sumner Bird, '77, of East Walpole; Francis Joseph Swayze, '79, of Newark, N. J.; Alvah Crocker, '79, of Fitchburg; Carleton Sprague, '81, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Joseph Ruggles Worcester, '82, of Waltham; John Farwell Moors, '83, of Boston; Roland William Boyden, '85, of Beverly; William Rand, Jr., '88, of New York, N. Y.; Philip Leverett Saltonstall, '89, of Milton; Russell Green Fessenden, '90, of Boston; Arthur Dehon Hill, '94, of Boston; John Wells Farley, '99, of Boston.

Subsequently John Davis Long, '57, was nominated by certificate.

The result follows of the postal and Commencement votes. The names of the Overseers elected are marked by an asterisk. The votes received by the candidates who failed in the postal ballot were not given out.

	Postal vote.	Com. vote
*Moses Williams,	1466	589
*Robert Grant,	1861	692
*John D. Long,		769
*John Collins Warren,	1713	540
Joseph B. Warner,	970	369
Nathan Matthews,	1161	344
Francis J. Swayze,	1273	536
Carleton Sprague,	1376	518
John F. Moors,	808	419
*William Rand, Jr.,	1236	630
John Wells Farley,	843	324
Total number of votes cast	1317	
Total postal ballots cast	2804	

Meetings.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

On Commencement Day the following were elected directors of the Harvard Alumni Association to serve for one year. Directors at Large: B. Joy Jeffries, '54, of Boston; William Lawrence, '71, of Boston; John Lowell, '77, of Chestnut

Hill; R. M. Saltonstall, '80, of Chestnut Hill; Albert Thorndike, '81, of Weston; H. L. Clark, '87, of Philadelphia; Robert Homans, '94, of Boston. To represent the Harvard Clubs in New England: Nathan Clifford, '90, of Portland, Me. To represent the Harvard Club of New York City: Thomas W. Slocum, '90. To represent the Harvard Clubs outside of New England and New York City: George D. Markham, '81, of St. Louis; F. A. Delano, '85, of Chicago. To represent the Faculty of Arts and Sciences: E. H. Wells, '97, of Boston.

At the meeting of the Forum in the Fogg Lecture Room it was unanimously voted to adopt the amendments to the constitution of the Harvard Alumni Association proposed by the Executive Committee. The principal changes concern the number and mode of selection of the directors. Hereafter there are to be 15 directors, of whom 9 (directors at large) are to be elected on Commencement Day. The other 6 directors are to be appointed in the following manner: The representative of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is to be appointed by the President of the University; the representative of the Harvard Clubs in New England is to be selected by the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs; the representative of the Harvard Club of New York City is to be selected by that Club; and the two directors representing the Harvard Clubs outside of New England and New York City are to be selected by the Council of the Associated Harvard Clubs; the secretary of the Alumni Association is to be a director *ex officio*. The term of the directors will hereafter be for three years, but no director, except the secretary, shall be eligible for reelection as director after a service of one term, until the lapse of one year. Next June three directors will be elected for a term of one

year, three for a term of two years, and three for a term of three years. Hereafter printed notice of a Forum and the subject for discussion shall be printed at least 30 days in advance and sent to the secretaries of the classes and to the secretaries of the Harvard clubs registered at the general secretary's office.

DENTAL ALUMNI.

On Monday, June 22, 1908, at the Dental School on North Grove St., Boston, was observed the 12th Annual Alumni Day of the School. An exhibition of the year's work of the three classes was given. Specimens, models, instruments were shown and patients presented, with operations showing work of every description in the Oral Cavity.

157 persons registered as present.

The 37th annual meeting and banquet of the Association was held at Young's Hotel, with 152 present. The business meeting was called to order by the President soon after 6 P. M. The Secretary's report was presented, showing that the council had held seven meetings during the year. Dr. G. C. Baldwin, *d* '00, was transferred from the active to Corresponding Secretary list, — for the reason that he had retired from the profession and entered commercial life and removed from Boston to Philadelphia. Dr. Albert Herder, *d* '05, was transferred from Corresponding Secretary to the active list, he having decided to remain in Boston rather than return to Germany.

Drs. W. H. Potter, Hovestadt, and C. E. Parkhurst were appointed a committee to co-operate with other societies to promote dental instruction in the public schools, etc.

Dr. F. T. Taylor was appointed trustee of the Life Membership Fund, *vice* Dr. Frederick Bradley, deceased.

Dr. Taylor was also appointed a committee on the part of the Alumni to assist

the committee in charge of arrangements for a testimonial banquet tendered Dr. R. R. Andrews of Cambridge in February last. In December Dr. Taylor, having resigned as a member of the Committee on Nominations and Election of Officers for 1908, the Council appointed Dr. A. J. Oldham, chairman, to fill the vacancy. In May the resignation of George O. Bartlett, *d* '00, as active member was received and accepted. On recommendation the name of Dr. Frank Perrin, *d* '77, was transferred from the active to the honorary list, he having retired from practice.

Dr. J. E. Stanton, *d* '84, was transferred from the active to honorary list.

Dr. J. C. Haynes was transferred from active to corresponding list, he having removed to Long Island, New York.

Six names were dropped for non-payment of dues.

The Council filled the vacancies caused by death of Dr. John T. Codman, *d* '70, by appointing T. O. Loveland, and G. R. Gray, *d* '97, *vice* F. R. Dickerman, deceased.

The present membership is as follows: active, 177; life, 42; honorary, 11; corresponding secretaries, 86; total, 305, as against 304 last year.

The Treasurer's report showed a good balance, \$274.16, with the Life Membership Fund of nearly \$2000.

On adjournment to the banquet hall the members remained standing while "Fair Harvard" was sung to the accompaniment of orchestral music.

When cigars were reached, Pres. Hardy opened the meeting with a short address dwelling principally upon what each alumnus owed to his *Alma Mater* and what he should do to help in her hour of need; especially as we were about to erect a building for the School, which would do credit to all and be the best equipped school for dental instruction

and hospital work, it was hoped, in the world.

The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, '55, of Concord, whose topic was "The False Idols of Professional Men." He spoke as follows:

F. B. Sanborn's Address.

"In naming my subject I asked myself, Why 'false Idols'? Are not all idols false when contrasted with the worship of the true God? Yes, I said, in the language of Christians and Mahometans that would be so, — but is an idol necessarily more than a symbol of something for which it may stand? How then does it differ from an Ideal? Both are from the same abundant Greek root, — that verb which means 'to see.' Hence Plato's much-disputed Ideas, — those models, endowed with creative force, upon which the whole universe was moulded, or is continually developing itself, according to Plato. Hence also Eidolon, the first form of our 'Idol,' which also meant a spectre, an image, — and so got to be used for those images of the powers of Nature which the ancient gods represented, until they were humanized into individuals. An Ideal has been defined as something that fascinates the soul. 'Desiring,' says one author, 'something to admire and love beyond what the world can supply, we form a combination free from the defects of common humanity, and adorned with more than excellence.' This might also stand for a definition of an Idol, an imaginary something which satisfies our emotional craving, and seems to possess excellency beyond the ordinary range of human ambition.

"But a false idol is something that falls short of a true ideal; an unworthy object of admiration and pursuit; and it is of such that I undertook to speak to you

to-night. In thinking again what a professional man is, I was at once reminded of that quaint account which my old neighbor, Henry Thoreau, gave of himself to the Secretary of his Harvard Class of 1837, at the end of the first ten years after its graduation. Being asked, in 1847, while he was still in his cabin at Walden, what his profession had been since leaving College, Thoreau replied, —

"I don't know whether mine is a profession or a trade, or what not. It is not yet learned, and in every instance has been practised before being studied. The mercantile part of it was begun here' (at Walden Pond) 'by myself alone. It is not one but legion; I will give you some of the monster's heads. I am a Schoolmaster, a Private Tutor, a Surveyor, a Gardener, a Farmer, a Painter, (I mean a House Painter), a Carpenter, a Mason, a Day-laborer, a Pencil-maker, a Glass-paper-maker, a Writer, and sometimes a Poetaster. If you will act the part of Iolas, and apply a hot iron to any of these heads, I shall be greatly obliged to you. My present employment is to answer such orders as may be expected from so general an advertisement. Indeed, my steadiest employment is to keep myself at the top of my condition, and ready for whatever may turn up in heaven or on earth.'

"It will be seen that the hermit of Walden thought, as most of us would, that he had too many occupations, and ought to specialize more and more, as he did in after-life. But we have now come to an age of the world in which specialization has been carried so far that professional men are apt to lose that taste for general truth and broad views of life and of men, which was the original reason for calling the professions 'liberal.' They were free occupations, in which men might take wider outlook than was supposed common in the manual employments. In that sense, let us look for a moment at the ambitions and the frequent practice of what are known as the learned professions. These are no longer restricted to the sacred Three, — Law, Physic, and Divinity, — but have split and multiplied, much as the cells of pri-

mordial structures were said to do when I studied what little I know of biology and botany. The Law has a dozen branches, Medicine or general Physics has a score or two, and the clerical profession, including teaching in its many forms, though less divided in material, is so separated by the division into sects that its branches are numerous. Yours is one of the medical branches, and perhaps the most special of all, — yet into how many of the hidden chambers of Nature does it lead each one of you who pursues it with an open mind! In another point the learned professions were distinguished from the manual and mechanic employments, — the mode of payment. Professional toil is paid nowadays often by salaries; but its compensation in general is called not wages but fees, or, in Latin, an *honorarium*. Now what I have noticed of late years, as considerably unlike the order of things under which we septuagenarians grew up, is this, — a prodigious thirst for the rewards of professional service, and a grading of these by what the client or patient can pay, rather than by what the service is intrinsically worth. Perhaps the most awful examples of this over-valuation of professional service are found in the legal profession, although expert medical and surgical skill does sometimes claim exorbitant reward. So the first false idol I shall specify is this unchecked pursuit of riches, which has become the chief moral malady of our age and country, — leading to many other moral ailments, such as now attract general attention. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and so is the professional man worthy of a good compensation. But his business in life is not merely to get rich, but so to practise what he has learned that he may leave the world better than he found it. Voluntary poverty was regarded, in the early centuries of Christianity, as one of the higher virtues; to-

day it is apt to be stigmatized as folly. But that degree of opulence only which the mass of our fellow-men obtain is the safest, and the most conducive to the best practice of any profession. An old judge in New Hampshire used to say that "no young man could safely practise law unless he had an independent fortune." He was thinking of the temptations to dishonesty and fraud, or the protection of those evils, which beset the path of the young practitioner. Similar temptations lie in wait for the medical man, the clergyman, the civil engineer, the mining engineer, and so on; in fact, for all the professions except yours, which seems to me to be fairly free from these stumbling blocks in the path of youth. If so, you can hear with patience what I have to say by way of criticism of the other professions; for it is usually pleasant to hear others censured for what we ourselves have no opportunity to be blamed for."

Dean E. H. Smith, the next speaker, congratulated the Alumni on the changed attitude of medical men toward the Dental School, and as evidence, he instanced the recent appropriation in its favor of \$80,000 from the fund of the Harvard Medical School. During the year, the School has received the sum of about \$27,000 toward its new building and a few thousand more are yet to come.

The next speaker was Dr. C. A. Brackett, *d* '73, of Newport, R. I., who has been a teacher in the School for the past 34 years. He made a munificent beginning by giving his pledge for \$10,000, payable within ten days, on condition of a further sum of \$20,000 being raised, \$10,000 of it to be by the Alumni of the Dental School.

The appreciation of this gift was made manifest when the whole body arose with prolonged cheering. This being the cue, others arose and pledged sums ranging from \$2000 down to \$50, and when to-

taled fell a little short of \$15,000, making with Dr. Brackett's nearly \$25,000.

The Committee on Nominations made its report, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Lyman F. Bigelow, *d* '86, Boston; sec., W. E. Boardman, *d* '86, Boston; treas., H. D. W. Cross, *d* '96, Boston; executive committee for two years, C. E. Parkhurst, *d* '97, Somerville; trustee of Life Membership Fund, for three years, F. T. Taylor, *d* '90, Boston; Nomination and Election of Officers for 1909, R. T. Moffatt, *d* '95, G. H. Wright, *d* '03, A. J. Oldham, *d* '90, all of Boston.

The Secretary reported the necrology list, viz.: Thomas Fillebrown, *d* '69; John Thomas Codman, *d* '70; Frederick Bradley, *d* '86; Frank Roberts Dickerman, *d* '93; Roy Revey Belden, *d* '97. Non-Graduate, David Edward Gettings, Dent. Sch. '94.

The usual spread was given in Hollis 5, on Commencement morning.

Following is a list of new members of the Association: Horatio C. Meriam, *d* '74, Salem; John A. Furbish, *d* '05, Boston; Blaine W. Morgan, *d* '05, Lynn; Judson C. Slack, *d* '06, North Abington; Julius F. W. Bauer, *d* '08, Cairo, Egypt; Ernest S. Calder, *d* '08, Providence, R. I.; James T. Magrath, *d* '08, So. Boston; Charles S. Parker, *d* '08, Boston; Joseph A. Ring, *d* '08, Dorchester; Alfred P. Russell, Jr., *d* '08, So. Norfolk, Va.; Carle E. Safford, *d* '08, Keene, N. H.; Roger B. Taft, *d* '08, Cambridge; Alexander J. Wright, '08, Perth, West Australia.

Waldo E. Boardman, *d* '86, Sec.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Harvard Divinity School began in the chapel June 23, at 10 A. M. The number of the members in attendance when the president, Rev.

G. A. Thayer, of Cincinnati, called the meeting to order was soon increased, until there were nearly 60 persons present. An opening hymn was sung, after which prayer was offered by Rev. G. W. Cutter.

The Committee on Associate Membership presented the names of 24 persons eligible for election as associate members, who were elected: G. A. Barrows, A. W. Birks, T. W. Bishop, B. D. Boivia, C. R. Bowen, C. H. Brewer, L. C. Cornish, B. G. Ewald, J. E. Gregg, C. G. Hagberg, G. W. Hinman, J. M. Horne, R. J. Hutcheon, W. A. Knight, W. A. Lambeth, J. E. LeBosquet, K. C. MacArthur, J. M. Matthias, B. J. Morris, W. C. Morro, R. E. Ramsay, J. A. Serena, E. S. Treworgy, Harry White.

It was voted that a nominating committee for 1909 be appointed by the chair, and accordingly the President appointed Rev. J. C. Perkins, Rev. G. W. Cutter, and Rev. S. C. Beach. The necrology for the year was then read by Rev. S. B. Stewart. The names of the former students of the School who have died within the year are as follows: H. F. Bond, born, Boston, May 12, 1820, died, Bethlehem, N. H., Aug. 21, 1907; M. D. Conway, born, Middleton Farm, Stafford County, Va., March 17, 1832, died, Paris, France, Nov. 15, 1907; John Scott, born, Wortley, England, Sept. 13, 1829, died, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 16, 1908; E. B. French, born, Lowell, Nov. 20, 1832, died, Harwich, July 14, 1907; F. M. Holland, born, Boston, May 22, 1836, died, Concord, May 17, 1908; John Williams, born, Willersey, Gloucestershire, England, March 17, 1824, died, Nottingham, England, Aug. 19, 1905; G. A. Denison, born, Springfield, Oct. 27, 1845, died, Huntington, Aug. 18, 1907; G. F. Wright, born, Stoughton, Aug. 26, 1833, died, Bingham, Me., Feb. 23, 1908; T. G. Milsted, born, Davenport, Ia., Aug. 11,

1856, died, New York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1907; H. L. Luther, born, Brooklyn, Conn., March 12, 1855, died, Faribault, Minn., Feb. 1, 1904; W. R. Vaughan, born, Fries, Va., July 23, 1873, died, Dodge City, Kan., Sept. 14, 1907.

The nominating committee for the year then presented its report, and the following named officers were elected for the coming year: Pres., Rev. G. A. Thayer, of Cincinnati; vice-pres., Rev. P. R. Frothingham, of Boston; sec., Rev. Roderick Stebbins, of Milton; members of the executive committee, Rev. C. R. Eliot, of Boston, and Rev. H. O. Hannum of Holyoke.

After necessary business a recess of a few minutes was taken, and after the singing of a hymn the meeting had the pleasure of listening to a unique and characteristic address by Rev. J. V. Blake, of Chicago, whose subject was "A Disciplined Church."

The meeting then adjourned for luncheon at the Harvard Union. 50 persons including guests were seated at the tables. Pres. Thayer presided. President Eliot of the University entered just as luncheon was finished and was greeted by the company rising. Mr. Thayer was of the Class of '69, and, in introducing President Eliot, he referred to the fact that it was in the year 1869 that Mr. Eliot became president of the University. President Eliot spoke at some length of the recent affiliation of Andover Seminary with Harvard University. Indeed this was the prevailing subject of the after-dinner speaking. President Eliot said that this affiliation was to provide a comprehensive, economical, and harmonious scheme of theological instruction. It would place upon a securer basis the maintenance of theological education in Harvard University. Other universities gave little or no consideration to theological education, but by this affiliation

with Andover such education was more firmly established in Cambridge than ever before. Speaking of the Harvard Divinity School, Dr. Lyman Abbott once said to President Eliot, "I did not believe that an undenominational divinity school was a possibility, but you have shown me that I was wrong." This affiliation is a very great security for an undenominational institution. Both the schools run risks, but it is possible in dealing with risks to show wisdom or folly, and it is confidently believed that both Andover and Harvard will deal with such risks as may come with wisdom only.

Archaeological studies and investigations are being pursued in Syria under the direction of the University. Excavations have already been made through Greek and Roman remains, and it is hoped soon to reach the Jewish. President Eliot spoke of the Chinese students in the University who are of remarkable intellectual capacity, surpassing many of our American students in earnestness of purpose and in impregnable morality. What a lesson they teach in comparative religion! The ministry is widening in its scope, softening and becoming more imbued with human sympathy, ancient theological conceptions, are being humanized, and in consequence we see able young men entering this sacred calling. We hope that one of the fruits of the affiliation with Andover will be a larger number of original, able, and hopeful young men.

President Thayer then introduced Prof. W. W. Fenn, Dean of the Divinity School. He said that the Class of 1908 was the largest class since 1872, though by no means very great in numbers. It contains 10 students distributed among the several denominations in the following manner: five Unitarians, three Methodists, two Baptists, one Trinitarian Congregationalist, and one Disciple.

This is a very appropriate showing for an unsectarian school. 85 men are now connected with the School as students. There is a tendency for students to join the School at the mid-year. This is a new feature, and the professors are inclined to make the half-year rather than the year the unit of work. Dean Fenn spoke of five events which had occurred during the year. The first was the saddest since the resignation of Prof. Edward Hale from the Faculty: it was the resignation of Rev. R. S. Morison as librarian of the School. He spoke of the great service Mr. Morison had rendered to the students and the Faculty, and of the esteem and affection in which he is held. The second comprised the course on Philosophy of Religion by Prof. Pfeiderer and that on "Hymnody" by Dr. F. L. Hosmer. The third event was the dedication of the tablets to the memory of Theodore Parker and Henry Ware, Jr., in the chapel on All Saints' Day. These tablets gave emphasis to the wish that there might be others to the memory of Norton, Noyes, Stearns, and their associates. The fourth event was the establishment of the *Harvard Theological Review*. This has a partial endowment from a gift of Miss Mildred Everett, the daughter of the late Dean Everett, whose thought and spirit are to be preserved in the *Review*. Soon to appear in its pages is Dean Everett's longer course of lectures on Systematic Theology edited by Rev. Edward Hale. The fifth event is the coming of Andover to Cambridge. The affiliation has been accomplished. Each institution will retain its complete independence. Andover is not under the authority of Harvard, nor Harvard under that of Andover. They are to work together, with interchange of instruction, but none of government. The opposition to the removal of Andover to Cambridge has come largely from a

misunderstanding concerning the Harvard Divinity School. It has been thought to be a Unitarian school, whereas it is strictly undenominational. In the letters that have been received concerning the affiliation, fine tributes have been paid to Andover and yet no finer than Harvard men are ready to pay to the Harvard Divinity School.

The next speaker was Rev. F. L. Hosmer, D.D., who expressed his pleasure in being in New England at this time of the year, and the enjoyment he had in giving his recently completed course on Hymnody before the students of the School. Dr. Hosmer repeated Prof. Fenn's wish that tablets to the memory of Dr. Noyes, and Dr. Stearns might soon be placed in the chapel.

Rev. C. L. Noyes of Somerville was the last speaker. He was the agent of the trustees of Andover, through whose efforts the removal of the seminary to Cambridge was largely accomplished. He said that the great body of alumni of the seminary did not look upon the removal with fear. Those who have been heard in opposition are a small minority. The future of the seminary can be assured only by some bold endeavor like this, and only by such boldness can power and prestige be given to a theological institution. The gain and the risk are not all on one side. In coming to Cambridge, Andover desires the gain of Harvard as much as she does her own, and she is sure that Harvard wishes Andover well. Whichever institution in the future may have the larger number of students is a very unimportant matter. The main consideration is that great good be accomplished by this affiliation, and it is inevitable that each institution will be made the stronger by the vitality and growth of the other. Each will retain its individuality in those things for which each has stood.

Mr. Archibald of the graduating class was prevented by illness from being present. After the singing of a hymn by Edward R. Sill the meeting adjourned.

Roderick Stebbins, '81, Sec.

LAW SCHOOL.

The annual meeting of the Harvard Law School Association was held at the rooms of the Boston Bar Association in the Federal Building, on June 23. In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents the meeting was called to order by the Secretary and C. S. Rackemann was duly elected Chairman of the meeting and thereupon took the chair. The Secretary read the report of the last annual meeting and the same was duly approved. The Treasurer presented the certificate of the auditors of his report for the previous year stating the same to be correct in all respects. The Treasurer then read his report for the current year and the same was duly approved and ordered to be submitted to two auditors to be appointed by the Chairman.

Upon motion duly made and seconded it was *Voted* that the auditors appointed by the Chairman be authorized and requested to audit the Treasurer's report for the next year as well as his report for the current year just presented, so that there may be an auditor's report on each at the next annual meeting.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Rackemann, then made a report as to certain amendments to the constitution proposed by C. S. Ensign. The proposed amendments were taken up *seriatim*, discussed and voted upon. The proposed amendments, the recommendations of the Council as to the same, and the vote of the Association follow:

1. The Association shall have a reunion every three years as the Council may determine. The Council recom-

mended that this be rejected and the meeting so voted.

2. The President shall be elected annually and may be reelected until he has served three years. The Council recommended that this be rejected and the meeting so voted.

3. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected annually for terms not exceeding three years. The Council recommended that this be rejected and the meeting so voted.

4. The Treasurer shall furnish a bond from a Surety Company approved by the Council at the expense of the Association. The Council recommended that this be accepted and the meeting voted to adopt the same.

5. A historian shall be elected for a term of — years. His duties shall be the collection and preservation of the records of deceased members, and his disbursements on approval of the Council shall be paid by the Treasurer. The Council recommended that this be rejected. A motion was made and seconded that the matter of records of deceased members be referred back to the Council with the request that the subject be considered further and reported upon at the next annual meeting. This motion was adopted.

6. Members of the Council having served four years shall be ineligible for reelection for one year afterwards. The Council recommended that this be accepted and the meeting voted to adopt the same.

7. A nominating committee of three shall be chosen annually to recommend nominees for election to office at the next annual meeting. The Council recommended that this be accepted, and the meeting voted to adopt the same.

8. The name shall be changed to "The Alumni of the Harvard Law School," and no one shall be eligible for membership unless a graduate of the Harvard Law School. The Council re-

commended that this be rejected and the meeting so voted.

During the consideration of the above proposed amendments there was a general discussion of the same by several of the members present.

E. W. Hutchins, chairman of the nominating committee appointed by the Chairman of the last annual meeting, then made a report for the committee, which in addition to himself consisted of R. D. Weston and I. McD. Garfield.

It was *Voted* that the Secretary be authorized to cast one ballot for the officers nominated by the committee. The following officers were elected: President, Hon. Melville Weston Fuller, L. S. '55, District of Columbia. Vice-presidents, Hon. David Cross, '43, New Hampshire; Hon. Addison Brown, '55, New York; Hon. Richard Olney, '58, Mass.; Hon. Henry B. Brown, '59, District of Columbia; Hon. William T. Spear, '59, Ohio; Hon. Everett P. Wheeler, '59, New York; Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, '63, Conn.; Hon. George Gray, '63, Delaware; Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, '65, Illinois; Hon. John C. Gray, '66, New York; Hon. John W. Hammond, '66, Mass.; Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes, '66, Mass.; David T. Watson, '66, Penn.; John S. Duncan, '67, Indiana; Hon. Ezekiel McLeod, '67, New Brunswick; Augustus E. Willson, '70, Kentucky; Austen G. Fox, '71, New York; Hon. Jacob Klein, '71, Missouri; Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, '74, Maryland; Joseph B. Warner, '74, Mass.; William Thomas, '76, California; Louis D. Brandeis, '77, Mass.; William A. Keener, '77, New York; Hon. Francis C. Lowell, '79, Mass.; Hon. Francis J. Swayze, '81, New Jersey; Hon. Shinichiro Kurino, '81, Japan; Edward Kent, '86, Arizona; Edward T. Sanford, '89, Tenn. Sec., Robert G. Dodge, '97, 60 State St., Boston. Treas., Edmund K. Arnold,

'98, Devonshire Bldg., Boston. Council — term expires 1912; James D. Colt, '86, Boston; Robert J. Cary, '92, Chicago; Robert L. Raymond, '98, Boston.

Robert L. Raymond, '95, Sec.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

The Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa met as usual on the day following Commencement in the West lecture-room of Harvard Hall. The following officers were elected: Pres., F. P. Fish, '75; vice-pres., Judge F. J. Swayze, '79; corresponding sec., W. C. Lane, '81.

Henry G. Denny, '52, who had served the Society as Treasurer since 1869, having died, R. H. Dana, '74, was appointed Treasurer by the President.

The Secretary presented a report on behalf of the Harvard delegates to the Triennial Council of the United Chapters which was held at Williamsburg, Va., in September, 1907, and proposed that the Council be invited to hold its meeting in 1910 in Cambridge, and that provision be made for a session at which some subject or subjects of general and living interest should be brought up for discussion. The recommendation was adopted by the Society and the invitation will be sent to the officers of the United Chapters.

The request of Indiana University for endorsement of its application for a charter was granted.

A recent vote of the Faculty having directed the Society's attention to the fact that the present articles of its constitution relating to the election of new members need revision in view of the new rules adopted by the Faculty in regard to degrees with distinction, and furthermore that the present basis of election is in the Faculty's opinion open to criticism on the ground that the election is made too early in the college course, Prof. M. H. Morgan, '81, chairman of a special

committee appointed by the President, presented a report which explained the situation, but recommended that no change be made in the constitution at present, but that it be recommended to the undergraduates "that in the election of members, special consideration be given to those persons who have given notice to the Dean that they intend to present themselves as candidates for the degree with distinction," and "that, if practicable, the election of the five additional members be postponed until the electors shall have learned the names of those who are to receive the degree with distinction." Resolutions embodying these recommendations were adopted, as well as an additional resolution "that special consideration be also given to those who have won a literary or musical prize."

A report presented by another committee discussed the advisability of changing the day on which the Society's anniversary meeting is held and recommended meeting on the Monday before Commencement. An interesting discussion of the question followed, and the final decision reached was that no change should be made at present, but that when any general rearrangement of the Commencement festivities occurs the Society will state its preference for the preceding Monday.

The following honorary members were elected: F. L. Hosmer, '82, of Berkeley, Cal.; Prof. E. L. Mark, Hersey Professor of Anatomy, of Cambridge; J. B. Olmsted, '76, of Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Moors, '83, of Boston; P. W. MacKaye, '97, of Cornish, N. H.

When the hour for the literary exercises arrived, the members marched to Sanders Theatre in the usual order, escorting the Orator of the Day, Horace Howard Furness, '54, the Poet, Percy W. MacKaye, '97, and the Chaplain, the

Rev. Dr. James De Normandie, t '82. The Orator's theme was Shakespeare, the Poet's verses were entitled "An Ode to the Universities."

At the conclusion of the exercises in the Theatre, the Society proceeded to the Harvard Union where dinner was served.

William C. Lane, '81, Sec.

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

After a business meeting, at which Prof. W. H. Niles of the Mass. Institute of Technology was reelected president of the Lawrence Scientific School Association, the Harvard men had their annual dinner at the Parker House on June 24. The members of this year's class in the Lawrence Scientific School and the Graduate School of Applied Science were guests of the Association, and H. S. McDewell acted as their spokesman at the after-dinner exercises.

Prof. E. C. Pickering, of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, told what had been accomplished by that institution since its foundation. P. W. Davis, the treasurer of the association, took for his subject the "New Harvard Engineering Association." He said it is to have for its keynote business rather than science, and asserted that the profession of engineering is destined to supersede even the legal profession in importance, and he expressed the belief that the new association will be of material value in helping graduates of the School to positions.

Dean W. C. Sabine and Dr. Rudick spoke on the relation of the Bussey Institution to the Graduate School of Applied Science.

CORPORATION RECORDS.¹

Meeting of March 23, 1908 (additional).

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Economic Entomology to

¹ Extracts.

serve from Sept. 1, 1908:—whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that William Morton Wheeler, Ph.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Reginald Heber Fitz, M.D., LL.D., Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, *Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1908.

Meeting of March 30, 1908 (additional).

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Contagious Diseases to serve from Sept. 1, 1908:—whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that John Hildreth McCollom, M.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Meeting of April 13, 1908 (additional).

Voted to appoint William Henry Ryder, Andover Professor of New Testament Interpretation from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint John Winthrop Platner, Andover Professor of Ecclesiastical History from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint William Rosenzweig Arnold, Andover Professor of the Hebrew Language and Literature from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Edward Young Hincks, Andover Professor of Biblical Theology from Sept. 1, 1908.

Meeting of April 27, 1908 (additional).

Voted to proceed to the election of a Bussey Professor of Law to serve from Sept. 1, 1908:—whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Joseph Doddridge Brannan, A.M., LL.B., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a

Professor of Law to serve from Sept. 1, 1908:—whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Edward Henry Warren, A.M., LL.B., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Roger Bigelow Meriman, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Meeting of May 11, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John S. Ames for his gift of \$25,000, the final payment on account of his offer of \$60,000 to the department of Forestry, for the purchase of land in Petersham, Mass., and for equipment and repairs on buildings to be used by the Forestry School.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of a gift of \$2000 from "Two Friends of the University" to maintain on the staff of the Division of Physics for four years, beginning with 1908-09, a Fellow for Research in Physics with the rank and privileges of an Instructor, the appointment to be made annually upon the recommendation of the Division of Physics and to be open only to men who have attained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Whereupon it was *Voted* that this generous gift be gratefully accepted on the terms stated above.

The Treasurer reported an anonymous gift of \$1800,—\$1200 thereof to be used for the salary in 1908-09 of a certain Instructor at the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, and \$600 for a Fellowship in Central American Ethnology and Archaeology for the year 1908-09; and it was thereupon *Voted* that this generous gift be gratefully accepted on the terms stated above.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of

the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for their third quarterly payment of \$625 for the year 1907-08 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arnold Arboretum in accordance with their offer of June 30, 1905.

Voted that the gift of \$500, from Mr. Clarence B. Moore, for present use at the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$250, from Mr. Elliott C. Lee, for a metal book-stack in the Library of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, towards the current needs of the Collection of Classical Antiquities, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of 365 shares of the common stock of the Boston and Maine Railroad valued at \$48,545 from the estate of Miss Mary P. Ropes in accordance with the following clause of her will:

"2. To Harvard College — Cambridge — Mass.

a. I give all my Boston and Maine Railroad Common Stock for the support of or to assist in endowing a Professorship to be known as the Nathaniel Ropes Chair of Political Economy. If the income from the stock is more than sufficient for the support of the professorship, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology of which Professor F. W. Putnam is at the present time Curator, to annually receive the surplus."

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Law, to serve from Sept. 1, 1908: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Bruce Wyman, A.M., LL.B., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Abram Piatt Andrew, Jr., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Economics for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Robert Mearns

Yerkes, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Comparative Psychology for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint William Morse Cole, A.M., Assistant Professor of Accounting for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Oliver Mitchell Wentworth Sprague, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Banking and Finance for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Eugen Kühnemann, Visiting Professor of German Literature for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Frederic Louis Fischer, Secretary of the Law School for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

The resignation of R. O. Busey as a member of the Board of Examination Proctors was received and accepted.

Voted to appoint Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, Ph.D., Instructor in English from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Maurice Vejux Tyrode, M.D., Instructor in Pharmacology for three years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Allan Reuben Campbell, on New York Practice; George Walter Prothero, on History; William Macdonald, on American History; Robert Van Arsdale Norris, on Coal Mining; James Ralph Finlay, on the Economics of Mining.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Charles Frederick Dutch, in Admiralty; Sanford Henry Eisner Freund, in Criminal Law; Arthur Atwood Ballantine, in Criminal Law; Lincoln Frederick Schaub in Quasi-contracts and in the Law of Persons; Ernst Hermann Paul Grossmann, in German Correspondence; George Benson Weston, in Romance Languages; Oakes Ames, in Botany; Ernest Bernbaum, in English; Thomas Hall, Jr., in English; Percy Adams Hutchison, in English; Charles Read Nutter, in Eng-

lish; William Arnold Spicer, Jr., in International Law; Stuart Daggett, in Transportation; Lincoln Frederick Schaub, in Commercial Law; Herbert Melville Boylston, in Mining and Metallurgy.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: William Edward Lunt, in History; Keith McLeod, in Government; Walter Heilprin Pollak, in Government; Bay Edward Estes, in Government; Nicholas Kelley, in Government; Walter Scott Weeks, in Mining and Metallurgy; Theodore Rogers Treadwell, in Chemistry; Willis Arnold Voughton, to the Director of the Chemical Laboratory.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Jesse Erwin Wrench, in History; Louis Orrin Howard, in Mining and Metallurgy; Alfred Wood Stickney, in Mining and Metallurgy; Charles James Moore, in Chemistry; William Archer Worsham, in Chemistry; Fred Carleton Mabee, in Chemistry; Joaquin Enrique Zanetti, in Chemistry.

Meeting of May 18, 1908.

The Treasurer reported the receipt from the Parkman Memorial Committee of \$425.96 in cash and the following securities; \$1000 Washington Water Power Company six per cent Gold Notes of 1911, 5000 Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Company four per cent Gold Notes of 1945, — to establish the Francis Parkman Memorial Fund in accordance with the decree of the Supreme Judicial Court as communicated to the Board at the meeting of April 13, 1908. Whereupon it was *Voted* that the Francis Parkman Memorial Fund be gratefully accepted upon the terms prescribed by the said decree.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his additional gift of \$416.66

on account of his offer of \$15,000 towards the expenses of the Peabody Museum South American Expedition in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

Voted that, until the further order of this Board, the Graduate School of Business Administration be co-ordinated with the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Applied Science as a department under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Voted to appoint Archibald Cary Coolidge delegate of Harvard University at the International Congress of the War of Independence and its Epoch to be held in the city of Saragossa from Oct. 14 to 20, 1908, in connection with the celebration of the centennial of the siege of that city.

Voted to appoint the following delegates from Harvard University to the Pan-American Scientific Congress to be held at Santiago, Chile, beginning on Dec. 25, 1908: Archibald Cary Coolidge, Jay Backus Woodworth, Thomas Barbour.

Voted that the gift of \$150, from the Dante Society, of which sum \$50 is to repay the advance made by the University in 1906-07 for the Dante Prize, and \$100 is for the next award of the Prize, be gratefully accepted.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic to serve from Sept. 1, 1908: — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Henry Asbury Christian, M.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Richard Clarke Cabot, M.D., Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Leonard Worcester Williams, Ph.D., Instructor in Comparative Anatomy for three years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint as Preachers to the University for one year from Sept. 1, 1908, Lyman Abbott, D.D., LL.D., James Gore King McClure, D.D., LL.D., George Angier Gordon, D.D., Percy Stickney Grant, D.D., Samuel Atkins Eliot, D.D.

Voted to appoint Morris Hicky Morgan, University Marshal to serve from May 18, 1908.

Voted to rescind the appointment of George Luther Lincoln as Instructor in Romance Languages for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Wilfrid Ewart MacDonald, Assistant in Mathematics for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Palfrey Perkins, Proctor of Divinity Hall for the year 1908-09.

Voted to appoint Theobald Smith and William Thomas Councilman, members of the Caroline Brewer Croft Fund Cancer Commission.

Meeting of May 25, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received May 22, 1908, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Raphael Pumpelly for his generous gift of his entire collection of minerals to the Mineralogical Museum.

Voted that the gift of \$500, from Mr. Horace Scudder Sears, for a course of ten lectures on Church Hymnody delivered during 1907-08, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President

and Fellows be sent to each giver toward a collection of American Woods for the Division of Forestry.

Voted, upon recommendation of the Division of Geology, that the following persons be appointed members of the Shaler Memorial Expedition to South America: Robert DeCourcy Ward, Winthrop Perrin Haines.

Voted, on recommendation of the Department of Geology and Geography, to establish a laboratory fee of ten dollars in Geology 20f (Meteorology research course given by Professor A. Lawrence Rotch at Blue Hill Observatory), when that course is taken as a full course, and if taken to count as more than a full course the fee be increased proportionately.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Assistant Professor W. F. Harris for the academic year 1908-09, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

On report of the following gentlemen acting by authority of the President and Fellows as Judges in awarding Boylston Prizes for Elocution on May 14, 1908, Messrs. Francis C. Lowell, C. F. Adams, 2d, William Endicott, Jr., W. C. Bates, A. D. Hill, Joseph Warren, *Voted* to award first prizes to Thomas Charles O'Brien, Junior, Otto Ludwig Martin, Henry Lyding, Junior. *Voted* to award second prizes to Henry Hurwitz, Senior, David Rosenblum, Senior, Marston Allen, Senior.

Voted that the title of W. E. MacDonald be changed from Assistant in Mathematics to Instructor in Mathematics.

Voted to appoint Philip Robert Lyman, Manager of the Randall Hall Association for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Percy Williams Bridgman, Fellow for Research in Physics for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Horatio Stevens

White, Acting Curator of the Germanic Museum for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Edgar Judson Rich, on the Theory and Practice of Rate Making; Josef Redlich, on Government.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Arthur Stone Dewing, in Philosophy; Jay William Hudson, in Philosophy; Horace Meyer Kallen, in Philosophy; Arthur Mitchell, in Philosophy; William James Musgrove, in Philosophy; Morley Albert Caldwell, in Philosophy; Henry Maurice Sheffer, in Philosophy; Horatio Willis Dresser, in Philosophy; William Dunlop Tait, in Philosophy; David Camp Rogers, in Applied Psychology; Manley Ottmer Hudson, in History; William Joseph Pelo, in Education; Robert Lee Hale, in Economics; Charles Bishop Johnson, in Public Speaking.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows in Economics for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Melvin Thomas Copeland, Harley Leist Lutz, Edmund Thornton Miller.

Meeting of June 8, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Medical Alumni Association for their gift of \$2000, — \$500 thereof to be added to the "Harvard Medical Alumni Fund," and \$1500 to be for immediate use at the Medical School in accordance with the terms of a letter from the Association dated Oct. 24, 1907.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Arthur T. Lyman for his gift of \$500 for the Graduate School of Business Administration.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor A. C. Coolidge for his generous gift of \$1300

to be used for a certain salary at the College Library for 1907-08.

The following letter was presented:

115 Broadway, New York,
May 25, 1908.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College

50 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen, — We enclose herewith a check to your order to the amount of \$800, which is the first instalment of a fund which is being subscribed by members of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York, to be used to help those students studying for an engineering degree who, by reason of their financial needs, are unable to meet the summer requirements such as the surveying courses at the Harvard Engineering Camp at Squam Lake, shopwork courses, and the field work in mining.

This fund we desire to have called the "Student Fund of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York." The awards to needy students from this fund shall be in the nature of loans from this sum to be repaid by such students as soon as possible, interest on the same not to be charged until the completion of the College course. If during the next three years it should appear to the Executive Committee of this Society that the need of a fund or the purposes outlined above does not exist, the Harvard Engineering Society of New York reserves to itself to decide for what purpose the fund shall be used. We hope to add further to this amount from time to time and send you the present amount for immediate use. Please acknowledge receipt to H. M. Hale, Secretary and Treasurer, 417 W. 120th Street, New York.

Very truly yours,

Harvard Engineering Society of New York.

George S. Rice, President,
Franklin Remington, Chairman Committee on Fund,

Herbert M. Hale, Secretary and Treasurer.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the Student Fund of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York be gratefully accepted in accordance with the terms stated in the foregoing letter.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Hester Bancroft for her gift of \$500 for the purchase of books on Japan.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Jeremiah Smith for his third gift of \$250 to be credited to the account of Scholarship Money Returned in the Law School.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of St. Louis for its gift of \$150, the second instalment for the scholarship of the Harvard Club of St. Louis for the year 1907-08.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$100, to be used for the binding of periodicals and books in the Library of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. W. Scott Fitz for her gift of \$60 toward the South End House Fellowship.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Edward J. Holmes for his gift of \$40 toward the South End House Fellowship.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Mr. Frank Graham Thomson, for the purchase of books for the College Library under the direction of Mr. Edgar H. Wells, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to His Excellency, the Mexican Ambassador, for the generous gift of 146 sheets of maps of Mexico received from the Mexican Government.

Voted that the diplomas for the degree to be conferred in the Graduate School of Business Administration be written in the English Language.

Voted to appoint the following Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: *Faculty members.* LeBaron Russell Briggs, Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, Edgar Huidekoper Wells. *Graduate members.* Edward Hall Nichols, George Richmond Fearing, Robert Frederick Herick.

Notice was received of the election of F. H. Burr, E. P. Currier, and E. C. Bacon as undergraduate members of the Committee on the Regulation of

Athletic Sports for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

The resignation of Charles Francis Dorr Belden as Assistant Librarian of the Law School was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: William James Cunningham, on Railroad Operation; George Grafton Wilson, on International Law; Walter Neitzel, on the German Civil Code.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors in Mathematics for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Guy Rogers Clements, William Johnston Berry.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Joseph Stancliffe Davis, in Economics; Edward Rieman Lewis, in Economics; Issiah Leo Sharfman, in Economics; George Clarke Cox, in Philosophy; Theodore Henley Jack, in Government.

Voted to nominate Henry Asbury Christian to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital Corporation as Chief Attending Physician in charge of patients at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

Meeting of June 15, 1908.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$1000 for present use at the Botanic Garden be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the additional gift of \$22.25, from Professor Charles S. Minot, to be added to the annual appropriation for the Department of Comparative Anatomy, to be applied for scientific drawings, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$25, from Mrs. N. E. Baylies, for present use at the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward

the support of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward equipment for a summer course in practical mining, and toward the expenses of the course in the summer of 1908 and 1909.

The President presented the following letter:

Philadelphia, June 10, 1908.
President and Fellows of Harvard College,
50 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen, — Mrs. Clark and I desire to establish at Harvard two (2) scholarships (yielding \$250.00 annually) in memory of our son, George Newhall Clark. We wish each scholarship to belong to one student for his entire college course, provided that he does not at any time forfeit his right to it.

We suggest the enclosed conditions, requesting that at each election we shall have until June first the right to nominate candidates.

We propose to transfer to you 100 shares of the Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph (Missouri) Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company on which dividends are paid at the rate of five per cent per annum, January quarterly. In case this Company should discontinue dividend payments, it is our purpose to substitute with you cash or other securities yielding the same income. We shall be glad to consider any suggestions you may wish to make, and shall appreciate it if you will put the matter in proper form that the scholarships may be founded before the breaking up of this Class of 1908.

Yours truly, E. W. CLARK.

The George Newhall Clark Scholarships.

Two with an annual income of \$250 each. Founded in June, 1908, by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walter Clark in memory of their son, George Newhall Clark, of the Class of 1908, the principal sum of this bequest being part of his estate.

These scholarships are to be assigned by the proper authorities of Harvard University to Freshmen who stand in need of such financial and friendly aid and shall be deemed worthy to receive it. In the selection of a student, consideration is to be given:

1. To his manliness, truthfulness, courage, honesty, kindness, loyalty, high purpose, and devotion to duty.

2. Sufficient attainments in scholastic matters to render a college course of real value to him.

3. His fondness for and success in clean, manly, out-of-door sports, particularly for those that call for unselfish endeavor for the honor of his side.

It was thereupon *Voted* that the President and Fellows gratefully accept the offer of Mr. & Mrs. Edward Walter Clark to establish the George Newhall Clark Scholarships upon the terms and conditions set forth above.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the members of the Committee appointed to study the needs of the College Library, for their careful investigation of those needs and for their report dated May 21, 1908, upon Professor H. L. Warren's plans for the enlargement of Gore Hall.

Voted to amend the ninth Statute of the University by inserting the words "Master in Business Administration" after the words "Metallurgical Engineer." *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

The following list of members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard College who have been chosen by the Associates as an Academic Board of Radcliffe College for the academic year 1908-09 was submitted and approved: Professor W. E. Byerly, Chairman, Professors E. L. Mark, F. W. Taussig, H. S. White, J. H. Wright, B. O. Peirce, A. A. Howard, G. L. Kittredge, C. H. Grandgent.

Voted to establish five University Scholarships, each for \$150, in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Assistant Professor A. P. Andrew for the academic year 1908-09.

The resignation of Huger Elliott as Instructor in Architecture was received and accepted, to take effect Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted that the title of W. E. Lunt be changed from Assistant in History to Assistant in History and Government.

Voted to appoint John George Jack,

Assistant Professor of Dendrology for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Thomas Barbour, Curator of Oceanica from June 15, 1908.

Voted to appoint William Bayard Cutting, Jr., Curator of Napoleonic Literature from June 15, 1908.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from September 1, 1908: Frederick Noble Evans, in Landscape Architecture; Bremer Whidden Pond, in Landscape Architecture; Schuyler B. Serviss, in Astronomy; Dunham Jackson, in Astronomy; Dana Brannan, in Economics; Harries Arthur Mumma, in Economics.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Samuel Holmes Durgin, M.D., on Hygiene; Samuel Jason Mixer, M.D., on Surgery; George Howard Monks, M.D., on Surgery; Francis Sedgwick Watson, M.D., on Genito-Urinary Surgery; Francis Bishop Harrington, M.D., on Surgery; Charles Locke Scudder, M.D., on Surgery; Fred Bates Lund, M.D., on Surgery.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Luther Dimmick Shepard, Jr., M.D., D.M.D., in Histology; Ernest Gale Martin, Ph.D., in Physiology; Edward Browning Meigs, M.D., in Physiology; Lawrence Joseph Henderson, M.D., in Biological Chemistry; Langdon Frothingham, M.D.V., in Bacteriology; Simon Burt Wolbach, M.D., in Pathology; Frederick Herman Verhoeff, M.D., in Ophthalmic Pathology; Henry Fox Hewes, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Maynard Ladd, M.D., in Pediatrics; Robert Williamson Lovett, M.D., in Orthopedics; Elliott Gray Brackett, M.D., in Orthopedics; Paul Thorndike, M.D., in Genito-Urinary Surgery; Joel Ernest Goldthwait, M.D., in Orthopedics; Ernest Boyen Young,

M.D., in Gynaecology; Howard Townsend Swain, M.D., in Obstetrics; Charles James White, M.D., in Dermatology; Edward Cowles, M.D., LL.D., in Mental Diseases; Edwin Everett Jack, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Alexander Quackenboss, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Eugene Anthony Crockett, M.D., in Otology; Philip Hammond, M.D., in Otology; Frederic Codman Cobb, M.D., in Laryngology; Joseph Payson Clark, M.D., in Laryngology; Joseph Lincoln Goodale, M.D., in Laryngology; Rockwell Augustus Coffin, M.D., in Laryngology; Harris Peyton Mosher, M.D., in Laryngology; George Burgess Magrath, M.D., in Legal Medicine.

Voted to appoint the following Clinical Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Charles Hunter Dunn, M.D., in Pediatrics; George Thomas Tuttle, M.D., in Mental Diseases; William Noyes, M.D., in Mental Diseases.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Elisha Flagg, M.D., in Anatomy; Harris Peyton Mosher, M.D., in Anatomy; Charles Shorey Butler, M.D., in Anatomy; James Dellinger Barney, M.D., in Anatomy; Ariel Wellington George, M.D., in Anatomy; Robert Montraville Green, M.D., in Anatomy; John Bryan Hartwell, M.D., in Anatomy; Zabdiel Boylston Adams, M.D., in Anatomy; Otis Fisher Black, A.M., in Biological Chemistry; Walter Ray Bloor, A.M., in Biological Chemistry; Calvin Gates Page, M.D., in Bacteriology; Henry Joseph Perry, M.D., in Bacteriology; Arthur Morton Worthington, M.D., in Bacteriology; Eugene Ellsworth Everett, M.D., in Bacteriology; Edward Nelson Tobey, M.D., in Bacteriology; Ernest Edward Tyzzer, M.D., in Pathology; Frederick Parker Gay, M.D., in Pathology; Alexander Rocke Robertson, M.D., in Pathology; Ernest Thompson

Fraser Richards, M.D., in Pathology and in Neuropathology; Lawrence Joseph Rhea, M.D., in Pathology; Marshal Fabyan, M.D., in Comparative Pathology; George Burgess Magrath, M.D., in Hygiene; David Lawrence Williams, M.D., in *Materia Medica*; John Washburn Bartol, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; James Marsh Jackson, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Franklin Warren White, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; William Henry Robey, Jr., M.D., in Clinical Medicine; William Henry Smith, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Edwin Allen Locke, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Frederick Taylor Lord, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; George Cheever Shattuck, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Arthur Kingsbury Stone, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; George Sherwin Clarke Badger, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Joseph Hersey Pratt, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Hermann Morris Adler, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Charles Leonard Overlander, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Francis Winslow Palfrey, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; William Bradford Robbins, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Roger Irving Lee, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Thomas Francis Leen, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Channing Frothingham, Jr., M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Henry Ingersoll Bowditch, M.D., in Pediatrics; Philip Haskell Sylvester, M.D., in Pediatrics; William Palmer Lucas, M.D., in Pediatrics; Augustus Thorndike, M.D., in Orthopedics; William Edward Faulkner, M.D., in Surgery; David Daniel Scannell, M.D., in Surgery; George Washington Wales Brewster, M.D., in Surgery; James Savage Stone, M.D., in Surgery; Ernest Amory Codman, M.D., in Surgery;

Joshua Clapp Hubbard, M.D., in Surgery; Daniel Fiske Jones, M.D., in Surgery; LeRoi Goddard Crandon, M.D., in Surgery; Walter Clarke Howe, M.D., in Surgery; Channing Chamberlain Simmons, M.D., in Surgery; Malcolm Storer, M.D., in Gynaecology; William Phillips Graves, M.D., in Gynaecology; Leo Victor Friedman, M.D., in Obstetrics and Gynaecology; James Rockwell Torbert, M.D., in Obstetrics; Nathaniel Robert Mason, M.D., in Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Robert Laurent De Normandie, M.D., in Obstetrics; Harvey Parker Towle, M.D., in Dermatology; Charles Morton Smith, M.D., in Syphilis; Frederick Stanford Burns, M.D., in Dermatology; George Arthur Waterman, M.D., in Neurology; Henry Hill Haskell, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Edmund Wright Clap, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Fred Maurice Spalding, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Harris Peyton Mosher, M.D., in Otology; David Harold Walker, M.D., in Otology; Alfred Mason Amadon, M.D., in Otology; William Fletcher Knowles, M.D., in Otology; Harry Aldrich Barnes, M.D., in Laryngology; George Henry Wright, D.M.D., in Laryngology.

Voted to appoint Roy Graham Hoskins, A.M., Teaching Fellow in Physiology for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint the following Research Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Robert Anderson Hall, Ph.D., in Biological Chemistry; John Hunt Wilson, S.M., in Pathology.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Cleveland Floyd, M.D., in Bacteriology; Carl Ten Broeck, A.B., in Comparative Pathology; Eugene Lyman Porter, A.B., in Physiology; Franklin Paradise Johnson, A.B., in Histology and Embryology; Richard Everingham Scammon, A.M., in Histology and Embryology.

Meeting of June 23, 1908.

The Treasurer presented the following letter :

Boston, Mass., June 20, 1908.
To the President and Fellows of Harvard College:

Gentlemen, — The Class of 1883, on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of graduation, gives you in cash the sum of Seventy-six thousand five hundred ninety 63/100 dollars (\$76,590.63) and in promises of payment Twenty-three Thousand four hundred nine 99/100 dollars (\$23,409.99); a total of One hundred Thousand and 62/100 dollars (\$100,000.62). The only condition of this gift is that the principal shall be held and known as the "Class of 1883 Fund," and that the income shall be expended for purposes of the College in the entire discretion of the Corporation.

The members of the Class hope that this '83 Fund will later be increased by gifts or bequests.

In asking you to accept this gift, the special Finance Committee of the Class would add the following quotation from its last official circular, issued on April 28th, last: "In order that the gift shall be in every way a voluntary and cheerful offering from the Class, the Committee has unanimously voted that the money shall be given to the Corporation of the College on Saturday, June 20th, the day before the beginning of our Class celebration, and that the special Finance Committee shall then disband. No attempt, therefore, will be made to raise money during the period of our festivities, and our enjoyment of the occasion will be unmarred by final appeals for contributions."

On behalf of the special Finance Committee and of the Class, we are

Very sincerely yours,
GEORGE D. BURRAGE,
FREDERICK NICHOLS, Treasurers.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Class of 1883 for their generous and welcome gift of the "Class of 1883 Fund," and that the said fund be established in the records and accounts of the University upon the terms stated in the foregoing letter.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of \$1000 for immediate use at the Observatory.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$3500 on account of aid received from the University by the giver and his bro-

ther, in 1877-1880, to be added to Scholarship and Beneficiary Money Returned Fund, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Arthur F. Estabrook for his gift of \$1000 for present use at the Botanic Garden.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Nathaniel C. Nash for his gift of \$500 for present use at the Botanic Garden.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Stephen M. Weld for his gift of \$1000 to be used in connection with the reorganization and work of the Bussey Institution.

Voted that the gift of \$250, from the Class of 1883, the income to be used in caring for the bust of James Russell Lowell, the gift of the Class, placed in front of Massachusetts Hall, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his additional gift of \$416.66 on account of his offer of \$15,000 towards the expenses of the Peabody Museum South American Expedition in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Mary Jane Lockwood for her valued gift of a collection of photographs and autographs of general officers who served in the Union Army during the Civil War, the gift being in memory of the late Philip Case Lockwood, Esq., of Boston, and presented in the name of Hamilton DeForest Lockwood, A.B., Harvard College, 1890.

Voted that the unrestricted gift of \$100.95, the Fund of the Class of 1842, received from Mr. Benjamin W. Nichols, Treasurer, be gratefully accepted.

Voted to adopt the following rules for

the administration of the Loan Fund of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York:

1. That the money be assigned only to students who intend to enter the professions of Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, or Mining and Metallurgy, to facilitate their taking the summer courses prescribed by the Divisions of Engineering and of Mining and Metallurgy.

2. That the money be loaned in sums proportionate to the needs of applicants; provided that in ordinary cases the sum assigned to any one applicant shall not exceed \$75.

3. That applications shall be made for loans from this fund to the Dean of the Graduate School of Applied Science, in such form and at such date as that officer may prescribe. Apportionment will be made by the Dean on the basis of the students' previous work and reputation, with such advice as he may procure from the Division with which each applicant is most closely connected.

Voted that until the further order of this Board the Charles Follen Folsom Teaching Fellowship be assigned to the Department of Hygiene in the Medical School.

Voted that the name of Reginald Sears James, A.B., who had fulfilled all the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Medicine before his decease on May 22, 1908, be entered in the Quinquennial Catalogue under the Class of 1908.

The resignation of Philip H. Churchman as Instructor in Romance Languages was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted that the title of Edric Brooks Smith be changed from Austin Teaching Fellow in Engineering to Austin Teaching Fellow in Mechanical Engineering.

Voted to appoint Arthur Stephen

Hoyt, Andover Lecturer on Homiletics for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Walter John Risley, in Astronomy; Abbot Payson Usher, in Economics; Ernest Linwood Walker, in Medical Zoölogy.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.¹

Stated Meeting of May 13, 1908.

The following 19 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Cheever, Delano, Endicott, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Higginson, W. Lawrence, Loring, Norton, Peabody, Seaver, Shattuck, Storrow, Warren, Weld.

Various appointments, including those of four "Andover" professors, were concurred in.

The Board elected the following Inspectors of Polls for the Election of Overseers on next Commencement Day: Principal Inspector, Delano Wight, 1902; Assistant Inspectors, J. A. L. Blake, 1902; Edwin H. Abbott, Jr., 1903; Adelbert Ames, Jr., 1903; Arthur H. Weed, 1903; William P. Wolcott, 1903.

The Board further voted that the President of the Board be authorized to fill any vacancy that may arise in the office of Inspector of Polls for the election of Overseers on next Commencement Day.

The Board voted to hold its Stated Meeting on next Commencement Day in Cambridge at 9.30 o'clock in the morning, instead of 9 o'clock in the morning as heretofore.

Mr. Seaver presented the Report of the Committee on Geology, Mineralogy, and Petrography; it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

¹ Extracts.

Mr. Seaver presented and read the Report of the Committee on English Literature; it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Upon the motion of Mr. Seaver, the Board voted that so much of the Report of the Committee on English Literature as relates to the appointment of an additional Instructor in that Department be referred to the President and Fellows for consideration and such action as may be deemed expedient.

Mr. P. R. Frothingham presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Divinity School; it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned Meeting of May 20, 1908.

The following 15 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Cheever, Endicott, Fish, P. R. Frothingham, Higginson, Norton, Peabody, Seaver, Shattuck, Warren, Weld, Wetmore.

Various appointments were concurred in, including those of University Preachers for the next academic year; of Joseph Doddridge Brannan, as Bussey Professor of Law, and of Edward Henry Warren and Bruce Wyman as Professors of Law.

Stated Meeting of June 24, 1908.

The following 16 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Cheever, Endicott, Fish, Higginson, Huidekoper, A. A. Lawrence, Norton, Peabody, Seaver, Shattuck, Storrow, Wetmore.

The reading of the record of the previous meeting was omitted.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of June 15, 1908, amending

the ninth Statute of the University by inserting the words "Master in Business Administration" after the words "Metallurgical Engineer," and the Board voted to consent to this vote.

The Board concurred in various appointments, including that of the Faculty and Graduate members of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, and that of Henry Asbury Christian, M.D., as Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

The Treasurer of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of June 23, 1908, conferring the degrees upon the persons recommended therefor by the Faculties of the several Departments of the University respectively, and the Board voted to consent to the conferring of said degrees, and further voted that the Secretary be instructed, in accordance with the precedents of previous years, to make such changes as may be found necessary and proper to perfect the lists of said degrees.

THE SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The various Summer Schools of the University have had a remarkably successful term. Prof. J. L. Love reports on Aug. 1, that the registration in the Summer School of Arts and Sciences "is now 952, and we have yet to hear from the registration in Prof. W. M. Davis's Field Course in Physiography in Europe, and Prof. J. B. Woodworth's Field Course in Geology in South America. The final registration will therefore be perhaps about 965. The largest previous registration, in 1905, was 842 — with the exception, of course, of the big school of 1903 when the N. E. A. met in Boston; but we leave that out of comparison because the size of the School that year was due to abnormal causes. There were

809 in the School last year, so that we shall have a clear gain over last year of exceeding 150. We feel proud of it, for it has been made in spite of panics, hot weather, no College dining-hall open to Summer School students, and the competition with other universities where the Summer School is a regular session of the university.

"The Summer School Association is finding its way to useful activity. The Friday evening receptions have been under the control of groups of students—the New England, the Middle Atlantic, the Central and Western, and the Southern, making four groups for the four Fridays following the opening, formal, University Reception. The first hour is devoted to some form of entertainment followed by music and dancing. This has made the Friday receptions much more interesting. The various groups of students have been active in organizing for social purposes and for promoting mutual acquaintance, as well as for aiding me next winter in sending out information about the Summer School to interested persons. We are preparing for a rousing meeting on Friday evening, Aug. 7, in Sanders Theatre, when President Eliot will address the Summer School. An excellent Summer School Glee Club has been formed and will lead in the singing at the general meeting.

"The Summer School is slowly growing into an organic thing with some common purposes; and working out of its former existence as a loosely organized series of courses, pursued by people who have little opportunity for common interests and life."

Prof. C. M. Green reports that, "in the Medical School the Summer Courses begin June 1, and continue for four months, until the reopening of the School Oct. 1. A large variety of courses are

offered in the Summer School, both in clinical and in laboratory subjects. Many of the courses are repeated in successive months. At this date, Aug. 1, 101 students have taken 126 courses."

Dean E. H. Smith states that in the Dental School a short course in advanced dentistry was taken by 14 students. Nearly 20 subjects were taught by some 15 teachers.

The Divinity School had a remarkably interesting and fruitful session, which was attended by an unusually large number of mature students.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

A fund of \$1000 has been given to Radcliffe College to be called the Mary Lowell Stone Loan Fund, to be loaned to needy, deserving students, on the condition that grants from this fund must carry the obligation of ultimate repayment without interest, and that at least one tenth of the fund must always be kept in the Treasury.

At the Annual Meeting of the Associates held on June 10, it was voted that the following minute be spread on the records of the Associates: "By the death (in Cairo, January 22, 1908) of Mrs. Martha T. Fiske Collord, Radcliffe College has lost a loyal and devoted friend, a generous and steadfast supporter. Her gifts to Radcliffe were many and munificent; no real need of the College was unobserved by her, and her thoughtfulness and wisdom in giving were as great as her interest and sympathy. Her considerateness, her insight, her unselfishness, her knowledge of human needs, her depth of personal experience, helped to make her a perfect giver, and every gift from her was doubly valuable because it brought with it the assurance of her approval. It was hers to devise liberal things, and she had the happiness of

seeing the growth and development of the work which she had done so much to foster. The stream of her generosity flowed full, clear, and beneficent to the very end of her life, and Radcliffe will hold her in everlasting remembrance. The Associates of Radcliffe College desire to put upon record their high estimate of her character and virtues, and their deep appreciation of her goodness to the College."

At the same meeting, the following members of the Academic Board were appointed for 1908-09: Professors E. L. Mark, F. W. Taussig, H. S. White, J. H. Wright, B. O. Peirce, A. A. Howard, G. L. Kittredge, and C. H. Grandgent. Mary Coes was reelected a member of the Council for seven years from 1908.

Miss Eliza M. Hoppin has been reappointed Mistress of Bertram Hall for 1908-09, and Miss Grace E. Machado Mistress of Grace Hopkinson Eliot Hall. Miss Laura R. Gibbs, the assistant librarian, after four years of service in the Radcliffe Library, has accepted a position as cataloguer in the library of Brown University. The second assistant, Miss Almeda B. Robbins, also will not return. The two assistants appointed in their places are Miss Alice Hopkins and Miss Marion Burrage. They will begin their work on Sept. 1, 1908. Miss Elizabeth A. Wright, the director of the Radcliffe Gymnasium, has been granted a year of absence in order that she may continue her studies at the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics. Miss Kate Wallace, the assistant director, is to be acting director of the Gymnasium during Miss Wright's absence. Miss Post, a graduate of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, will act as assistant to Miss Wallace during the coming year.

In the Gymnasium, the standard of the work in 1907-08 has been high and the

interest well sustained, notwithstanding the difficulty in rational grading and in regular attendance. This has meant good results in the training of rhythm, quick and correct muscular co-ordination and sense of correct posture, besides yielding the general physiological effects of vigorous and continued muscular exercise. It is in these respects, and in its endeavor to act as a bureau of advice in matters of personal hygiene for individual students, that the most significant work of the Gymnasium is done. On Jan. 14, about 50 members of the Gymnasium gave a demonstration of gymnastics and dancing for the benefit of the Mary Hemenway Memorial Fund. The work done was typical of an ordinary lesson, and was designed to illustrate the more important points which this should embody. Under the auspices of the Radcliffe Athletic Association two competitive gymnastic meets were held on Jan. 11, and April 4, both of which were won by the class of 1908. The number of class championship basket-ball games was reduced from a series of a possible nine to three. These also were won by the class of 1908. The basket-ball game with Mount Holyoke was played in the Radcliffe Gymnasium and resulted in a score of 31-30 in favor of Radcliffe. The Smith game, however, played in the Allen gymnasium in Boston, resulted in a victory for Smith with a score of 16-11. The swimming-pool was opened on April 14 for a term of six weeks, with the usual enthusiasm for the sport. The expenses of the pool for the year were met by the surplus remaining from last year and by the appropriation of \$100 made by the College. In the aquatic sports held on June 27 at the Student Conference, Silver Bay, Radcliffe held all the points for swimming and diving except for the back somersault dive, in which she held second place. In

singles and doubles at rowing she was second.

There has been a growth of about 33½ per cent in the number of members of the Radcliffe Christian Association this year, and a corresponding increase in the number enrolled in Bible and Mission Study classes. This has been due partly to the larger delegation sent to Silver Bay last June, and partly to the Normal Class for leaders of Bible classes held last spring by Dean Hodges. In teaching the Life of Christ from an intellectual as well as from a devotional standpoint, Dean Hodges has answered many doubts and questions which naturally arise, and has given careful preparation to those who intend to teach Bible classes. This year the class has been opened to Juniors and Seniors. Of the four other classes two, the Life of Paul and Old Testament characters, are led by graduates, and two, Acts and Epistles and the Life of Christ, by undergraduates.

During the first half-year efforts were made to arouse missionary interest in India because Alice M. Newell, '02, was still Student Secretary in Calcutta. Over \$200 was contributed by graduates and undergraduates toward her salary. Miss Newell's five years' term would have expired this fall, but she has returned a few months before her term was over on account of ill health. During the second half-year there have been Mission Study classes on Japan and on Home Missions. The *Envelope Series*, a quarterly published by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, makes its July number a life sketch of Martha T. Fiske, Radcliffe, '02, by Frances J. Dyer, entitled "An Ideal for College Girls." Mr. C. H. Patton, Home Secretary of the American Board, begins his introduction to this number with the words, "To one college student who is

able to go out as a foreign missionary there are a hundred who must stay at home. This sketch of Miss Martha T. Fiske is written for the benefit of the hundred."

Of the 500 delegates representing 40 colleges at the Eastern Student Conference for Young Women held on Lake George, June 20-29, under the auspices of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, ten were from Radcliffe — a small number, since the number of delegates from this college is practically unlimited because of its affiliation with the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association. The morning hours were taken up by attending Bible and Mission Study classes and meetings which were conducted by distinguished preachers and other speakers.

An important feature of the work of the Christian Association this year has been the close alliance with the Emmanuel Club, another organization of a religious and philanthropic nature. This has developed naturally from a recognition of the unity of the fundamental aims of the two organizations and from the realization that two working together can accomplish more than two working separately, although side by side. Prof. Peabody, in addressing the first joint meeting of the clubs, gave the watchword which, if followed, will always bring about harmony and unity in all the religious and philanthropic work in College — "The spiritualization of the social forces and the socialization of the religious forces." A joint committee from the two organizations takes charge of the Exchange Bureau, which assists girls who wish to help themselves through college, and also of the Lending Library, from which girls may have the use of books for the year on payment of a very small sum.

The membership of the Radcliffe Chapter of the College Settlement Association has been about 200 this year. Radcliffe students have taken charge of a girl's sewing class, a boys' club, and a dancing class, and have played the piano for classes at both Denison House and the Roxbury Children's House. They have also given two plays at Denison House, and one entertainment at the Roxbury Children's House, and one at the North Bennet Street House. Several Radcliffe girls have done settlement work not in connection with the Association. The contributions to the Association are about \$200, of which \$100 was given by the Idler Club.

By the will of the late John Haven, of Rye, N. Y., a bequest of \$10,000 is made to Radcliffe College in memory of his mother, Sarah Sherburne Langdon Haven. The sum of \$235.55 has been given by a friend of the College for the purchase of books from the late Prof. Minton Warren's library. A replica of "The Sleeping Faun" by Miss Harriet Hosmer has been presented to the College by Mr. J. G. Shortall. The class of 1898 has presented, as its decennial gift, a clock which has been placed on the bookcase in the Collord Room in the Library. The class of 1908 has given a trophy cabinet for the Gymnasium.

The Council passed in May a vote similar to the vote of the previous year, that to meet the expenses of Agassiz House, each student registered in 1908-09 should pay a fee of \$5, and that former students should be asked to pay a voluntary fee of \$2. The receipts from these fees in 1907-08, including lighting fees, amounted to \$2266.50. The expenses for wages, repairs, building supplies, extra labor, rent of piano, coal, gas, electricity, and water were somewhat over \$3000. The excess of expenses over receipts, when all the bills

are in, will probably be something more than \$700, a sum which will have to be met in part by the interest on the remainder of the original building fund. The business of the lunch-room has been as good, on the whole, this year as last, although about 1700 fewer luncheons have been served this year, but this is natural to expect, inasmuch as there are 41 fewer students this year than in 1907-08.

At a meeting of the Council on June 1, it was voted that hereafter candidates who have taken unsuccessfully the examinations for the Ph.D degree shall, if they come up for re-examination in a later year, pay a fee of \$50.

Even before the new library building was finished, it was evident that the Gilman Building, which for several years has contained the library and physical laboratory, was too near the new library to be tolerated. It has now been decided to move it to the only available spot, namely, in the neighborhood of the site of the present Vaughan House. The Vaughan House has been torn down and the material sold.

A thesis prepared by Alice Dana Adams, A.M. (Wellesley) 1896, Radcliffe graduate student 1898-99, 1901-02, on "The Neglected Period of American Anti-Slavery, 1808-1831," is about to be published as No. 14 in the series of Radcliffe College Monographs. This thesis takes up the history of the Anti-Slavery movement in America at the point at which Mary S. Locke left off in her thesis (Monograph No. 11), "Anti-Slavery in America, 1619-1808," and carries the subject through a field which, in this regard, has been almost unexplored. In the opinion of the instructor under whom it was prepared, Miss Adams has been able to overturn accepted conventions and to fill up a long existing gap in the knowledge of slavery and of

the anti-slavery movement. It includes valuable appendices of the anti-slavery men and societies, and bibliography.

For the first time in many years, the traditional Wednesday of Radcliffe Class Day came on a holiday, June 17, and was, like most of its predecessors, fair and warm. The new library, which was opened for the guests of the class, gave much needed room for receiving, and made unnecessary the use of several unattractive lecture-rooms in Fay House. The spread was served in Fay House, in the Yard, and in Agassiz House. The Seniors received their friends in the different buildings until 9.30 p. m., when they dispersed, some to listen to the glee and mandolin clubs in the lantern-hung yard, others to dance in the Gymnasium and Agassiz House. Programs, which were distributed this year for the first time, were found very helpful, as they contained a list of the Seniors and the rooms where they were to be found, and gave information about the spreads, dancing and music.

On Saturday, June 20, the Class Exercises were held in the auditorium of Agassiz House. After a few words by Alice B. Huling, the President of the Class, the History was read by Mildred Selfridge, the Poem by Evelyn Stewart, the Prophecy by Mollie G. Brown, and the Will by Frances H. Tetlow. Emily S. Coolidge composed the Class Song, the words of which were written by Elizabeth B. Nichols. The other Class Day officers were: Marshal, Helen A. Taff; Chairman of Class Day Committee, Elizabeth C. Singleton; Chairman of Invitation Committee, Isabel H. Noble; Chairman of Baccalaureate Committee, Marguerite W. Hawley. After the Class Exercises and the luncheon given by the Juniors at Bertram Hall, the Seniors were the guests of the Alumnae Association at a "Reminiscent

Show" in the theatre of Agassiz House. Favorite scenes from former operettas and plays were given by the Alumnae who originally acted in them and made them famous.

The Baccalaureate service was held on Sunday, June 21, in the Shepard Memorial Church. Dr. McKenzie opened the service; the sermon was given by Dean Hodges. His text was from Revelation, "And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God, out of heaven," and was applied to the requisites of good citizenship, namely, character, social service, and the maintenance of high ideals. The music was by the Choral Society and included the Baccalaureate Hymn written by Elizabeth B. Nichols.

The Commencement Exercises were held at 4 p. m. on June 23, in Sanders Theatre. The speaker was Prof. Abby Leach, Head of the Department of Greek in Vassar College. Dr. S. M. Crothers offered prayer, and the Choral Society and graduate chorus sang "Now thank we all our God," "The Heavens are telling," and "Fair Radcliffe." The words of "Fair Radcliffe" were written by Katharine Fullerton, '00, and the music was composed for this Commencement by Mabel Daniels, '00.

Prof. Leach spoke as follows:

Address by Prof. Abby Leach.

Those of us who remember when Radcliffe was not — and there are a few of us — rejoice with exceeding joy to see how in these 25 years she has to her count she has grown and prospered, has waxed strong and great, and has found generous friends who have believed in her possibilities and registered their belief by an open-handedness that has turned promise into fulfillment and hope into bright certainty. I was glad when I was invited to speak here to-day, for I like to feel myself one with you and I yield to none in my love of the place, in cherished remembrances of all that it brought into my life and in the thought of those whom I was privileged to call my teachers whom in memory and word I always and for all time admire and honor. I accepted the in-

vation gladly, but then later came the troubled thought, What message shall I bring, I who have traveled so much farther on the road of life? Shall I cheer you on your way with fair words of a future bright and full of promise? But there are many to do that. Shall I draw on my experiences to paint life as I have seen it? But where would be the profit? The lessons from the experiences of those who are older fall unheeded on the ears of self-confident youth, for it knows it will escape all pitfalls. "That may all be true," it says, with a wise look in its eyes, "but with me things will be different."

While I was debating the question I took up a book just published, "The Essential Life," and I thought how the old problem is always the new one and of making many books upon it there is no end — the problem how to make life — our individual life — yield its best returns, make it prove of intrinsic worth. Is it after all the solution of a problem we need or is it rather a question of purposes and choices, of thought and of will? For how many are there who have one definite aim in life towards which they direct the sum of their energies? How many are there who stop long enough in the confused hurry and bustle of life to think out what life really means? How many "go to free themselves from the wheel of things by a most broad and open road"? How many who have sufficient force of character and will to do that which they know is best and noblest?

"Many look, one sees. Many ought, one does. He is the great man." For it takes much courage in this world of ours to be one's self, to live according to one's own standards, to act according to one's beliefs. It is so much easier to go with the crowd; and in a country where the will of the majority is final in all questions of government, people are prone to make the majority arbiter in all that concerns life and thought. Then too one is always sure of the applause of the many, if one adopts their code and lives their life, and applause is sweet. But the dominance of the many is the surrender of the individual. The book to read is the best selling book, regardless of individual taste. Or does it mean that people live so much on the surface of things, lightly come and lightly go, that they really have no individuality of taste and idly and indifferently let others do the thinking and choosing for them? But we need some better chart and compass to steer our bark of life by than the short-sighted and changeable views and opinions of the many.

When it comes to the choice of activities there is the same facile acceptance of the ruling of the many.

The age affects social service; the brotherhood of man is the slogan, and so settlement work, social betterment, reaching down the hand to the poor — this is the cry of the

hour. All good for those to whom it is good, to those who have a call, but why extol it as supreme over all other work, as the supreme work for all? There are earnest souls like Jane Addams who spend themselves without stint or reserve and do a large work for their kind, but to go down among the poor merely because philanthropy is the fad of the hour, what striking merit has this? Is unreasoning pity on the whole much better than careless neglect? Is the heart any more tender, is justice any more a principle of action because one lets the softer emotions have play for a little, perhaps even pities where one should condemn, and condones where one should punish? Is there any ethical value in seeing how the other half lives if one stops with the seeing and does not search out and apply remedies for existing evils? Is this effusive interest often anything more than the gratification of an idle curiosity, the craving of a satiated life for a new sensation? Is not this the question for you to ask, — Is this the work for me? Does it appeal most strongly to my mind and heart and soul? If it does, then it is the essential life for you, then make it your work and "Act, act, in the living present, Heart within and God o'erhead."

Then too when you are seeking the essential life for yourself a constraint is put upon your choice because the age is a practical age, and demands tangible results — but on the material side. It is a restless age and craves excitement and stir and motion. It cannot understand how they also serve who stand and wait. It loves pomp and vanities, sights and sounds, sensuous enjoyment, all that wealth can buy, so that which can be coined into money is counted well worth while, but thoughts and feelings that elevate character and ennobles life make no appeal, for they speak with the still small voice that one must listen to hear and hardly can hear for the tumultuous loud-voice acclaim on the part of the many for the things that can be seen and heard and tasted and handled. And always when a word is repeated with parrot-like iteration the meaning becomes lost and the application absurd. For instance, glib tongues repeat how practical the study of French and German is because one needs to speak these languages. True, if one is to live in diplomatic circles, to act as courier or as interpreter in a large department store or to travel widely; but how many spend much of their lives out of their own country or have any chance to hear or speak a foreign language, granted they have gained — what is very rare — fluency of speech in it? If the principle were sound, why not Dutch and Russian and Swedish? Why not Japanese and Chinese as well? The whole rests on a fallacy. Why harp on the usefulness for all of what few will ever use, can ever use? Not that it is not well worth while to learn to speak languages, but the speaking is not of

paramount importance. Is not the intrinsic value of the study of any language the practical French and German, the unpractical Greek, the same, to give one entrance into a new world, introduction to a different people? The genius of a language is the genius of a people, and life and language are so intimately interwoven that not until one knows the language of a people can one understand the mind of the people, that which works within the body corporate to make of it a nation, to give to it a constitution and a history. The study of English is so practical. For what? To cultivate a taste for the best literature? But books are written to try to explain why this is not a reading age, why people read little and hardly anything beyond the current novel. For correctness and grace of speech? One can hardly think so in listening to the prevalent college slang and vernacular of the street. "Any old word is good enough," the college girl says.

The knowledge of English or anything else is useless unless well used. No, the practical is that which enlarges one's powers and leads to rich fields of productive thought and high intellectual culture, and none outrivals the Greek in what it has to offer for the enrichment of thought and feeling. Anything of value that becomes part and parcel of one's life is practical. What study was more practical than Greek for William Morris, who gave to the poets of Greece the foremost place in the list of one hundred books that had wrought the most potent influence upon him? What study was more practical for Mrs. Browning who quickened her poetic gift with the life-giving poetry of the Greeks?

And I think of those long mornings,
Which my Thought goes far to seek,
When, betwixt the folio's turnings,
Solemn flowed the rhythmic Greek.
Past the pane the mountain spreading,
Swept the sheep-bell's tinkling noise,
While a girlish voice was reading,
Somewhat low for ai's and oi's.

Oh, our Æschylus, the thunderous!
How he drove the bolted breath
Through the cloud, to wedge it ponderous
In the gnarled oak beneath.
Oh, our Sophocles, the royal,
Who was born to monarch's place,
And who made the whole world loyal,
Less by kingly power than grace.

Our Euripides, the human —
With his droppings of warm tears;
And his touches of things common,
Till they rose to touch the spheres!

Practical is a much-abused term; it is bound down to the details of every-day life; it is brought into sharp contrast with everything that is not of the earth, earthy, but who was more practical in Rome than brave

Horatius, on that day when he faced death and by his heroism saved Rome?

"Then out spake brave Horatius,
The Captain of the Gate:
'To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late.
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods.'"

What one can live by and die by, is not that the most practical of all?

One of the hardest things in life for some of us is the open contradiction between being and seeming, between profession and practice, between standards praised and standards followed. Take Democracy with its blatant insistence upon equality — where are places and power and privilege more eagerly sought for? Democracy praises equality and craves distinction. It lauds principle and bows down before success. It has been interesting to read the comments of the New York papers on Gov. Hughes and his great issue, race-track gambling. They frankly said that as he had won the victory and carried the measure, now he would be a possible candidate for this office or that. Yet it was a principle that he stood for with all his strength, and the worth of the principle was the same in defeat as in success, and in fact, had it not been for the heroism of one sick man who endangered his life to do his duty, the scale would have tipped the other way, for his success turned on a razor's edge of chance. A turn for the worse in that illness and Gov. Hughes would have lost, and his name coupled with defeat would have no rallying power with the populace. Not principle but success, and the next step is easy — success at all costs and at any cost. Do we not look too much to reputation and too little to character? Is there not too much acting of a part before the foot-lights and too little of what your motto stands for, truth that cares not for shame and shows but for that which abides and endures. Here again the trouble is not to find the true principle, but to have the strength to stand firmly for this principle without fear or favor and this does require good courage, for the age is an age of easy acquiescence.

The word "philosophical" has been adopted to dignify the ready acceptance of things as they are, and the philosophical man in popular parlance is the cynic who finds food for mirth in the foibles and follies of his kind, and has the ready wit to provoke a laugh at weakness and error and even at flagrant wrongs. He takes the world as he finds it and counts those foolish who dream of better things. If you give ready assent to things as they come you may be praised for being adaptable — that may mean for being a ready tool; you may be praised

for being amiable and not giving offence — that may mean because you are too negative to count; you may be praised for your tact — that may mean you have no deep love of truth, but speak to please or flatter for personal ends. It is always easy to win the favor of some if you burn sweet incense to their vanity and self-love.

"I loved too true to keep a friend,
At last we're tired, my heart and I."

What then is the essential life? That which best guards your individuality. But here lies a danger. Some interpret individuality to mean the following of any whim or caprice to the utter disregard of rule and convention. Some think it means the easy surrender of one's self to the passing emotion, and a great mass of literature has sprung up of noxious growth to assert the supremacy of the emotions in season and out of season, letting the warmth of passion justify any act and making the canon of life feeling and desire, of which the outcome is moral degeneracy. But if man is a rational animal — and I confess there is grave cause for doubt — then surely reason and not impulse should hold sway and teach self-control. If then you seek for the essential life for you, as opposed to the meaningless and superficial, the empty and useless, do not let the word of the unstable many decide for you, do not let current views and prejudices determine your choice, but think for yourself and try to find that which will bring out the best in you and for you. Discover for yourself with humility and courage your work, not measuring its value by praise or even by success, not letting yourself be discouraged when you meet with temporary failure and defeat, but earnestly working in your own best way, being always greater than the work, with reach beyond your grasp, and always sincere and true.

The life to strive for is the life of perfect poise and noble beauty, and this comes from the power to see life steadily and see it whole. When the boat of your soul lacks direction, and you cannot see the Cause of things, do not be discouraged, but try to see, beyond the contradictions and perturbations of life, some steadfast truth, beyond the mysterious chances and changes that which abides, and beyond the strange blending of sorrow and joy, pleasure and pain, victory and defeat, some well-ordered and beautiful plan, some lofty and unchanging principle, beyond life's facts its verities — the laws that are not of to-day or yesterday, but live on forever.

The vision to see and the will to do, and you have the essential life.

President Briggs then conferred degrees on 101 candidates, — 77 Bachelors of Arts, 23 Masters of Arts, and 1 Doctor

of Philosophy. Of the Bachelors of Arts, 38 received the degree without distinction, 33 *cum laude* (10 with distinction in special subjects), 5 *magna cum laude* (4 with distinction in special subjects), and one *summa cum laude*. Three students received their degrees as of other classes. Honors in Germanic Languages and Literatures were awarded to Alcina Burrill Houghton.

Admission examinations were held in June in Andover; Brookline; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Concord; Fitchburg; Lowell; Lynn; Manchester, N. H.; Milton; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Portland, Me.; Providence, R. I.; Quincy; Seattle, Wash.; Springfield; Washington, Conn.; Worcester; and Youngstown, O.; as well as in Cambridge. According to the returns made thus far 152 candidates presented themselves for the preliminary examinations, and 6 candidates took the examinations for admission as special students. Of the final candidates, 96 were admitted, 43 without conditions, 53 with conditions. It is expected that 21 will complete their examinations in September. In addition 18 students already admitted to college tried to remove admission conditions or took examinations for advanced standing. 13 candidates took examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board. Of the 152 preliminary candidates, 27 have already taken examinations in a few subjects, thus dividing their admission examinations in three parts instead of in two parts. Of the preliminary candidates 52 passed in less than 6 points.

The annual meeting of the Radcliffe Union was held at Greenleaf House on June 23, at 12 M., and was followed by a breakfast at which 70 members and 13 guests were present. Official reports showed a gain of 38 members since the list was printed last November. The

Treasurer reported a gift of \$100 made through the Union to the Library Equipment Fund by Mrs. Benjamin Vaughan. The Union Sub-Committee on Distant Work reported that two magazine articles on Radcliffe had been secured — one by Caroline Ticknor and the other by Ethel D. Puffer — and that plans for compiling a song-book from the operettas and glee-club collections were progressing under the supervision of Sarah Folsom Enebuske, with the co-operation of Mabel Daniels and other writers of operettas and songs. Under the auspices of the Sub-Committee more than 700 copies of the *Radcliffe Bulletin* were sent to past students. An additional \$25, making \$50 in all, was voted toward the expense of publishing the pamphlet sent out by the Joint Committee of the Union and the Alumnae. The following officers were elected: Pres., Mrs. Richard (Ella Lyman) Cabot, '89-91, '97-00, '01-03; vice-pres., Bertha M. Howland, '01; treas., Susan M. Hallowell, '05; director for three years, Mrs. L. B. R. Briggs, '01; for two years, Annie L. Sears, '89-08.

ALUMNAE.

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association was held on Commencement Day in Agassiz House. The President, Miss Coes, and the first Vice-President, Miss M. E. Harris, presided. The Treasurer reported that the balance on hand was \$1050.13, an increase of \$89.23 since the last annual meeting. The largest expense for the year was the appropriation of \$221.10 made for the pamphlet printed under the direction of the Committee on Distant Work. The Alumnae Library Committee reported that the total amount then received or pledged for the Equipment Fund was \$19,756.94. The remaining \$243.06 was more than covered by promised gifts

of articles of equipment, so that the Equipment Fund of \$20,000 could be considered completed. The total amount of both the Endowment and Equipment Fund subscribed since 1905 is \$95,000. The Students Aid Committee reported that it had received \$340.27 and had adopted the plan of making a loan of \$100 each to two seniors every year, this money to be paid back without interest three years after graduation; that the past year the Committee had lent \$275, \$100 each to two seniors and \$75 to a sophomore, — \$75 to be paid back in June, 1909, and \$200 in June, 1911. The two seniors have both secured good positions as teachers for next year. The Chairman of the Committee on Distant Work stated (1) that the illustrated pamphlet about Radcliffe was ready for distribution; (2) that Lucy A. Paton, '92, had written an article on Radcliffe for the Souvenir Programme of the 9th Biennial Convention of Women's Clubs, held in Boston, June 22-29; (3) that the Committee had written letters to former students in different parts of the country, by the aid of a geographically arranged card catalogue, and had formed sub-committees in various places to undertake the work of making Radcliffe better known than now. The Conference Committee, appointed some three months ago, reported that it had made so far only a small beginning in its work of meeting certain representatives of the undergraduates for the purpose of coming to a clear and sympathetic understanding of the common interests of the Alumnae and student body and to discuss the future interests of the College. The balloting for Alumnae Associate resulted in the nomination of Caroline Louise Humphrey, '98. The following officers of the Association for 1908-11 were elected: Pres., Myra Nichols White, '99; first vice-pres., Lucy Allen Paton, '92, A.M.

'94, Ph.D. '02; second vice-pres. Frances Keene Kennedy, '98; sec., Harriet Dean Buckingham, '95, A.M. '02; treas., Mary Frances Briggs, '01, as of '84; directors, Marjorie True Gregg, '05, Gertrude Weeks, '04; historian, Elizabeth Briggs, '87.

At 6 P. M., the Alumnae Dinner, at which 286 Alumnae and 20 guests were present, was served in the living-room of Agassiz House. After the dinner, a graduate chorus organized by Mabel Daniels sang and short addresses were made by Prof. John C. Gray, Miss Irwin, Pres. Charles R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, Mrs. Abby Parsons MacDuffie, '83, and Pres. Briggs. Prof. Gray raised the question whether a college education makes for happiness. "As 'Be good and you will be happy,'" he said, "is not entirely true outside the copy-books, so 'Be cultivated and you will be happy' is not always true outside the college walls, for there are discomforts and unhappiness that a cultivated woman will meet that her coarser-grained and duller sister may escape. Nevertheless, love of knowledge can be a thing which adds greatly to happiness. I mean real love of knowledge," said Prof. Gray. "We say we all love Shakespeare, but when you tuck yourself up upon the sofa when it is too rainy to go to church, is it to the sorrows of Troilus and Cressida that you turn, and when you sit up until the small hours of the night, is it Timon of Athens that you read? Real love of knowledge, which is primarily a personal possession, is rare, among men as among women, but it adds to the joys of life for the teacher in her attic as well as for the woman of wealth for whom it forms a refuge against the intolerable ennui which follows her like a black shadow."

Miss Irwin advised the Alumnae now that the Library is built and equipped

not to try to raise large sums of money for a few years. She then spoke in appreciation of the work of the Academic Board of Radcliffe College and said that the Chairman of the Board, Prof. W. E. Byerly, had that day received a gift from his friends, the Associates of the College who had worked with him for the 26 years in which he had given to the Associates and to the students faithful, devoted, and disinterested service. Finally, she congratulated the class of '99, that in the Doctor whom the class had presented to the College, Florence Alden Gragg, the College has had one of its typical students, who has been as undergraduate and graduate just exactly what it would have liked her to be.

Pres. Van Hise said that to-day women are asking the opportunities for advanced work precisely as they were asking for a college education scarcely a generation ago. Naming as the three types of institution in which the work of higher education of women is done, the independent women's college, the women's college closely correlated with a great university, and the institutions which are strictly co-educational (both state universities, and endowed colleges in the West) he stated that in opportunity for advanced work the first class of institutions, the independent women's college, is at present much inferior to the other two, in which the staff of instructors is larger and better equipped. "The reason why more women do not do advanced work," he said, "is not lack of capacity for it, but the fact that a man works with a view to following a profession through a lifetime, regardless of whether he may marry, whereas a woman is permitted by public sentiment to follow a more diversified career than a man, and if she does enter a profession, to do it with the mental reservation that she may marry and give up the profession."

"The number of college women is nevertheless mightily increasing," said the speaker, and he described the opening of equal opportunities for women in America as one of the great intellectual revolutions of the world.

Mrs. MacDuffie, whose class celebrated its 25th anniversary, said that the strongest element in her college life was the influence of the great and good persons whom she came to know, and she then spoke charmingly, with quotations from her journal, of the great instructors, lecturers, and preachers whom she met, of the Cambridge homes in which she was received, and of Mrs. Agassiz whose constant thought and kindness followed the students through all their college life. "You will be proud of your magnificent halls," she said, "but you cannot be prouder than we when Mrs. Agassiz made with her own hands the little muslin draperies in our reading-room house in Appian Way."

Mr. Briggs gave an interesting account of the speeches he made for Radcliffe in his Western trip in mid-winter, ending with a description of his speech before the Women's Club in Los Angeles. After a few entertaining anecdotes about persons connected with either Harvard or Radcliffe, he made in confidence to the Alumnae several announcements about certain matters of real importance to the life of the College.

The following former students have accepted positions for 1908-09: Melita Knowles, '98, is to teach in the High School, Brookline; Lucy M. Prescott, '99, in the Far Rockaway High School, New York; Edith E. Rotch, '00, and Kathleen Drew, '07, in Mrs. Von Mach's School, Boston; Alice H. Johnson, '03, in the Curtis School, Brookfield Center, Conn.; Hedwig S. Schaefer, '03, in the Rayen School, Youngstown, O.; Jane Gay Dodge, '04, in Miss Ransom's

School, Oakland, Cal.; Agnes Opdyke, '04, is to be assistant to the Director of the Trade School for Girls, Boston; Emily Richardson, '04, is to teach in the Misses Shipley's School, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Helen deM. Dunn, '05, in the High School, Meriden, Conn.; Elizabeth L. Puryear, A.M. '05, in the Virginia Institute, Bristol, Va.; Charlotte H. Adams, '06, in Miss Winsor's School, Boston; Harriet H. Parmenter, '06, in the High School, Southbridge; Alice Adams, '07, in Woodstock, Vt.; Esther Johnson, '07, in the High School, Lebanon, Ore.; Ethel H. Lyons, '07, in the Mt. Ida School, Newton; Alice A. Puffer, '07, in the High School, Southbridge; Lucy Ropes, '07, in Mrs. Allen's School, White Plains, N. Y.; Ethel G. McElroy, '07, A.M. '08, in the High School, Millbury; Mollie G. Brown, '08, and Marjorie Fay, '08, in the High School, Quincy; Mary J. Cox, '08, in the High School, Revere; Marion L. Cousens, '08, in the High School, Bourne; Grace E. Croff, '08, in the Lyndon Institute, Lyndonville, Vt.; Florence E. Lahee, '08, in Mme. Chaubert's School, Lausanne, Switzerland; Sarah A. Putman, '08, and Elizabeth C. Singleton, '08, in St. Agnes School, Albany, N. Y.; Marion Renfrew, '08, in the High School, Harvard; Helen A. Taff, '08, in the High School, Reading; Frances H. Tetlow, '08, in Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H.; Leila Tuckerman, '08, in the Gilman School, Cambridge; Elizabeth E. Hunt, A.M. '08, in the English High School, Somerville; Eva S. Forté, A.M. '08, is to be instructor in French in the New York Normal College.

MARRIAGES.

1897. Mary Albee Crawford to Edmund Fitzgerald Armstrong, at Fort Dodge, Ia., June 18, 1908.

1900. Marion Leslie Harrington to Wil-

liam Louis Williams, at Brighton,
July 10, 1908.

- 1900. Katherine Hall James to Frederick Orin Bartlett, at Cambridge, June 29, 1908.
- 1901. Mary Graves Woodfin to Edward Martin Carr, at Cambridge, July 8, 1908.
- 1902. Mabel Adeline Carpenter to Henry Bodine Ireland, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., July 28, 1908.
- 1902. Marie Rose Ernst to Warren Seymour Archibald, at Jamaica Plain, June 27, 1908.
- 1904. Grace Julia Belknap to Mitchell Freiman, at Dorchester, July 14, 1908.
- 1904. Edith Marguerite Ellsbree to Roy Boardman Smith, at Cambridge, July 24, 1908.
- 1905. Margaret Cheney Coggin to Raynor Greenleaf Wellington, at Salem, June 27, 1908.
- 1905. Jennie Alice Law to Robert Erle Ostrander, at Lynnfield, May 16, 1908.
- 1906. Gertrude Ellen Homans to Albert Williams Cooper, at Boston, June 25, 1908.
- 1908. Margaret Adel Long to Hyman Askowith, at West Somerville, June 30, 1908.
- 1895-98. Annie Estella Hyde to Dr. Charles Burton Wormelle, at Brighton, May 20, 1908.
- 1897-1901. Edith Boyden Crocker to Ernest Ludwig Ipsen, at Brookline, June 15, 1908.
- 1903-04. Mabelle Anna Hunt to Wilbur Alan Toner, at Walla Walla, Wash., June 17, 1908.

DEATH.

- 1905. Marjory Atkins, at Suffern, N. Y., July 18, 1908.

Mary Coes, '87.

STUDENT LIFE.

Pleasant weather is the great essential for the success of Class Day, and this the Class of 1908 had to perfection. No June day could have been fairer than that on which the undergraduate festival was held, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. The exercises commenced with prayers in Appleton Chapel, led by Rev. Prof. E. C. Moore, which the Seniors attended in a body. Then after an interval of a half-hour came the unveiling in the living-room of the Union of the memorial portrait of the late Prof. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, Dean of the Scientific School. It is the work of Mr. Joseph DeCamp, a Boston artist, and is considered a very fine painting. The raising of the \$1500 to pay for it was one of the activities of the Seniors this spring, and the painting is to be a Class gift to the Union, and through it to the University.

By 11 o'clock the few guests who had been able to obtain admission tickets for the Sanders Theatre exercises were in their seats and the procession of Seniors, led by the Class officers and members of the committees, arrived from the Yard. Prof. E. C. Moore offered the opening prayer. H. R. Shipherd delivered the oration; the poem was given by J. H. Wheelock, and the ode by J. B. Husband. The oration was above the average for excellence and received enthusiastic applause.

Coming immediately after the Sanders Theatre exercises the early spreads served to fill up the interval before the Ivy exercises in the Stadium. This year there was an addition to the numerous spreads given by clubs and individuals, for the Senior members of the Phillips Brooks House Association gave a spread on the lawn and in the building during the afternoon. As a means of getting to-

gether the men who have carried on the work of the Association in past years, this proved an entire success. As usual there was music in the Yard after 2 o'clock and a large crowd was present. The Ivy exercises seem to gain in color, gaiety, and variety each year, and are coming to be the most important single feature of the Class Day celebration, which is fortunate, since the Stadium is the only enclosure capable of holding any large proportion of the Class Day crowd. The procession from the Yard of graduates and undergraduates was as long and slow as in former years; nevertheless the Seniors at the end of the procession had reached Soldier's Field and the exercises had begun soon after 4 o'clock. There was a constant din of cheering by the classes and spectators as the long procession entered the semi-circular enclosure formed by the Greek play scenery at the end of the Stadium, reaching a climax as the Seniors in their caps and gowns entered and took their places in front of the platform. K. G. Carpenter gave the Ivy Oration, which had more fresh humor and apt allusions than most preceding Ivy Orators have been able to bring together. As E. J. Wendell, '82, was not present to lead the graduates in the cheering after the oration, some of the enthusiasm that he instils was lacking. The showers of confetti were as copious and effective as ever and made a beautiful picture for the moment before it began to disappear in the friendly fight that ended the exercises.

Evening brought more spreads and the customary illumination of the Yard. There was dancing in Memorial Hall and in the Gymnasium, and at the Union spread, which is yearly gaining in popularity. In the Yard there was no attempt to improve on the scheme for lighting. The numerals of the Senior

Class blazed forth in great figures from the front of University Hall and long lines of Japanese lanterns were swung from tree to tree. The three bands were stationed, one in front of University, one between University and Sever, and one near the entrance of Gore Hall. Toward 11 o'clock the lights began to go out one by one and the crowd to grow less dense. At the stroke of 11 the bands began to play "Fair Harvard" and the 1908 Class Day was over.

There was no departure from custom in the arrangements of the other undergraduate observances connected with graduation. Dean W. W. Fenn, '84, of the Divinity School, preached the Baccalaureate Sermon to the Seniors on the Sunday afternoon preceding Class Day. The annual dinner of the Class under the auspices of the Class Day Committee was held at the American House on June 22. The 11th annual spread and dance in Memorial Hall came on the night before Class Day and was well attended. The Delta was enclosed and illumined with Japanese lanterns and dancing took place in the main dining-room. Least formal and most enjoyable of all was the annual Senior picnic, which was held at Nantasket Beach on May 26. The steamboat *King Philip*, which has been used for so many Senior picnics, was the scene of a good deal of jollity on the two trips through the harbor, and at the beach there were baseball and track games with a barbecue as the important feature of the day.

As the direct result of the undergraduates' petition to the Faculty protesting against the abolition of winter sports and the accompanying agitation in the Athletic Committee there has resulted a new body known as the Student Council, which may in the future become important in the conduct of the University's

athletic affairs. The petition, containing about 1500 names, was presented to the Faculty and by it referred to the Athletic Committee, which had then under advisement the abolition of all intercollegiate contests between the date of the last football game and the close of the spring vacation. The Committee, after considering the petition, gave up its proposed legislation, and in order to get the views of the students on the questions involved asked the four class presidents and several prominent upper-classmen to a joint consultation. Out of this advisory committee the Student Council grew.

In the opening paragraphs of the constitution of the Council its object is stated as follows: "The purpose of this Council is thoroughly to co-operate with the Faculty in raising the general intellectual standard at Harvard as stated in the undergraduate petition to the Faculty dated April 29, 1908, to bring before governing boards of the University expressions of undergraduate opinion on subjects pertaining to the University, and to co-operate with the Athletic Committee in eradicating the specific evils in the conduct of athletics. The attainment of this purpose is to be effected in part by direct jurisdiction over individual students, and in part by creating the general sentiment that it is a question of individual and College honor to maintain a strict attention to scholastic duties. The Council is to be composed of not more than 21 members, selected as follows: (1) Four class presidents. (2) The captains of the four major teams. (3) Two members to be elected at large from each of the three classes. (4) Three representatives to be elected by the Council from the College at large, a three-quarter vote of the entire Council to be necessary for election."

At a mass meeting in the Union the

consent and support of the students was voted to the new organization. A nominating committee, consisting of E. P. Currier, '09, F. H. Burr, '09, and E. C. Bacon, '10, was appointed to select candidates for the delegates at large and the first elections of members will be held early in the autumn.

It is next to impossible to predict the success or failure of the Student Council. At other colleges considerable power has been intrusted to such committees with safety, and there is no apparent reason to doubt its success at Harvard. If the interest and confidence of the students and governing bodies are secured at the opening of next year, then everything may work well; if, on the other hand, there is an attitude of general indifference, then the venture is doomed to fail. A great deal depends on the men who have been chosen to start the year, and their work and enthusiasm will determine the place of the Council in College affairs.

Among the subjects brought up for discussion in the *Crimson* during the closing weeks of the College year was the method of selecting managers for the athletic teams. It is generally felt that the present system, by which the manager selects three or four candidates for assistant managerships and presents their names for election to the "H" men of the team concerned and to the captains and managers of the other major teams, amounts to little more than appointment by the manager. Comparatively little interest has been shown by the players in the elections. Two ways of changing the method of selection were suggested: to have the manager make the appointment directly, or to have the names of the candidates for assistant managerships presented for election to the College at large or to the Class from which the candidate comes. Ratification by the Athletic Committee would

have to follow in any case as at present. It was generally felt that there should be some sort of preliminary competition for the selection of the most promising men for the positions. The question of subscription soliciting, which is carried on at present in behalf of all the teams except the football, baseball, and tennis teams, also came up for discussion. The general opinion was that this should be abolished, both because it is an obviously unfit way of testing the ability of a candidate for a team managership, and because it is a burden in itself. Instead it is proposed to issue at a higher price than at present a more comprehensive Athletic Association ticket which will bring in enough more money to cover the loss if subscriptions are abolished. Several communications to the *Crimson* by the managers of the important teams and others helped to ventilate the whole subject and indicated that some changes are likely to be made in the near future.

An active and successful season for the musical clubs came to an end with the concert in Sanders Theatre on the evening preceding the Yale game. The fourth annual joint concert with the Cornell clubs was also given in Sanders Theatre, on May 29, the evening before the Harvard-Cornell race on the Charles. Earlier in the spring there was a trip to New York and a concert was given for Harvard men there at the New York Harvard Club. The Glee Club loses by graduation the services of the University quartet, which has been together for the past four years. It is considered the best quartet that Harvard has had since 1885.

Two notable performances of a Shakespearean play, comparable to the presentation of *Hamlet* by Forbes Robertson in 1904, were given in Sanders Theatre on June 3 and June 4 when Miss Maude Adams and her company of players gave

Twelfth Night under the auspices of the English Department. Sanders Theatre itself was transformed as nearly as possible into a semblance of the Elizabethan theatre and the play was given with very little scenery. The very general interest which the undergraduates took in the performances testified to the appreciation in which such efforts of the English Department are held.

The Dramatic Club, organized during the spring for the production of modern and original plays, has arranged a play competition to extend over the summer vacation, the successful play to be produced in the autumn as the first venture of the club. Professor G. P. Baker's course on the English drama is also expected to furnish new plays worthy of production by the members of the club.

In order to rouse interest in the work and opportunities of the minister's profession the Phillips Brooks House Association, in conjunction with the Divinity School and the Andover Theological Seminary, arranged a conference for May 29 which was well attended. In other ways the work of the Christian organizations has been successful this spring. After the disastrous fire in Chelsea, a collection of clothes and money was taken for the relief of the sufferers. A large number of men have done charitable work in Boston under the direction of various philanthropic organizations, and the devotional services have been fairly well attended. Harvard sent an unusually large delegation, about 60 men, to the student conference at Northfield during July.

After the close of the season of club theatricals, entertainments were rare. In the Union two successful "pop" nights were substituted for the usual Tuesday entertainments. At one of these the University musical clubs provided the music, and at the other the Pierian

orchestra played. In Brattle Hall the Harvard Mission gave a performance consisting of a scene each from the Hasty Pudding, Pi Eta, and Delta Upsilon plays with monologues and other entertainment. The proceeds were devoted to the Carter fund.

Under the auspices of the Memorial Society the annual exercises were held in Sanders Theatre on Memorial Day, May 30. The address was given by Col. N. P. Hallowell, '61. At the annual meeting of the Memorial Society the following officers were chosen: Pres., W. C. Lane, '81; vice-pres., Prof. A. L. Lowell, '77; sec., G. Gund, '09; treas., J. M. Groton, '09; archivist, R. M. Middlemass, '09.

Officers of the *Crimson* board for the first half of next year were elected as follows: Pres., A. G. Cable, '09; managing editor, P. M. Henry, '09; sec., F. Ayer, '11. The new editors chosen at the end of the year were H. E. Harwood, '10, T. K. Ware, '10, and H. MacNider, '11. — The Cosmopolitan Club chose the following officers: Pres., H. von Kaltenborn, '09; vice-presidents, T. C. Yeh, '09, and E. F. Hanfstaengl, '09; sec.-treas., P. H. Vogel, '10; councilors, Prof. E. C. Moore, Prof. W. B. Munro, and T. L. Chao, '09. — B. Crocker, '09, has been chosen as leader of the Glee Club for the coming year; the other officers are: Pres., H. F. Nash, '09; vice-pres., G. Farwell, '09; sec., R. G. Crandall, '09. — The Debating Council will be managed by the following newly elected officers: Pres., F. Schenck, '09; vice-pres., P. L. Butler, '10; sec., I. Dimond, '09; treasurer-manager, D. Carb, '09; librarian, H. W. Hines, '09. The new members of the Council are P. B. Carter, '08, Dr. H. N. Davis, H. W. Hines, '09, and L. H. Raymond, '10. — The Cercle Français has the following officers: Pres., W. G. Wendell, '09; vice-pres.,

F. Schenck, '09; sec., G. K. Munroe, '10; treas., L. Hill, '10. — The new officers of the Political Club are as follows: Pres., W. G. Roelker, '09; vice-pres., R. S. Hoar, '09; sec.-treas., P. Tappan, '09. — The officers of the Chess Club for next year will be: Pres., E. H. Gruening, 1M.; vice-pres., M. V. Hitt, '09; sec., D. B. Childs, '10; captain of team, K. S. Johnson, 1G.; J. L. Clark, 2L., fifth member of the executive committee of which the officers are the other members. — Officers of the *Harvard Illustrated Magazine* are: Editor, H. von Kaltenborn, '09; sec., John Adams, Jr., '08; graduate adviser, M. S. M. Watts, '05; associate editors, O. G. Mayer, '09, J. C. Fisher, '09; art editors, Raymond Everett, '08, G. T. Hamilton, '09, W. Ordway, '10; business manager, M. W. Morrill, '09; asst. business manager, E. H. Merritt, '10.

First prizes in the Boylston speaking contest went this year to T. C. O'Brien, '09, and O. L. Lyding, '09; the three second prizes were awarded to H. Hurwitz, '08, D. Rosenblum, '08, and M. Allen, '08. This year for the first time the Bowdoin prizes in English composition were awarded without a public reading by the authors. L. Simonson, '08, won the first prize of \$250 with an essay on "Aristotle and the Modern Drama"; the second undergraduate prize of \$200 went to C. Britten, '10, for an essay on "The Temperament of John Donne." Two other prizes of \$100 each were also awarded from the Bowdoin fund; one to J. Loewenberg, '10, for an essay on "Novalis' Romantic Metamorphosis of the Philosophy of Fichte," and one to R. W. Follett, '09, for his essay on "The Rationale of Description." The three prizes of \$200 each for graduates were given to A. N. Holcombe, '06, whose treatise was on "The Telephone in Great Britain," to



Puch, Photographer

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Donovan, Trainer. | Harding, 1 b. | McCall, 2 b. | Currier, c. | Pieper, Coach. | Hicks, P. | Cable, Asst. Mgr. |
| | | | | Leonard, 3 b. | Simon, ss. | Harvey, cf. |
| | | | | Aronson, rf. | Langdon, lf. | |

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY BASEBALL TEAM, 1908.

G. N. Fuller, '05, for an essay entitled "A Theory of the American Revolution," and to J. H. Hanford, '06, for an essay on "The Pastoral Elegy and Milton's Lycidas." The Bowdoin prizes in Greek and Latin for the year were awarded as follows: graduate prize of \$100 to R. C. Horn, '2G., for an original essay in Greek; undergraduate prizes of \$50 each, to F. Livesey, '08, for a Latin translation, and to E. W. Friend, '10, for a Greek translation. C. D. Snow, '11, won the Jeremy Belknap prize in French composition. The Menorah Society prize of \$100, for an essay on the work and achievements of the Jewish race, awarded for the first time this year, was given to J. M. Rosenthal, '09, for an essay on "The Jews of Newport, 1760-1785." H. W. H. Powel, '09, won the Lloyd McKim Garrison prize with his poem "New England." The Ricardo prize scholarship of \$350, given annually to an advanced student of economics, was won by J. S. Davis, '08.

R. L. Groves, '10.

ATHLETICS.

Baseball.

The Baseball season can hardly be called successful, though the Yale series was won by a victory in the final game in New York. Out of the 24 games that were played the University team lost 12, won 11, and tied 1. Harvard was beaten twice by Princeton, failing to score in either game; the other defeats were by the University of Vermont, Fordham, Annapolis, University of Maine, Holy Cross, Williams, Amherst, Dartmouth, Brown, and Yale. A serious mid-season slump, lasting almost to the Yale series, was caused largely by difficulty in finding men for first and second bases and by injuries to two of the regular players, Capt. Leonard and Aronson. In the

later games there was a wonderful improvement in every respect; the team batted better and the fielding was above criticism. In the early games Hartford's control was not good, but in the Cornell game and in the first Yale game he returned to his last year's form. Hicks, the other first-string pitcher, did not make so brilliant a record as Hartford at his best, but he has done creditable work through the season.

The scores of the season were as follows:

April 11.	H., 5; Vermont, 9.
15.	H., 4; Bowdoin, 3.
18.	H., 7; Fordham, 9.
21.	H., 7; Annapolis, 0.
23.	H., 3; Annapolis, 5.
25.	H., 2; Georgetown, 2 (11 innings).
28.	H., 4; Bates, 0.
29.	H., 4; Exeter, 3.
30.	H., 0; Maine, 2.
May 2.	H., 2; Holy Cross, 3.
6.	H., 3; Williams, 4.
13.	H., 0; Amherst, 3.
16.	H., 0; Princeton, 3.
19.	H., 4; Dartmouth, 6.
20.	H., 8; Andover, 0.
23.	H., 0; Princeton, 4.
30.	H., 1; Brown, 3.
June 3.	H., 4; Brown, 0.
6.	H., 9; Dartmouth, 1.
10.	H., 1; Cornell, 0.
13.	H., 4; Holy Cross, 3.
18.	H., 5; Yale, 1 (Cambridge).
23.	H., 0; Yale, 3 (New Haven).
27.	H., 9; Yale, 5 (New York).

Harvard outplayed Yale in the first game, played on Soldier's Field on June 18, and by taking advantage of Yale's misplays scored 5 runs, while Hartford held Yale to a single run and allowed only 7 scattered hits. The three Yale pitchers allowed only 6 hits, but by their wildness they practically gave the game to the Crimson. In the first inning Harvard scored twice through Leonard's being hit by the pitcher and two hits. Another run was added in the second inning by Simons, who reached first on an error, was sacrificed to second by Harding, and reached home on Leonard's hit. In the third inning

the wildness of the two pitchers who figured in the misplays for Yale gave Harvard its last two runs. Rose went in to pitch for Yale at the beginning of the fourth inning and his better control prevented further scoring by Harvard. Yale made its only run in the sixth inning when Dines made the round of the bases by a pass and two long flies. Hartford deserves credit for the victory, for he held the Yale batters safe at all times and secured 12 strike-outs. The summary:

HARVARD.						
	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Leonard, 3 b.....	3	1	2	0	0	0
McCall, 2 b.....	4	0	0	1	2	0
Harvey, c. f.....	4	1	1	0	0	0
Aronson, r. f.....	4	2	2	1	1	0
Lanigan, l. f.....	2	0	0	1	0	0
Currier, c.....	2	0	0	15	3	0
Carlisle, c.....	0	0	0	1	0	0
Simons, s. s.....	3	1	0	5	1	0
Harding, 1 b.....	4	0	1	3	0	0
Hartford, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	29	5	6	27	7	0

YALE.						
	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
T. Jones, c.....	4	0	1	10	1	0
Dines, 2 b.....	2	1	1	1	3	0
Murphy, l. f.....	4	0	1	2	0	0
Williams, 3 b.....	4	0	2	0	4	0
Wheaton, r. f.....	4	0	1	0	0	0
Clifford, c. f.....	4	0	1	0	0	0
H. Jones, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Van Vleck, p.....	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rose, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Philbin, 1 b.....	2	0	0	10	1	1
Fels, s. s.....	3	0	0	1	1	1
Totals.....	30	1	7	24	11	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard..	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Yale.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Stolen bases: Leonard, Aronson, McCall (3). Sacrifice hits: McCall, Harding, Aronson, Williams. Struck out: — by Hartford, 12; by H. Jones, 1; by Rose, 5. Hit by pitched ball: by H. Jones, Leonard; by Van Vleck, Simons; by Rose, Lanigan. Time: 1 h. 50 m. Umpires: Smith and Adams. Attendance, 10,000.

The second game, played in New Haven on June 23, was on wet grounds and the Harvard players were unable to handle the clever bunts which figured

largely in the Yale scores. Hicks, who pitched for Harvard, was a little nervous and allowed 8 hits, while Van Vleck held Harvard to 3 scattered hits. It was Yale's game from the start, and except in the first inning Harvard had no chance to score. The presence of Secretary W. H. Taft and the large Commencement crowd gave more than ordinary interest to the game. The summary:

YALE.						
	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Jones, 1 b.....	4	1	2	11	0	0
Dines, 2 b.....	3	1	2	0	3	0
Murphy, l. f.....	4	0	0	2	0	0
Williams, 3 b.....	4	0	1	2	1	0
Wylie, c.....	4	0	0	3	1	0
Wheaton, c. f.....	3	0	1	2	0	0
Clifford, r. f.....	2	1	2	5	0	0
Fels, s. s.....	2	0	0	2	3	0
Van Vleck, p.....	3	0	0	0	4	0
Totals.....	29	3	8	27	12	0

HARVARD						
	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Leonard, 3 b.....	4	0	1	0	2	0
McCall, 2 b.....	3	0	1	1	1	0
Harvey, c. f.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Aronson, r. f.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Lanigan, l. f.....	3	0	0	2	0	0
Currier, c.....	3	0	0	7	2	0
Simons, s. s.....	2	0	0	2	3	0
Harding, 1 b.....	2	0	0	11	0	1
Hicks, p.....	3	0	1	0	2	1
Totals.....	28	0	3	*23	10	2

* Murphy out, hit by batted ball.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yale.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Three-base hit: Williams. Stolen bases: Jones, Harvey. Sacrifice hits: Dines, Fels, McCall. Struck out: — by Van Vleck, 3, by Hicks, 7. Passed ball: Wylie. Hit by pitched ball: by Hicks, Clifford, Wheaton; by Van Vleck, Simons, Harding. Time 1 h. 30 m. Umpires: Smith and Adams. Attendance, 12,000.

Harvard won the third game in New York on June 28 by the score of 9 to 5. Van Vleck was knocked out of the box in the third inning when 6 runs were scored, and 3 runs were made during the rest of the game off Rose, who took his place. Hartford started to pitch for Harvard, but was replaced by Hicks in

the fifth inning after he had passed 4 men and forced in one run. Seven hits were made off Hicks in the last 5 innings resulting in 3 runs for Yale, but Harvard's lead was never threatened. The summary:

HARVARD.									
	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.			
Leonard, 3 b.....	4	2	2	0	2	1			
McCall, 2 b.....	4	2	4	4	3	0			
Harvey, c. f.....	3	1	3	2	0	0			
Aronson, r. f.....	4	1	1	1	0	0			
Briggs, 1 b.....	5	0	1	11	1	0			
Simons, s. s.....	4	0	1	2	5	1			
Currier, c.....	3	0	9	6	2	0			
Hartford, p.....	2	1	0	0	1	0			
Hicks, p.....	1	0	0	0	1	0			
Lanigan, l. f.....	2	2	0	1	0	0			
Totals.....	32	9	12	27	15	2			

YALE.									
	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.			
Jones, 1 b., c.....	5	1	3	8	1	0			
Dines, 2 b.....	4	1	1	1	2	0			
Murphy, l. f.....	5	0	2	0	0	0			
Williams, 1 b.....	3	2	1	3	4	0			
Wylie, c., 1 b.....	3	0	1	9	2	0			
Mallory, r. f.....	2	0	0	1	0	0			
Bonar, r. f.....	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Clifford, c. f.....	4	0	0	1	0	0			
Fels, s. s.....	4	1	1	1	2	1			
Van Vleck, p.....	1	0	0	0	1	2			
Rose, p.....	2	0	0	0	5	0			
*Wheaton, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Totals.....	35	5	9	24	17	3			

*Wheaton batted for Rose in the ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard..	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	1	—0
Yale.....	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1—5

Two-base hits: Harvey, Jones. Three-base hit: Harvey. Home runs: Aronson, Williams. Stolen base: Dines. Hits: off Van Vleck, 5 in 2½ innings; off Rose, 7 in 5½ innings; off Hartford, 2 in 4 innings; off Hicks, 7 in 5 innings. Sacrifice hits: Leonard, McCall, Harvey, Lanigan. First base on balls: off Hartford, 4; off Rose, 4. Struck out: — by Hicks, 4, by Van Vleck. Double plays: Williams to Dines to Jones; Wylie to Jones to Wylie; Williams, unassisted. Left on bases: Harvard, 8; Yale, 7. Hit by pitched ball: by Rose, Harvey. Umpires: Smith and Adams. Time: 1 h. 45 m. Attendance 7000.

BATTING AVERAGES, 1908.					PER
	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	CENT.
Leonard, 3 b.....	67	24			.358
McCall, 2 b.....	44	15			.340
Hicks, p.....	27	8			.296
Harvey, 3 b., c. f.....	74	21			.284

Aronson, r. f.....	52	14	.269
Dana, l. f.....	36	9	.250
Kemble, 2 b., c. f.....	33	8	.242
Briggs, 1 b.....	44	10	.227
Pounds, r. f.....	14	3	.214
Simons, s. s.....	86	18	.208
Lanigan, p., l. f.....	87	18	.207
Hall, 1 b.....	14	2	.143
Slater, p.....	8	1	.125
Harding, 1 b.....	17	2	.117
Currier, c.....	80	9	.113
Keefe, 2 b.....	19	2	.105
Brennan, p.....	6	0	.000
Hartford, p.....	18	0	.000
Team.....	726	164	.226

FIELDING AVERAGES, 1908.

	P.O.	A.	E.	PER
				CENT.
Slater, p.....	1	4	0	1.000
Pounds, r. f.....	3	1	0	1.000
Carlisle, c.....	2	0	0	1.000
Currier, c.....	187	36	5	.982
Harding, 1 b.....	47	0	1	.979
Briggs, 1 b.....	132	5	6	.958
McCall, 2 b.....	25	36	3	.953
Hall, 1 b.....	39	0	2	.951
Lanigan, p., l. f.....	32	10	5	.944
Kemble, 2 b., c. f..	8	8	1	.941
Hicks, p.....	3	25	2	.933
Leonard, 3 b.....	13	32	4	.918
Simons, s. s.....	45	46	9	.910
Harvey, 3 b., c. f..	28	14	4	.909
Dana, l. f.....	16	1	2	.895
Keefe, 2 b.....	8	7	2	.882
Brennan, p.....	3	4	1	.875
Hartford, p.....	4	6	4	.714
Team.....	594	234	51	.942

After the game in New York, E. P. Currier, '09, was unanimously elected captain of the team for next year. He has been regular catcher for the past two years, and caught in 1906 after Capt. Stephenson went to first base.

The 1911 team was exceptionally good and won the majority of its games. Of the series with the Yale Freshmen the first game, played in New Haven on May 23, resulted in a tie after 15 innings. In the return game in Cambridge on May 27 the Harvard Freshmen won, 4-2, by the excellent pitching of McKay and errors by Yale. A twelve-inning tie game was played with Andover, and several of the preparatory schools around Boston were defeated. The Sophomores

won the class championship by defeating the Juniors in the final game, 9 to 8. The second team played several games and had a fairly successful season.

By the laying-out of another base-ball diamond on Soldier's Field, room was given this year for the resumption of the Leiter Cup series of scrub games. About 25 teams took part and some very interesting and exciting games resulted. As the graduate schools contain several old college players and a few professionals of uncommon ability, the two teams which met in the final game were really able to play first-class ball. The championship was won by the Hush Buttons, a team of Law School students, who had a former University of California pitcher as their mainstay. The Bush Leaguers were defeated 10 to 8 in the final game. Leiter Cups were given to the members of the winning team.

Rowing.

The Cornell Race.

The first victory over a Cornell crew was the result of the fourth annual race rowed over the one and seven-eighths mile course on the Charles on May 30. Harvard led for the entire distance, winning by 10 lengths. The race was rowed in a driving rain, which, with rough water, made most adverse conditions. Harvard's victory, though the Cornell crew was plainly below the Cornell standard, did much to encourage faith in the Eight.

This year more preparation was made for the Cornell race than ever before, in practising racing starts, a high stroke, and fast spurts. The wisdom of this course was abundantly shown on the day of the race. Harvard's crew started at a 38 stroke and in the first quarter-mile gained a lead of one length. Passing under the Harvard Bridge there were two lengths of open water between the

boats, and in the remaining distance, Harvard, rowing at 34 strokes and finishing at 37, simply outclassed Cornell. The crews rowed in the following order:

Harvard: Stroke, Sargent; 7, Richardson; 6, Bacon, 5, Waide; 4, Lunt; 3, Severance; 2, Fish; bow, Faulkner; cox., Blagden. Time, 10m., 47s.

Cornell: Stroke, Cox; 7, Stevens; 6, Backus; 5, Brinton; 4, Dods; 3, Clark; 2, Bayer; bow, Williams; cox., Clark. Time, 11m., 24s.

Class and Club Races.

On May 17 the Sophomores won the Beacon Cup race for class crews over the course in the Basin, in the good time of 11m. 1s. The Freshmen were two lengths behind, and the Seniors and Juniors finished in third and fourth places respectively. As No. 2 in the Freshman boat broke his oar and jumped overboard a short distance from the start, there was doubt as to which of the two lower class crews was really the better. To settle the question the Sophomores challenged the Freshmen to another race which was rowed during the following week and won by the Freshmen by a narrow margin. As the result of the race the Freshmen were sent to the Henley regatta at Philadelphia along with the University four-oared crew. The Freshmen won the race for second eight-oared shells for the New England Cup, defeating the University of Pennsylvania Freshmen and the West Philadelphia Boat Club, and tied for second place in the junior collegiate eight-oared race, in which the Yale second crew set a new record for the course. The University Four was defeated by the Bachelor's Barge Club of Philadelphia. R. Cutler, stroke of the Freshman crew, was elected captain. On May 30 the Weld crew defeated the Worcester High School crew on Lake Quinsigamond. H. W. Bissell, 2L., won the Carroll Cup race for single shells.

Track.

Harvard's comparatively poor showing in the dual meet with Dartmouth on May 9, when Harvard won by 68 to 49 points, and the surprising strength which Yale showed in her dual games with Princeton foretold a defeat for Harvard on the track. However, the score of 60½ to 43½ was even more one-sided than had been expected, and the poor exhibition by Harvard's runners was a surprise and disappointment. In the field events Harvard secured a majority of the points for the first time since 1902, getting 21½ points to 18½ for Yale. The games, held in Cambridge on May 16, brought forth no remarkable performances except the race in the high hurdles. Robbins of Yale equaled the world's record of 15½ seconds in this event, but as he knocked down one hurdle the record was not allowed to stand. The time made in the mile and half-mile runs was also good. As this was the ninth meet for the possession of the nine-year cup presented for competition by Messrs. W. Baker, '86, and G. B. Morison, '88, of Harvard, and Walter Camp, '80, and H. S. Brooks, '86, of Yale, the cup was finally won by Yale.

The summary:

100-yd. dash.—First heat: 1, L. B. Stevens, Y.; 2, L. P. Dodge, H.; 3, T. S. Blumer, H. Time, 10 1-5 s.

Second heat: 1, P. C. Lockwood, H.; 2, R. H. Cary, Y.; 3, J. A. Lilley, Y. Time, 10 1-5 s.

Final heat: 1, L. B. Stevens, Y.; 2, P. C. Lockwood, H.; 3, R. H. Cary, Y. Time, 10 s.

220-yd. dash.—First heat: 1, T. S. Blumer, H.; 2, L. B. Stevens, Y.; 3, J. A. Lilley, Y. Time, 22 4-5 s.

Second heat: 1, R. H. Cary, Y.; 2, L. P. Dodge, H.; 3, R. W. La Montagne, Y. Time, 23 2-5 s.

Final heat: 1, L. B. Stevens, Y.; 2, R. H. Cary, Y.; 3, T. S. Blumer, H. Time, 23 3-5 s.

440-yd. run.—1, R. W. La Montagne, Y.; 2, E. K. Merrihew, H.; 3, F. M. de Selding, H. Time, 50 1-5 s.

880-yd. run.—1, W. F. Whitchee, H.; 2, M. D. Kirjasoff, Y.; 3, H. Watson, H. Time, 1 m., 58 3-5 s.

Mile run.—1, R. A. Spitzer, Y.; 2, H. F. Miller, Jr., H.; 3, A. C. Coney, Y. Time, 4 m., 27 3-5 s.

Two-mile run.—1, M. Weeks, Y.; 2, M. Lightner, Y.; 3, M. S. Crosby, H. Time, 10 m. 1 2-5 s.

120-yd. hurdles.—First heat: 1, W. M. Rand, H.; 2, D. R. Robbins, Y. Time, 15 2-5 s.

Second heat: 1, L. V. Howe, Y.; 2, A. B. Mason, H. Time, 16 2-5 s.

Final heat: 1, D. R. Robbins, Y.; 2, W. M. Rand, H.; 3, L. V. Howe, Y. Time, 15 1-5 s.

220-yd. hurdles.—First heat: 1, L. V. Howe, Y.; 2, W. M. Rand, H. Time, 25 4-5 s.

Second heat: 1, D. R. Robbins, Y.; 2, G. P. Gardner, Jr., H. Time, 26 s.

Final heat: 1, G. P. Gardner, Jr., H.; 2, L. V. Howe, Y.; 3, D. R. Robbins, Y. Time, 25 2-5 s.

High jump.—1, R. P. Pope, H., 5 ft., 10 in.; R. A. Riley, Y., E. H. Coy, Y., R. G. Harwood, H., R. E. Somers, H., and B. T. Stephenson, Jr., H., tied for second place, 5 ft., 8 in.

Broad jump.—1, B. T. Stephenson, Jr., H., 22 ft., 2 1-2 in.; 2, O. F. Rogers, Jr., H., 21 ft., 10 in.; 3, C. C. Little, H., 21 ft. 6 1-2 in.

Shot-put.—1, B. T. Stephenson, Jr., H., 43 ft., 1-8 in.; 2, L. W. Bangs, H., 42 ft., 2 1-4 in.; 3, E. H. Coy, Y., 41 ft., 5 1-4 in.

Pole-Vault.—Tie for first place between W. R. Dray, Y., A. C. Gilbert, Y., and F. T. Nelson, Y., 11 ft., 8 in.

Hammer-throw.—1, C. T. Cooney, Y., 138 ft., 8 in.; 2, L. H. Biglow, Y., 131 ft., 3, W. A. Goebel, Y.; 129 ft., 11 1-4 in.

The Track "H" was won for the first time by the following men who scored in the meet: L. W. Bangs, '08; T. S. Blumer, '10; G. P. Gardner, Jr., '10; C. C. Little, '10; E. K. Merrihew, '10; H. F. Miller, '08; R. P. Pope, '10; F. M. de Selding, '10; H. Watson, '10; and W. F. Whitchee, '09.

After the defeat by Yale in the dual games not much was expected of the team in the Intercollegiate Meet and the fourth place which was won was quite as much as was hoped for. 17½ points were scored as against 7 secured last year. The score was as follows: Cornell, 34; Pennsylvania, 29½; Yale, 22; Harvard, 17½; Dartmouth, 17; Michigan, 6; Swarthmore, 6; Princeton, 4; Columbia, 4; Syracuse, 3. W. M. Rand, '09, was

chosen captain of the team for 1909. He won his letter in Freshman year by tying for first place in the high hurdles, and last year he won both hurdle events against Yale. This year he finished second in the high hurdles in a close race.

The Freshman team had an unsuccessful season, winning from Exeter in a dual meet, but being defeated by Yale 1911 in the final games of the season by the score of 59½ points to 44½. H. Jacques, Jr., was captain of the team.

Tennis.

In Tennis the University team regained the title which was lost to Yale last year and in the playing of the spring showed the form which has almost always distinguished Harvard teams. Yale was defeated in New Haven on May 30 by the score of 5 matches to 4, despite the fact that Niles and Dabney defaulted their match in the doubles. Niles, Dabney, Pearson, and Pell won their matches in the singles, and Pell and Hackett won their match in doubles. Niles won the college championship for the third time, defeating A. Sweetser, '11, in straight sets, 6-2, 9-7, 6-4. N. W. Niles, '09, was chosen captain of the team for next year. The interscholastic tennis tournament was won by Exeter, though the individual championship went to Whitney of Wellesley High School, who thus won the right to play at Newport in the national championships.

Lacrosse.

In Lacrosse the University team had an unusually successful season and won the championship of the Northern Intercollegiate League for the first time in six years. After the Southern trip of the April recess not a game was lost and the season ended with a perfect score. Cornell was defeated in an extra-inning contest by 15 goals to 11, in which Har-

vard won by a fine fight against odds. A week later Columbia was defeated in New York by 10 to 0, and in the deciding game for the championship Hobart was beaten on Soldier's Field, 8 to 1. The final standing in the Northern League was as follows: Harvard, 1000; Cornell, 667; Hobart, 333; Columbia, 000. At a dinner following the Hobart game A. H. Cochrane, '09, was elected captain for next year. A silver cup was presented to F. C. Blank, of Johns Hopkins University, whose efficient coaching was largely responsible for the success of the team.

Notes.

F. H. Burr, '09, E. P. Currier, '09, and E. C. Bacon, '10, were chosen as the three undergraduate members of the Athletic Committee for next year by nomination of the class presidents and the ratification of the Athletic Committee. — Officers of the 'Varsity Club for next year have been elected as follows: Pres., F. H. Burr, '09; vice-pres., W. M. Rand, '09; sec., E. P. Currier '09; treas., G. P. Denny, '09. — In the golf tournament for the College championship H. H. Wilder, '09, won for the second time. B. W. Corkran, 2L., played against Wilder in the final match. — Yale won the dual shoot in New Haven on May 23 by a score of 225 to 202 birds out of a possible 250. The Freshman shooting team also lost to its Yale rivals, by the close score of 162 to 161. — Harvard finished third in the intercollegiate shoot, which was won by Yale, with Princeton second and Pennsylvania fourth. — In order to develop kickers for the football team five cups have been offered and will be awarded at the end of a fall competition.

Athletic Prospects.

In Football the outlook is very uncertain. Capt. Burr, Fish, and Browne

alone remain from last year, though there is fair material among the substitutes and the 1911 players. Spring practice was held for three weeks, with about 60 men reporting daily. Coach Haughton showed his determination to have a team that will at least be active and alert. The lack of heavy men for the line and the necessity of developing an altogether new set of backs is, however, a serious handicap.

Capt. Leonard, Brennan, Slater, and Carlisle were the only Seniors on the Baseball team. There is some doubt of the availability next year of McCall and Harding. Otherwise the prospects for a successful season are bright. Of the Freshmen the most promising are McKay, pitcher, Hann, first base, and Twitchell, fielder.

With the Crew, prospects are even better, for Capt. Richardson is the only one to be lost by graduation. A competent man for No. 7 can doubtless be found in the successful 1911 boat. Coach Wray is beginning his fifth year in charge and has gained a reputation as a good coach of eight-oared crews.

The Track team loses 8 point winners, all reliable performers, by graduation. Only a few good men are in sight to take their places. With a beaten Freshman team to draw from the outlook is not so good as could be wished.

R. L. Groves, '10.

The New London Races.

The Rowing Tournament at New London, which has gradually been lengthened to two days, was begun this year on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 24, with the mile race of the Harvard and Yale Freshman Fours. The flowing tide counteracted the slightly rough water. Harvard took the lead, and kept it, although the men had passed the half-mile flag before they rowed in form. The

Yale stroke did most of the work for his crew. Harvard won by two lengths and a half. No time was taken.

Harvard Freshman Four.

St.		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
		lb.	ft. in.	
	S. O. Richardson, Toledo, O.,	152	5 10	20
3.	R. R. Jowett, Boston	167	6 00	19
2.	P. J. Smith, Chicago,	179	6 01	19
Bow.	R. H. Racee, Boston,	137	5 08	19
Cox.	F. D. Everett, Worcester,	103	5 06	19
Average weight of Four, 158½ pounds.				

Yale Freshman Four

St.		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
		lb.	ft. in.	
	A. P. Colburn, Sharon	166	5 11	21
3.	J. D. Holloway, Wheeling, W. Va.	158	5 10	19
2.	M. Bogue, San Francisco,	175	6 01	19
Bow.	C. W. Davis, Portland Me.,	148	5 09	20
Cox.	C. E. Maxwell, Chicago,	110	5 07	20
Average weight of Four, 161½ pounds.				

The race of Graduate Eights for the Graves Cup immediately followed. By the terms of gift the cup was to belong to the college which first won three races: Harvard had already won two. The crews were made up from men who had rowed in 'Varsity Eights or Fours, and consisted of

Harvard: Stroke, R. F. Blake, '99; 7, James Lawrence, '01; 6, Guy Bancroft, '02; 5, George S. Derby, '96; 4, Donald Gregg, '03; 3, C. M. Sheafe, '98; 2, S. H. Wolcott, '03; bow, J. P. J. Duffy, L. '04; cox., H. A. Wadleigh, '00.

Yale: Stroke, H. L. R. Whitney, '05; 7, J. P. Kineon, '05; 6, R. C. Whittier, '05; 5, G. E. Weymouth, '03; 4, C. S. Judson, '03; 3, K. E. Weeks, '06; 2, T. Blagden, Jr., '04; bow, W. P. Johnstone, '04; cox., J. F. Byers, '04.

The course, half a mile straight-away, was rowed up-stream from the mile to the mile and a half flag. Yale got away first, and held the lead for a short distance; then Harvard caught up, passed the blue, and finished about ¼ length ahead. Time 2 m. 32 s.

Thursday, June 25, was hot, but other-

wise the conditions were favorable. A very large crowd, probably the largest that ever attended the Harvard-Yale races at New London, gathered before the late afternoon. The fact that Harvard was believed to have an unusually good crew drew many persons in the hope of seeing a great contest.

The partisans of the blue turned out in enormous numbers, partly because they expected their crew to win, and partly because Secretary W. H. Taft, Yale, '78, who had recently been nominated for the presidency by the Republican National Convention, was present.

The first race on Thursday forenoon was between the Four-Oared Crews. Although set for 10.30, it could not be started till 11 o'clock owing to Yale's dilatoriness. The course was up-stream from the Navy Yard, two miles. The Harvard boat, which had recently lost Morgan, had the western course, and led for a quarter of a mile; then Yale forged ahead and could not be overtaken. Yale won by nearly three lengths in 10m. 33½s.; Harvard's time was 10m. 43½s. The best previous record—10m. 57s.—was made by Harvard in 1899.

Harvard University Four.

		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
			ft. in.	
St.	F. A. Reece, '09,	144	5 07	22
	Boston,			
3.	P. Withington, '09,	177	6 02	20
	Honolulu, H. I.,			
2.	G. G. Bacon, '08,	164	6 00	22
	Westbury, N. Y.,			
Bow.	R. Ellis, '09, Cam-	156	5 11	22
	bridge,			
Cox.	M. A. King, '10, Chi-	102	5 06	22
	cago,			
Average weight of Four, 160½ pounds.				

Yale University Four

		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
			ft. in.	
St.	B. F. D. Wallis, '10,	160	6 00	20
	Dorchester,			
3.	D. Miller, '08, Glen	175	6 00	21
	Ridge, N. J.,			
2.	F. A. Godley, '08,	170	6 02½	21
	New York,			

Bow.	R. A. Wodell, '10,			
	Poughkeepsie,			
	N. Y.,	168	6 00	20
Cox.	F. C. Rand, '09, New-	117	5 07	20
	ton Centre,			
Average weight of Four, 168½ pounds.				

The Freshman Race

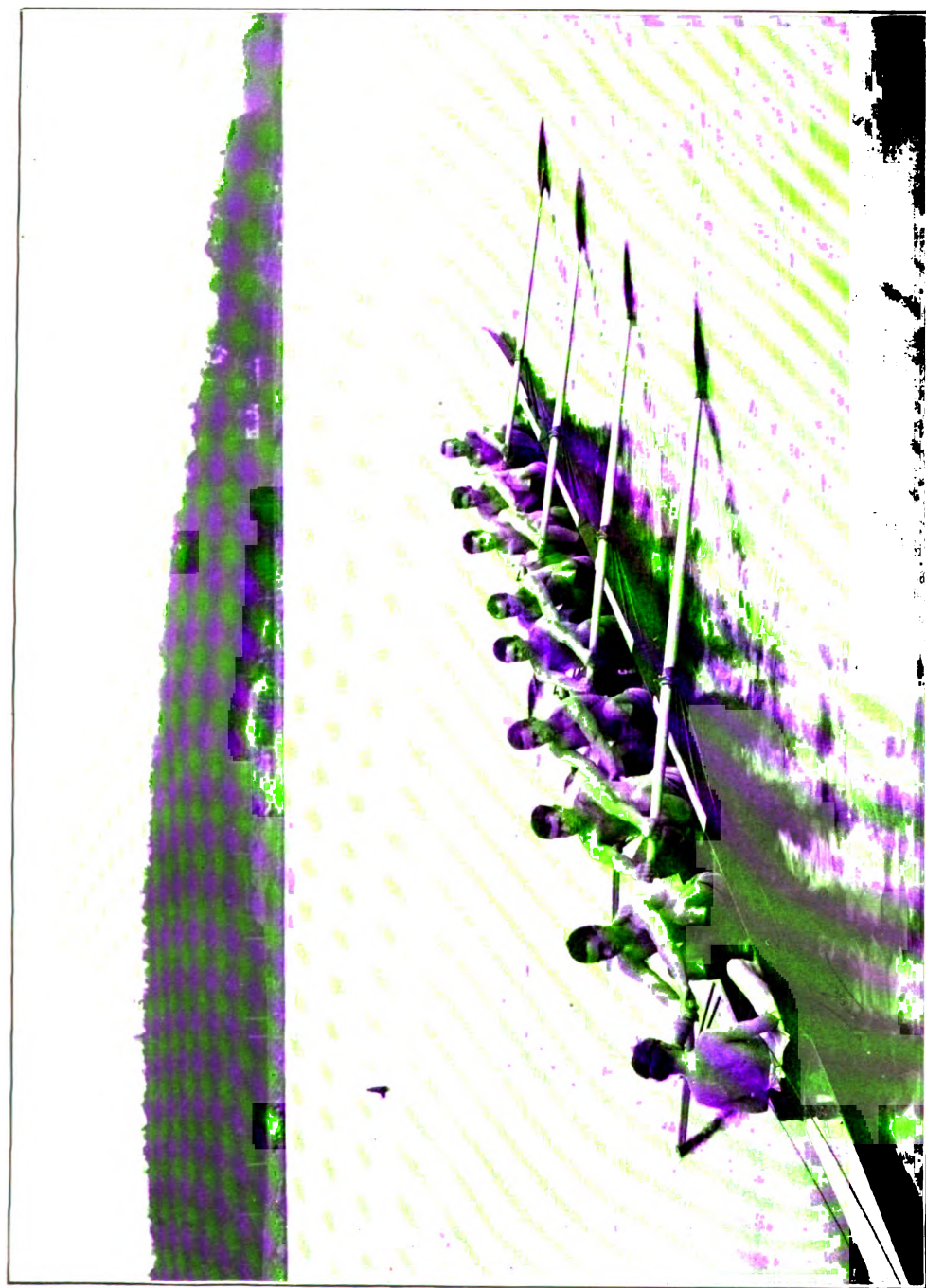
came next. Harvard this time had the easterly course; took and kept the lead, rowing 35 strokes to Yale's 32, and at the mile-post was two lengths ahead. During the second mile Yale spurted, but Harvard spurted too, and at the finish added a half length to her lead. The time—Harvard, 9m. 33½s., Yale, 9m. 47s.—was very fast. The record is 9m. 33½s., made by the Harvard Freshmen in 1899.

Harvard Freshman Eight.

		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
			ft. in.	
St.	R. W. Cutler, Brook-	171	6 02	18
	line,			
7.	R. F. Hooper, Bos-	171	6 00	19
	ton,			
6.	C. S. Eaton, Mar-	180	6 00	19
	blehead,			
5.	L. Withington, Jr.	176	6 00	18
	Honolulu, H. I.			
4.	J. Waite, Boston,	162	5 10½	19
3.	R. Whitney, Boston,	160	6 00	19
2.	H. Forster, New	155	5 10½	19
	York,			
Bow.	J. Shillito, Cincinnati,	151	5 10	19
Cox.	D. E. C. Fales, New	107	5 08	20
	York,			
Average weight of Eight, 165½ pounds.				

Yale Freshman Eight.

		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
			ft. in.	
St.	E. P. Livingston,	145	5 09	18
	Catskill, N. Y.,			
7.	D. Goodrich, Minne-	166	6 00	20
	apolis, Minn.,			
6.	E. Frost, Waltham,	154	5 09½	19
5.	F. G. Baker, Zanes-	185	6 00	19
	ville, O.,			
4.	P. Patterson, Pitts-	169	6 00	19
	burg, Penn.,			
3.	D. Van Blarcom,	168	6 02	26
	St. Louis, Mo.,			
2.	R. Jeffery, Jr. Nor-	168	6 01	18
	wich, N. Y.,			
Bow.	L. K. Thorne, Baby-	150	5 11	19
	lon, L. I.			
Cox.	F. C. Fearing, New	102	5 06	20
	York,			
Average weight of Eight, 163½ pounds.				



Peen, Photographer

Cox., F. M. Blagden; St., B. Sargent; 7. J. Richardson, Capt.; 6. E. C. Bacon; 5. J. E. Ward;
4. L. K. Lunt; 3. W. Severance; 2. E. C. Cutler; Bow, R. M. Faulkner.

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY CREW, 1908.

The Varsity Race

was announced to start at 5.30 P.M. and the Harvard crew came punctually to the line. But the Yale crew kept it waiting nearly thirty minutes. The nervous tension and the possible injury from sitting motionless in the scorching sun are too evident to require comment. The punctual crew under these circumstances is placed at a disadvantage. The practice of delays has become so common at Yale that a rule limiting the amount of permitted tardiness ought to be adopted and rigidly enforced.

It was nearly 6 P. M. when Referee Meikleham's pistol sent the crews off, the course being laid up-stream from the railroad bridge. The shells had not advanced many rods before Capt. Ide, of the Yale crew, raised his hand to indicate that something was wrong. The referee called a halt, and it was found that the lacing of Capt. Ide's shoe had broken. Technically, Harvard might have rowed over the race and claimed the victory, but as in 1880 when Yale had an accident early in the contest, Harvard of course declined to win on a technicality. It was 6.12 before the crews started again, at a terrific pace. For some time before the race it had been whispered that Yale's tactics would be to row Harvard to a standstill in the first mile. The Yale oarsmen certainly made a splendid effort to carry out that plan. But Harvard was more than a match for them. Sargent, Harvard's stroke, rowing at 34 got more power out of his men. Griswold for Yale, pushing the stroke equally high, could not wear out the Harvard Eight. For a mile, no finer contest has been seen on the Thames: at the half-mile (2m. 38s.) Harvard led by only one second, and at the mile (5m. 37s.) by only two seconds. During the second mile Yale held exactly four seconds, a little more than a boat-length, astern. Then Harvard's

regular, unfurried, powerful stroke began to tell. At 2½ miles, which Harvard covered in 14m. 35s., Yale was ten seconds behind. Then came Yale's rout. One of her oarsmen after another fell out of rhythm; Griswold paused, missed several strokes, then clutched his oar and tried to go on, but could not. The coxswain dashed water over him, but to no purpose. In a minute or so he collapsed, and the Yale shell stopped at the three-mile post. The Yale launch approached and took him on board. Then the remaining seven men, after urgent commands from their managers on the launch, paddled exhaustedly to the finish-line, which they reached five minutes or more after the Harvard crew had crossed it. The general verdict on the race was that Harvard had not only the better crew but the better form as well. Had even a stroke of phlegmatic temperament, in place of the nervous Griswold, set the pace for Yale, it is quite unlikely that the men behind him could have beaten Capt. Richardson's extraordinary crew.

The result was particularly gratifying, coming after the disqualification of Fish had apparently shut out Harvard's chance of victory. It further aroused among Harvard rowing men a very general enthusiasm for Coach Wray. The results of his four years' work would seem to justify his methods and to establish his capacity as a trainer. In Capt. Richardson he had this year a leader of unusual power, and the material, as it proved, was unusually good: but to Mr. Wray full credit must be given for having known how to co-operate with the captain and how to develop the material. In 1905, Yale beat his first crew by 2½ seconds; in 1906, Harvard beat by 9 seconds; in 1907, Yale beat by 2 seconds; in 1908, Harvard beat by a mile. Mr. Wray may congratulate himself on this record.

Harvard University Eight.

		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
St.		lb.	ft. in.	
	S. A. Sargent, Jr., '10, Brookline,	161½	5 10	20
7.	J. Richardson, Jr., '08, Chestnut Hill	187	6 01½	21
6.	E. C. Bacon, '10, Westbury, N. Y.,	177	6 01½	20
5.	J. E. Waid, '10, Denver, Colo.,	173	6 02	19
4.	L. K. Lunt, '09, Colorado Springs, Colo.,	179	5 10	21
3.	W. R. Severance, '09, New Bedford,	177½	5 11	21
2.	E. C. Cutler, '09, Brookline,	161	5 11½	20
Bow.	R. M. Faulkner, '09, Keene, N. H.,	173	5 11	21
Cox.	F. M. Blagden, '09, New York,	106	5 06	22
Average weight of Eight, 173½ pounds.				

Yale University Eight.

		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
St.		lb.	ft. in.	
	D. T. Griswold, '08, Erie, Penn.,	166	6 01	23
7.	C. E. Ide, '08, Syracuse, N. Y.,	184	6 01	21
6.	H. A. Howe, '09, Orange, N. J.,	186	6 01	20
5.	W. E. Dunkle, '088., Pittsburg, Penn.,	175	6 01	21
4.	F. C. Hunt, '098., Hot Springs, S. D.	175	6 00	20
3.	W. K. Rice, '09, New York,	160	6 00	21
2.	J. M. Peyton, '08, Duluth, Minn.,	182	6 02	22
Bow.	G. Auchincloss, '08, New York,	167	5 11	21
Cox.	J. D. Cass, '098., New York,	110	5 03	22
Average weight of Eight, 172½ pounds.				

OFFICIAL TIME.

	Harvard.	Yale.
One half mile	2.38	2.39
One mile	5.37	5.39
One and a half mile	9.12	9.16
Two miles	11.33	11.37
Two and a half miles	14.35	14.45
Three miles	18.00	—
Three and a half miles	21.10	—
Four miles	24.10	—

After the race there was talk in the newspapers of sending the Harvard crew to England to row the Cambridge University crew late in the summer: but these rumors had no substance, since no

arrangements had been discussed with the Cambridge oarsmen.

W. R. Severance, '09, of New Bedford, has been elected captain of the University crew for next year. He prepared at Milton Academy; in his Freshman year rowed on his class crew; last year he rowed at 5 in the University boat, and this year at 8.

Oarsmen Suspended.

About a fortnight before Commencement, the College world was startled by the news that two Seniors, Morgan, of the University Four-Oar, and Fish, No. 2 of the University Crew, had been suspended. They had been discovered removing, by way of a window in the Child Memorial Library, a book which one of them wished to take to New London to use in preparing for the final examinations. On being questioned by the library assistant, Fish gave a fictitious name, which happened, although he was unaware of the fact, to be that of another undergraduate.

Before the facts were fully known, some graduates felt that the offense was very slight,—scarcely more than "walking on the grass" as one expressed it in print,—and that, at any rate, it was hard to make the other seven members of the 'Varsity Crew suffer for the lapse of one member. To put a substitute in Fish's place at the last moment was likely to destroy Harvard's chance, which had been regarded as unusually good, of winning the race.

Then there were printed the following dispatches:

To President C. W. Eliot, Cambridge:

Is it not possible and would it not be more fitting and just to substitute another punishment for Fish and Morgan if, as is stated, they merely took away a book which they were permitted to use in the library? It seems to us, and, we feel sure, to the great body of graduates, that it is unfair and unnecessary to make others suffer for an offense of this

kind for which some other punishment might surely be found.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
ROBERT BACON.

To President Roosevelt, White House,
Washington:

Each man did a dishonorable thing. One violated in his private interest and in a crooked way a rule made in the common interest, while the other gave a false name and did not take subsequent opportunity to give his own. The least possible punishment was putting them on probation, but that drops them from the crews. A keen and sure sense of honor being the finest result of college life, I think the College and graduates should condemn effectively dishonorable conduct. The College should also teach that one must never do scurvy things in the supposed interest or for the pleasure of others.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

It is not known how these dispatches, which President Eliot regarded as strictly private, leaked out, but it is supposed that they were stolen during transmission.

President Eliot's reply silenced all question as to the justice or propriety of suspending the oarsmen. Not only was the Harvard opinion, whether undergraduate or graduate almost unanimous, that the Harvard authorities could not have honorably acted otherwise, but the press throughout the country, as was evidenced by a large number of clippings received by the *Graduates' Magazine*, took the same view and applauded Harvard for maintaining a high standard, cost what it might. The Class of '78, which held their dinner at the Union Club, sent this message to Pres. Eliot: "The Class of '78, assembled at their 30th anniversary, send to Pres. Eliot the assurance of their utmost confidence in his judgment, and their sympathy with him and the Faculty in the stand they have recently taken for the maintenance of College discipline and for the upholding of Harvard ideas of personal responsibility."

OARSMEN SUSPENDED.

Boston, June 25, 1908.

Editor of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*:

Dear Sir: The public press and the *Harvard Crimson* have printed widely divergent views of the regrettable incident by which two Harvard rowing men were prevented from taking part in the recent races, owing primarily to an infraction of the rules of the Child Reference Library and secondarily to the circumstances therewith connected.

Were this breach of the rules purely technical, not involving any deceit, trickery, or misstatement of fact, and were the interests of the crew the main interests thereby involved, it would be superfluous to add to what has already been said. On the contrary, the standard of honor maintained at Harvard for many years without fear or favor is involved in this discussion and justifies an attempt to combine, in one article, sympathy for the interest that most Harvard graduates and undergraduates rightly take in her athletic contests and, in particular, in her intercollegiate rowing matches, with a sense of proportion and due appreciation that these interests are not the highest or most important which are involved in this incident.

On the one hand, a distinguished exponent of Anti-imperialism speaks sarcastically of a matter — "so tragically important as whether certain lads, whose parents have chosen Cambridge for their schooling, shall pull a boat faster than certain other lads whose parents have selected New Haven." As a bare statement of the physical fact, this is correct as far as it goes, but nevertheless, it shows a certain color-blindness to the moral aspects which are justly to be seen, even in an intercollegiate boat-race.

A Harvard-Yale boat-race is a physi-

cal contest, plus Sentiment; a not ignoble sentiment. It means self-control, self-sacrifice, patient endurance of physical suffering, a rigid discipline self-imposed, a spirit of good fellowship, loyalty to the college, with all that that implies, and loyalty in particular to the crew. The boyish enthusiasm that these contests evoke goes with us, or many of us, through life; helps to keep our souls young and fresh and to throw now and then a kindly gleam down the descending vale of years; but is this sentiment for the crew the highest sentiment that Harvard teaches us?

Are these interests the most important, as they are perhaps the most spectacular from the view-point of the outside world? No, decidedly not. There is a sentiment of a higher order, an interest of a more vital nature involved in this matter, nor is this mere book-learning. What is the highest lesson that Harvard teaches? What is the highest possession for which she stands? The answer is written where he who runs may read; upon the Harvard Shield.

Athleticism is a valuable part of college life. The conspicuous prowess of the few, accompanied as it occasionally is by injury to life and limb and health, is, nevertheless, a criterion and stimulus of general interest in outdoor and indoor sports, an interest which stays with a very large proportion of college graduates throughout their lives; keeps their blood red and wholesome, wipes the cobwebs out of the brain, tired with the serious occupations of earning a livelihood, prolongs the years of usefulness and the efficiency, not only of the body, but also of the mind. There is decidedly a great balance to the good due to college athletics. Still more important is the intellectual training; the habit of continuous purposeful effort, of intellectual competition, of broad generalization;

the grasp of fundamentals — only sure basis for progress in any intellectual competition or liberal art. But there is still something higher that Harvard teaches; the spirit of truth and justice, the instinct to face the music, to take any and every blow without flinching, without bravado, simply and fearlessly.

It has been suggested in various quarters that no question of honor was involved in this matter. I grant that selfishness and conspiracy to sacrifice the common interest to the private interest is daily seen in the marts of commerce, but is it not properly the function and purpose of the authorities of Harvard to maintain a higher standard of honor and unselfishness than is elsewhere allowed to pass without serious condemnation?

The pecuniary value of the book in question may have been small, but it had been of considerable importance to certain undergraduates during the past year, including the one in whose supposed interest it was surreptitiously removed. The inference might fairly be drawn that in the two weeks between the time the book was taken and the time the examination took place, it might have been required by some person who had not been questioned on the matter. It is even conceivable that some of those who were questioned might have, from a spirit of politeness and good fellowship, somewhat overstated their certainty that they would not have any further use for it.

It has been justly pointed out that technically all the elements of petty larceny were present, and while we may acquit both the men involved of any such intent, experience has shown that where books have been removed from a reference library, contrary to the strict regulations thereto pertaining, they have not been returned. While we may reason-

ably infer that this arose from fear of punishment, rather than from any desire to possess stolen property, the net result to the College has been the same, and the net result to the culprit has been to diminish his courage, his respect and regard for the rights of property and the common interest. If the complete life of any great criminal were known, any criminal, at least, whose crime concerned property, it would probably be shown that the first fault that blurred the boundary between *meum* and *tuum* would, to a charitable person, appear to be a largely technical fault, and it may be taken as an infallible rule that any man who takes something that does not belong to him under such circumstances that he would not be perfectly willing that the real owner should know what he was doing, and gladly take the first opportunity of informing him, is seriously at fault.

In this case the opportunity for a frank confession and prompt avowal of the breach of good conduct was twice given, in vain. It was the plain duty of the Administrative Board to inflict such a penalty as would help both these young men to resist future temptation; such a penalty as would uphold the discipline of Harvard College and clearly indicate the correct and unbending attitude which she takes where questions of sincerity and gentlemanly conduct are seriously and materially involved. To have postponed the infliction of this penalty until after the race would have been a breach of good faith, and contrary to the understanding with other colleges, under which only students in good standing shall be permitted to take part in intercollegiate athletic contests. It would have committed the Governing Boards of Harvard College itself to a lower standard of loyalty and sincerity than she has heretofore maintained and

would in this last respect have placed her in a more deplorable position than if no penalty at all had been inflicted.

A mere admonition to these young men about to graduate from Harvard would have been about as permanent in its result as throwing water on a duck's back, and would have been practically to declare that ulterior considerations might exempt certain students from penalties which certain other students would inevitably suffer under the same circumstances.

Without this high standard of personal conduct embodied in the Harvard idea, life becomes "a long account of nothings dated with a loss." With it, we may each hope to see Truth "plumed and mailed, with stern sweet face unveiled and all-repaying eyes look proud on us in death."

Yours very respectfully,

GODFREY L. CABOT, '82.

VICTORY AND PROFESSIONAL COACHING.

To the Editor of the Graduates' Magazine: — During the past eight or ten years we have been trying the various coaching systems; amateur, semi-professional, and professional. This has been true in the crew, as well as the other sports. In this line amateur coaching and semi-professional have proved miserable failures, as evinced by the long series of defeats we Harvard men have witnessed at New London. Now with professional coaching, the first year we had a good crew and this year we have one which stands without a peer, the finest that has ever covered the course on the Thames. We may well ask ourselves what is the reason? Not the training-table; not the men; for we have had just as good a training-table and as fine material before. No. It is due to professional coaching. To-day in any line of business what we want is an expert.

a professional, to do the teaching, one who has made a study and learned the subject he is to teach. If we were to learn electrical engineering, should we want an amateur to teach us? No: a professional expert is the only man. We have tried the same line in football, only

to meet with defeat after defeat; which is, to say the least, discouraging to Harvard men. Let us apply this lesson we have learned in rowing to football, and instead of defeat we shall be able to see victory. *Robt. T. Potts, '05.*

Wm. Penn P. O., Pa.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

HAWAII

E. V. Wilcox, '92, is director of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station at Honolulu; he took up his duties on July 1, 1908. — A. L. Castle, l '08, has returned to his home in Honolulu and entered the firm of Castle and Withington, attorneys at law. — R. S. Hosmer, a '94, has been appointed by Gov. Frear, chairman of the Territorial Conservation Commission of Hawaii. — W. T. Dillingham, ['02], is a member of the Territorial Conservation Commission of Hawaii. — F. T. Dillingham, late instructor in Agricultural Chemistry at the Bussey Institution, is now on the staff of the Division of Agriculture and Chemistry of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station at Honolulu.

R. S. Hosmer, a '94, Sec.

KEENE, N. H.

The annual midsummer dinner of the Club was held July 24, in Wildey Hall, with a goodly attendance of members and invited guests. At 7.30, H. S. Mackintosh, '60, president of the Club, led the way to the tables. The decorations consisted of ferns and crimson flowers which had been tastefully arranged by Mrs. Mackintosh.

The venerable Dr. E. A. Renouf, '38, invoked the divine blessing. After the

courses were finished, Pres. Mackintosh introduced Dr. Renouf, who spoke for the oldest Class, that of 1838. R. M. Faulkner, of this year's winning 'Varsity Crew, was called to his feet for a few words. F. W. Batchelder, '60, of Manchester, read an original poem written for the occasion.

H. H. Clayton, of the Blue Hill Observatory, then lectured upon "A Thousand Miles Through the Air."

At the conclusion of the lecture, an original song composed by Mrs. H. S. Mackintosh was sung by members of the Club, to the tune of "Up in a Balloon, Boys," all joining in the chorus. This closed the festivities of the occasion. It was one of the pleasantest dinners which the Club has enjoyed.

Those present were: F. W. Batchelder, '60, and O. W. Branch, '01, both from Manchester; D. H. Coolidge, '86, Wellington Wells, '90, and W. E. Faulkner, '87, all from Boston and vicinity, but having summer residences in or near Dublin; H. St. Gaudens, '03, of Cornish; and the following from Keene: Rev. E. A. Renouf, '38, the oldest graduate but one of the University; H. S. Mackintosh, '60, Rev. J. L. Seward, '68, J. J. Colony, '85, H. K. Faulkner, m '85, John C. Faulkner, '86, R. E. Faulkner, '90, L. A. Piper, '90, Rev. H. S. Mitchell, J. B. Hyland, m '84, P. H. Faulkner, '05, and R. M. Faulkner, '09, together with the

speaker of the evening, H. H. Clayton of Milton.

Bertram Ellis, '84, Sec.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class; since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

. Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

THE SENIOR ALUMNI.

The following are, by the latest advices, the Senior Alumni of their respective departments of the University:

College. Rev. James I. T. Coolidge, '38, of Cambridge.

Medical School. Dr. Bertrand F. Bullard, *m* '39.

Law School. William L. Jones, '39.

Divinity School. Rev. James I. T. Coolidge, *t* '41 (although the death of Rev. Samuel I. Hobson, *t* '39, has not been recorded; news of him will be gratefully received).

Honorary. Luigi Monti, A.M. '57, last heard of at Catania, Sicily.

1841.

JUDGE J. S. KEYES, *Sec.*,
Concord.

John Haven, the son of John Appleton Haven and Sarah Sherburne (Langdon) Haven, was born in Boston, June 26, 1821. He, after a woman's schooling, was a pupil in Chauncey Hall School for six months, when the family removed

to New York City. After five years at school in that city, he joined the boarding school kept by William Wells in Cambridge and there he was fitted for College, as was T. W. Higginson, his youngest classmate. This school, Haven writes in the Class Book, was "A hell upon earth" and "A nursery of vice." Dana and Lowell, pupils there about that time, fitly described it likewise. Haven entered a Freshman in a class numbering 45, with only 219 in the whole four classes. It was nearly the lowest condition Harvard ever witnessed after the Revolution. It was quite the fashion then for the students who could afford it to room out of the Yard in the private houses, and Haven modestly conformed to it, by taking for his first year a room in College House, but he occupied rooms in Massachusetts Hall the three later years. He attended duly all the required exercises, received no censures, and had a part at Commencement, a conference — indicating a good rank in his Class. He was a courteous gentleman in manner, very popular, liberal in his habits and opinions. He was intimate with several of the best fellows of his Class and liked by all who knew him, had much real Class feeling that he retained all his life, wrote in the Class Book, "Wherever I may be, a classmate shall always be my friend," and he manifested that interest by attending Class meetings more often than many of its members. When he graduated, he studied law in New York, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of that state and solicitor of the Court of Chancery. After a few years of practice he gave up the law, and became a commission merchant in New York, and was successful for 20 years in the business. Then he retired with ample means to the extensive landed estate of his father at Fort Washington on the Hudson. He married, June

15, 1870, Julia Mason, daughter of Dr. Julius Kemble Mason, of Philadelphia, a cousin of Fanny Kemble Butler. After a happy union, she died without issue, Nov. 29, 1881. With his sister, Miss Frances A. L. Haven, he lived several years a life of leisure on the same estate, enjoying its care and cultivation, till failing health induced him to give up city life and seek a quieter home. He removed to Harrison, Long Island, in 1897, where with his sister he continued to reside till his death, June 27, 1908, aged 87 years and one day. His health was such that he visited his office in the city quite frequently and Boston occasionally, attending his 50th Class meeting in 1891, and gave the dinner to his surviving classmates on their 60th anniversary at Commencement of 1901, where he was the host and the life of the occasion. In 1902, he gave to Harvard College \$10,000 for the John Appleton Haven Scholarship Fund in memory of his father. By his will he bequeathed to Radcliffe College a like sum as a fund in memory of his mother, Sarah Langdon Haven. His interest in and affection for Harvard University and especially for his few remaining classmates, continued unabated till the last. Though he had been infirm for several years, his mind was bright and active to the end. This was very sudden, swift and painless; one moment he was living, the next, he had passed away. — William Henry Rollins, son of Ichabod Rollins and Mary Ann (Hooker) Rollins, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 7, 1822. He studied in the schools of that town and in a private school kept by William Coffin Harris, H. U. 1807, where he was fitted for College, and, with four Portsmouth boys, entered the Freshman Class in 1837. He studied hard, played chess and whist, was good in mathematics, but not in sports, had an "essay" at Commencement, and was

one of 16 chosen into the Phi Beta Kappa in his Senior year, showing his good rank in the Class. His was a quiet disposition, so peaceful, calm and placid that he was called "Pacific" in contrast to another Rollins in the Class nick-named "Atlantic." He chose the law for a profession and studied it for a year in the Harvard Law School, and then in the office of Ichabod Bartlett at Portsmouth. He was admitted, in 1844, to the Rockingham County Bar and settled in his home town to practise. Naturally he was more of a counselor than an advocate, and his practice was largely in consultations, trust and conveyancing, in which he had notable success. In 1866 and 1867 he was elected a representative from Portsmouth to the N. H. Legislature. He served with great credit on the school committee. He was president of the Portsmouth Savings Bank for many years, and secretary of the Portsmouth Athenaeum for 27 years. His integrity and purity of private life have always commanded the respect and regard of his townsmen. In later years an unfortunate investment in a manufacturing enterprise deprived him of most of the well-earned competence of his half-century of work, and he suffered severely the loss of positions and prospects it entailed. But his friends rallied to his support and enabled him to retain his home, in which he was born, during his life, and to be comfortably cared for in his old age. A cataract impaired his eyesight for the last dozen years, resulting in complete blindness for the last three, though up to that time he had retained his office, and visited it on pleasant days, almost feeling his way through the familiar places. With the loss of sight, his memory and mind grew weak and failed gradually till his death, July 27, 1908. For many years he spent the summer at the Isles of Shoals, where he was sure of a warm welcome at

Appledore from the owners, and could return daily to his office in Portsmouth. Rollins writes in 1891 to the Class Secretary, "I have spent my whole life in the same spot where my mother spent hers. My life has been quiet, and I have been blessed with almost invariable good health and I hope I have not injured the reputation of the Class of '41." Few graduates have maintained through life more genuine and ardent Class feeling than Rollins had, being always ready to come from Portsmouth at any expense of time and money to join every reunion of the Class in Boston or Cambridge. He was married Jan. 2, 1879, to Elizabeth Brown Ball of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of John Ball, of Salem, Mass. She died Dec. 2, 1881, without issue.

1845.

DR. J. P. REYNOLDS, *Sec.*,
416 Marlboro St., Boston.

After many months of illness Quincy Adams Shaw died in Boston on June 12. He was born in that city Feb. 8, 1825, the youngest son of Robert Gould Shaw and Elizabeth Willard (Parkman) Shaw. Graduated with the Class of 1845, he joined in April, 1846, his cousin Francis Parkman, '44, in that personal study of Indian life and surroundings in North America of which Parkman's "Oregon Trail" was the outcome. Later he traveled in Egypt with George William Curtis, as is told in Curtis's "Nile Notes." Out of the journey of Louis Agassiz in the copper region of Lake Superior in 1848 grew the interest in copper mining for all the Shaw and Agassiz families which in after years became a source of ample wealth for those among them who invested in the Calumet and Hecla mines. The skilful and honest management of these mines gave Mr. Shaw occupation for many years. In November, 1860, he married Pauline, younger daughter of

Louis Agassiz, who survives her husband, as do also her daughters, Pauline, wife of L. Carteret Fenno of Boston, and Marion, wife of Henry Pratt McKean of Philadelphia; with two sons, Quincy A. Shaw, '91, and Robert G. Shaw, '99. Mrs. Shaw's intelligent zeal in forwarding the highest educational enterprises in Boston is well known. For many years her husband's name has rarely been missing from any subscription for good causes. One of the early large contributors at the establishing of the Boston Art Museum, he has been ever a lavish giver to its funds, an interested adviser, and a munificent donor from his own collections. Of all the public interests in which he engaged, none commanded his personal devotion and enthusiasm as did the fine arts and especially painting. To him more than any other one man was due among us the early appreciation of the Barbizon School of art. In the company of William Morris Hunt he had learned to admire Millets, Corots and Daubignys, and he had the courage to value and to purchase them in days when conservative critics were unsparing in their scorn and contempt. A late warm-hearted tribute to him says, "Mr. Shaw was a genial and attractive, if rather a quiet, person; without effusion and without hauteur, and apparently without the least ambition for political distinction or management. He would as soon have thought of holding slaves as of corrupting legislation; and he satisfied that definition of a 'gentleman' which runs thus, 'A person with something to give, not something to sell.'" — The Class has 6 survivors.

1846.

REV. W. L. ROPER, *Acting Sec.*,
Andover.

Three members have died during the present year. The Rev. Walter Mitchell, long resident in New York City, died at

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 15, aged 82 years. His early home was in New Bedford. After graduating at College, he first entered the profession of the law; but subsequently turned his attention to theology, and was ordained as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His principal charges were at St. John's Church, Stanford, Conn., St. John's Church, Philadelphia, Trinity Church, Middletown, Conn., and Christ Church, Rye, N. Y. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Trinity College, Hartford, in 1868. He was the author of a little volume of poems, of much merit, and of two novels, "Dryon Maurice," and "Two Strings to his Bow." After the death of his wife, in August, 1907, he made his home, with failing health, in Poughkeepsie. — Richard Stebbins, M.D., died, in Omaha, Neb., on April 19. He was the son of Festus and Frances Dickinson Stebbins, of Springfield, Mass., where he was born May 16, 1824. After his college graduation, he studied medicine with Dr. Henry Gray, a leading physician in Springfield, and in 1850 received the degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. In 1851, he went to Europe, and there continued his professional studies, in Paris at the Ecole de Médecine, and in Vienna in attendance on the medical lectures at the Imperial Hospital. He was in Paris at the time of the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, and was an eye-witness of occurrences connected with that event. During these two years of study and travel he was a correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*. On his return to America he practised medicine in the South, and later in New York City until his removal to the West in 1857. In 1858, he took up his residence in Onawa, Ia., and there married Miss Mary Jane Billings, from Vermont, Jan. 17, 1859. He was elected first Mayor of

Onawa. After a residence of 27 years in Onawa, having retired from medical practice, he removed in 1885 to Omaha, Neb., where he passed the remaining years of his life. His wife and two children survive him, Mrs. F. N. Conner, of Omaha, and Theodore Stebbins, of Dallas, Tex. He was a man of unusually attractive personality, studiously inclined and of a wide range of reading, with a fine and ever ready sense of fun and humor. He was president of the Harvard Club at Omaha. — Daniel Sargent Curtis died, in London, Eng., on July 2.

1851.

PROF. H. W. HAYNES, Sec.,
239 Beacon St., Boston.

William Czar Bradley, son of Jonathan Dorr Bradley, and Susan Minna Crossman, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 17, 1837, and died there May 2, 1908. He was named after his grandfather, who received his middle name on account of his great-grandfather's (Stephen Rowe Bradley) admiration for the character of Peter the Great, and his wish to call his son Peter Czar. As neither of these names pleased the fancy of his great-grandmother, she insisted upon the compromise upon the middle name, which was repeated in the case of the subject of this notice. Stephen Rowe Bradley was an eminent lawyer, and one of Vermont's first two U. S. Senators; William's grandfather also represented a district of the state in Congress. William was fitted for College at the Brattleboro High School, then under the charge of the late Mellen Chamberlain, formerly librarian of the Boston Public Library, and entered Harvard with the Class of 1851. He wrote in the Class Book that he was saved from drowning by his classmate, John Noyes Mead, who died in the vacation of his Junior year, Aug. 15, 1850, with whom he roomed in college.

In the winter of his Junior year he taught school, and upon graduating was chosen Class Poet. He entered the Harvard Divinity School in Sept., 1851; but his health soon failed, and in the winter of 1853 he retired to a retreat, where he remained for some time; but in the summer of 1855 he was able to remove to a farm in Vermont. There his health gradually improved, so that he was able to teach school, and for many years he served as librarian of the Brattleboro Public Library. There is little to tell of his later years except his remarkable superiority to all bodily infirmities. He wrote shortly before his death, "I find it impossible to entirely ignore my physical condition." That expresses as well as possible one side of his character. In addition to that he retained to the last, in spite of blindness and nearly total deafness, the power of intellectual enjoyment, and a keen and kindly interest in everything and everybody, that would have seemed impossible to any one who knew his condition, but did not know him.

1853.

S. S. SHAW, *Sec.*

49 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

Rev. George Sturgis Paine, who had lived for about ten years in London, Eng., died there on Aug. 1. He was born in Worcester in 1833, the youngest son of the late Frederick W. Paine and Anne Cushing Sturgis of Boston, the daughter of Russell Sturgis, '23. He received his early education in Worcester and afterward went to Harvard College, from which he was graduated in the Class of 1863. Later he studied for the ministry. Although ordained, Mr. Paine never had charge over a parish. He was unmarried. A brother, James P. Paine of Worcester, and a sister, Mrs. Henry P. Sturgis of Salem, survive him.

1854.

DR. B. J. JEFFRIES, *Sec.*,

15 Chestnut St., Boston.

Printed circulars had been sent to the living members of the Class, 21 in number; replies came from 14. At the Commencement Day meeting were present, J. R. Webster, E. D. Hayden, G. Putnam, C. Thorndike, H. C. Prentiss, A. Blight, B. H. Bailey, and the Acting Secretary, who reported the deaths of D. H. Coolidge, C. E. Stetson, A. T. Gibbs, T. J. Lothrop. Notices of each of these were offered by the Secretary and accepted; and it was voted to send these to their respective families. B. J. Jeffries was elected Secretary, and as Class Committee J. R. Webster, E. D. Hayden, and C. Thorndike. H. H. Furness was to give the Phi Beta Kappa address on the next day. No decision was made as to a Class dinner on our 55th anniversary. The Secretary brought forward a proposition, that at the death of the last member of the Class, the Class Fund should be given to the Corporation of Harvard University, the interest to be used for the expenses of the Harvard Alumni Association. This in hopes that other classes would do the same. After discussion, it was laid upon the table temporarily.

1856.

PROF. JEREMIAH SMITH, *Sec.*,

4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

Richard Aylett Barrett, a member of the Class during the Freshman year, died in St. Louis, Mo., April, 6, 1906.

1857.

DR. F. H. BROWN, *Sec.*,

28 State St., Boston.

Gov. J. D. Long has been re-elected President of the Board of Overseers. — In the sketch of Franklin Haven in the last *Magazine* the Secretary omitted to

say that he was made president of the Merchants Bank, Boston, Nov. 19, 1883, and held the position with ability and distinction to the time of his death.

1858.

S. A. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*
20 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

The Class dined at the Hotel Lenox on the night before Commencement with 23 of the 36 survivors present. On Commencement Day we held the usual reception at Phillips Brooks House for the older classes and those that were in College with us. — On May 28 former pupils of G. W. C. Noble held a reception in his honor at the Algonquin Club, Boston. In Oct., 1866, he opened his school, first in Pemberton Sq., then in Winter St., and later in Tremont St. In 1889 the school was removed to West Cedar St., and three years later to 97 Beacon St., where it has since remained. In 1892 Mr. Noble entered into partnership with his son-in-law, J. B. Greenough, '82.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, *Sec.*,
5 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

Frederic May Holland died in Concord, May 17, 1908. He was born in Boston, May 2, 1836, the son of Frederic West, '31, and Harriet (Newcomb) Holland. He was fitted for College at the Boston Latin School and the Heidelberg Gymnasium. After graduation, he entered the Harvard Divinity School, and graduated in 1862. He was a Unitarian minister at Lancaster, N. H., Marietta, O., Rockford, Ill., Janesville, Wis., and again at Marietta in the period 1862-66. The next two years he was a farmer near Rochester, N. Y. Between 1868 and 1873 he was pastor of the Free Congregational Society at Baraboo, Wis., and during the next three years he was a student of the history of literature at Baraboo. Since

1876, he has lived in Concord. He wrote in his class autobiography, in 1859, "I have always been an invalid and a student"; and the statement remained true during his life. He wrote "The Reign of the Stoics," "Sordello, a story from Browning," "Stories from Browning," "Rise of Intellectual Liberty," "Frederick Douglass, the Colored Orator," "Liberty in the 19th Century"; also pamphlets and articles. While in Wisconsin he was a visitor to the Wisconsin Normal Schools. He was married, Sept. 6, 1864, to Anna Maria, daughter of Nathaniel Bickford, of Rockford, Ill. Mrs. Holland is living. — The following members of the Class were present at a dinner (given by one of them) at the University Club, Boston, on the evening of June 23: G. L. Chaney, Charles Chauncey, J. H. Fay, J. C. Gray, D. H. Hayden, W. R. Huntington, S. W. Langmaid, A. J. Lathrop, G. L. Locke, E. L. Motte, C. P. Osborne, James Schouler, F. H. Swan, W. W. Swan, C. J. White.

1860.

DR. S. W. DRIVER, *Sec.*,
Farwell Pl., Cambridge.

Gen. Charles Albert Whittier died on the *Mauretania* on May 14, of apoplexy. He was on his way to Europe. His grandfather, Nathaniel Whittier, was town clerk, selectman, and held many other offices in the township of Vienna. Nathaniel Whittier was a captain of militia in the War of 1812. Gen. Whittier's parents were Joseph Merrill Whittier and Mary E. Morgan. He was born in Bangor, Me., in 1840, but resided there only a year, his parents removing to Boston, where he received his education. He graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1860 and spent the succeeding year studying law in the office of Brooks and Ball. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was early among the volunteers,

and he went to the front as a second lieutenant in the 20th Mass. Vols. He served as a confidential aide on the staff and as intimate of Gen. Sedgwick, being with him through his service and present at his death. Gen. Whittier afterward acted as assistant adjutant-general of the Sixth Army Corps, and later was appointed adjutant-general of the Second Army Corps, under Major-Gen. Humphreys. As staff officer he carried all dispatches from Grant to Lee at the surrender at Appomattox. After the war he was appointed inspector-general of the Military Division of the Pacific, and in performing the duties of this office he spent four years in California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Washington Territory, Alaska, Arizona, and Mexico. Gen. Whittier was sent to Mexico at the special request of Mr. Seward to report on the value of Sonora to the United States, and the disposition of the people toward annexation. After this trip, which he completed in 1869, Gen. Whittier was appointed inspector-general of the Military Division of the South. At the end of a year of service he resigned, and returned to Boston in 1870 to become a partner in the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. He was a leading spirit in the development of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R.R., and through his efforts and those of his followers the stock of this road advanced from \$10 to \$150 a share, and those were prosperous times in the Boston Stock Exchange. Gen. Whittier was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general at the outbreak of the Spanish War and went to Manila on Gen. Merritt's staff. He was promoted for gallant service to be brigadier-general after the fall of Manila and was made collector of customs at that port after United States authorities assumed control. He married Lilia Chadwick and lived recently at 247 Fifth Ave.,

New York. His daughter Pauline became Mrs. Ernest Iselin and his daughter Susie married Prince Serge Belosselsky-Belozersky of St. Petersburg. General Whittier was a member of the Metropolitan and Union clubs of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. Of late years Gen. Whittier's home and interests have been elsewhere, but he retained his membership in the Somerset Club, and frequently came to Boston for short visits. He was a man of a pronounced personality and striking appearance, a most genial companion and a good friend. His body was brought home and funeral services held at Grace Church, New York, Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, Class of 1859, officiating. His record in the army of the United States as obtained from the War Department is appended; it is an honor to his Class and to the University: Charles Albert Whittier, Me., Mass., 2d Lieutenant 20th Mass. Infantry 8th of August, 1861; 1st Lieut. 1st January, 1862; Capt. 1st April, 1863; Major, acting Adjutant-Gen. Vols. 7th March, 1865; Lieut.-Col. A. A. G. from 31st Jan. to 1st August, 1865; Brvt. Lieut.-Col. Vols. 19th Oct., 1864, "for faithful and meritorious service in the field during the Campaign before Richmond"; Col. and Brig.-Gen. Vols. 9th April, 1865, "for highly valuable and meritorious services during campaign terminating with the surrender of the Rebel Army under Gen. Robert E. Lee"; Hon. mustered out 30th Nov. 1866; Capt. 17th Infantry, 28th July, 1866. Transferred to 32d Infy, 18 April, 1867; unass'd 19 April, 1869; ass'd to 19th Infantry, 15 Feb., 1890; honorably discharged 3rd August, 1870, at his own request. Lieut.-Col. 2 G Vols. 10th Aug., 1898; Brig.-Gen. Vols., 13 Aug., 1898. Honorably discharged, 31st Jan., 1899. — There are 48 survivors of 116 graduate members of the Class.

1861.

REV. J. E. WRIGHT, *Sec.*,
Montpelier, Vt.

Lewis Stackpole Dabney died at his residence in Boston, May 15, 1908. He was born in Horta, on the island of Fayal, Azores, Dec. 21, 1840, and was the son of Frederick and Roxana (Stackpole) Dabney. After graduation he studied law in the office of Gray and Blake, in Boston; but in November, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Second Mass. Cavalry. He was promoted to first lieutenant in February, 1863, and attained the rank of captain a year later. May 26, 1864, he was detailed as assistant judge advocate on the staff of Major-General Augur, at Washington, and retained that position till Jan. 11, 1865; when, obtaining his discharge, he returned to Boston, and in April began the practice of law. He had been admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1863. In May, 1866, he was appointed U. S. District Attorney, for the District of Massachusetts. He was a member of the American Bar Association, and of the Bar Association of Boston, of which he was president for three years, and to which he bequeathed \$1000; and he attained eminence in his profession. He belonged to the Somerset, the Athletic, and the Exchange clubs, and was commodore of the Beverly Yacht Club last year. He married Miss Clara Bigelow, daughter of Chief Justice Bigelow, of Boston, in 1867. Four children were born to them, Frederick Lewis, '91; Caroline Miller (Mrs. Augustin H. Parker); Clara Bigelow (died in infancy); and George Bigelow, '02. His wife died in Paris in 1899. He was the oldest of five brothers, of whom only one, the youngest, Alfred Stackpole Dabney, '71, survives him. — A volume of letters and other memorials of W. P. Garrison is nearly ready.

1863.

C. H. DENNY, *Acting Sec.*,
23 Central St., Boston.

29 members of the Class were present at the Class Dinner at the Parker House, the evening before Commencement. Fairchild presided. Bishop was chaplain; Morse, odist; Daniell, chorister. Morse read some original verses, and informal speeches were made by Fairchild, Shattuck, Bowditch, J. C. Warren, Drew, Wheeler, and Sheldon. At Holworthy 19 on Commencement Day 23 members of the Class registered their names during the day. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Sheldon on Commencement Day by President Eliot in the following terms; "Doctor of Laws: Henry Newton Sheldon, jurist; lieutenant in the 55th Massachusetts volunteer infantry; for twenty-eight years a legal practitioner in Boston; for fourteen years past a learned and independent Massachusetts judge, now of the Supreme bench." — Franklin Theodore Howe, member of the Class for part of the course only, died in Washington, D. C., July 28, 1908, from heart failure. He was son of Caleb J. and Sylvia Cheney (Cowdin) Howe, and was born in Boston, Dec. 24, 1841. He fitted for College at the Boston Public Latin School. After leaving the Class at the end of Sophomore year, he joined the Class of 1864 at the beginning of their Sophomore year. He left the Class of 1864 at the end of the Sophomore year, and enlisted as a private in the 40th Mass. Vols. In January, 1864, he received a commission as lieutenant in the 31st U. S. Colored Troops; but receiving at the same time a clerkship in the War Department, at Washington, he accepted the latter position. He also studied medicine, and was graduated at the Georgetown Medical College, March 5, 1867. He was in the Bureau of Military Justice, the Internal Revenue Department,

and chief clerk of the Board of Public Works. He afterwards had a clerkship in the Treasury Department, and was chief of division of accounts in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In June, 1881, began his connection with Washington city newspapers which continued practically for the rest of his life. On the *National Republican* he was successively city editor, news editor, and managing editor until 1885, when he became a correspondent for a syndicate of newspapers. He took the editorship of the *Capital* for one year, and in 1887 became managing editor of the *Washington Post*. In October, 1888, he changed to the editorial staff of the *Washington Evening Star*, with which paper he was still connected in 1908, having spent meanwhile one year in Toledo, O., as managing editor of the *Toledo Blade*. He also edited the *Sunday Herald* in Washington at one time, and did a good deal of newspaper correspondence and some magazine work. He was given the degree of A.M. by Georgetown College in 1889. He was married Aug. 6, 1864, to Maria Frances Griffith, daughter of William Alexander and Frances Edith (Sanford) Griffith, of Washington, D.C. He has had ten children, of whom two sons and three daughters, with his wife, survive him.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, Sec.,
225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

The Class Supper was held at Young's Hotel, June 24, present 28 members. The Class met on Commencement Day at Thayer 31. Business meeting was held at 1 p.m.; present 24 members. A lunch was served. — A. T. Sinclair has published an article, "The Oriental Gypsies," in the *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, January, 1908 (England). — Dr. Frederic Pope Anderson died after

a long illness of Bright's disease at Grosse Isle, Mich., June 8, 1908. He was born in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 4, 1842, son of Larz and Catherine (Longworth) Anderson. Fitted for College under private tutors. Was appointed adjutant of the 181st Ohio Vols., Oct. 17, 1864; then joined staff of Major-Gen. Schofield as asst. adjutant-general, and served till August, 1865, when he was mustered out as brevet-major. For one year was proprietor of Longworth's Wine-house in Cincinnati. Studied in Miami Medical College, graduating M.D., in 1871. Was medical officer at the Good Samaritan Hospital, professor of surgery in Cincinnati College of Medicine, and lecturer in Medical College of Ohio. Owing to a serious illness, which resulted in the loss of an eye, he gave up practice and devoted himself to recovering his health. In 1878 he removed to Grosse Isle, Mich., where he served on the school board and health committee; he also gave medical lectures in Detroit. He married (1) Louise Agniel Nettleton, of Cincinnati, May 29, 1866; and (2) Mary Campbell Douglass, of Grosse Isle, April 22, 1882. He had six children by his second wife.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, Sec.,
70 State St., Boston.

Haslett McKim was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 18, 1842. Attended school and lived there until he graduated from College. He entered the junior class of the University of Virginia, October, 1860, and remained there until the breaking out of the Civil War. Communication with the North bidding fair to be cut off, he returned home in April, 1861, still hoping that the threatened war would not take place, and looking forward to his return to the university. This hope disappeared. In 1862 affairs in Maryland being very unsettled owing to inva-

sions of the Confederate Army, he did not enter Harvard until September, 1863, as a Sophomore. After graduating he studied divinity at the Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Va. In 1870 he married Harriet R., daughter of Henry R. Winthrop of New York. For a short time was assistant minister at the Church of the Incarnation, New York City. After that until 1883 he was rector of Saint Thomas's Church, New Windsor, N. Y., and thereafter rector of All Saints' Memorial Church, on the Highlands of Naversink, N. J., during the summer, living in New York City in the winter, where he was dean of the New York training school for deaconesses, and where he died after a short illness, June 4, 1908.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

Moses Williams was elected an Overseer at Commencement. — The Class noted its 40th anniversary by a dinner at the University Club, Boston, on June 23. 38 graduates and 5 temporary members of the Class attended, being a larger attendance by 50 per cent than for over 30 years. The living graduates now number 59, out of the 80 who graduated 40 years ago. The temporary members, so far as known, are 10. The attendance of graduates was 64½ per cent of those living; that of the temporary members was 50 per cent. It appears by Mr. Mackintosh's (Harvard, '60) article in this *Magazine* for June, 1907, on "Vital Statistics of Harvard College Graduates, 1830-1904," that the Class of '68 then rose in vitality 13 per cent above the computed values of the percentages that ought to be left alive. No other Class approaches this, and no explanation is given of this remarkable deviation from the average rate of mortality. The din-

ner was a departure from the usual unconventional gatherings of this Class. It was signalized by verses, songs, and speeches; by the passage of a loving-cup; and by the installation of a superb punch bowl, a gift to the Class and to Harvard University by a member of '68, the President of the Rookwood Pottery, William Watts Taylor, to whom Harvard gave an honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1904, as a "sympathetic and successful promoter of a highly artistic craft." This specimen of 20th-century American ceramic art, made under several years of Taylor's supervision, was treated as emblematic of Harvard's recognition of the utility and significance of industrial education and products. Its permanent repository is in the Phillips Brooks House. The following attended the dinner: W. B. Allen, J. B. Ames, H. Bacon, G. F. Becker, R. A. Boit, N. B. Borden, S. Bradstreet, F. Brooks, J. T. Busiel, J. F. Casey, A. D. Chandler, E. G. Cutler, J. W. Denny, C. F. Dole, F. I. Eustis, C. G. Fall, A. B. Farnham, G. O. Files, D. E. Furness, W. F. Hooper, E. Huidekoper, F. G. Ireland, H. F. King, C. A. Lovejoy, C. T. Lovering, E. S. Mansfield, O. L. Prescott, J. P. Putnam, M. Reed, W. W. Richards, J. L. Seward, F. C. Shattuck, E. E. Sprague, G. H. Stewart, T. Sutro, I. H. Sweetser, H. P. Talmadge, W. W. Taylor, D. Tiffany, J. W. Tilton, L. Tuckerman, M. Williams, and W. Wood. — Dr. F. C. Shattuck has received the degree of LL.D., from the University of Cincinnati. — C. D. Palmer has entered his 12th year as a member of the Mass. Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

1869.

T. P. BEAL, Sec.,
101 Sears Bldg., Boston.

The Class celebrated their 13th Triennial by a dinner at the Algonquin Club,

June 23. 48 members were present, including Gov. Willson of Kentucky, and A. G. Fox, who presided at the Commencement Dinner. The dinner was voted a great success especially on account of the strong and cordial Class spirit which it showed and that the Class of 1869 in spite of their advancing years maintain the spirit of their College days. The Tenth Report of the Class of '69, prepared by Hall and Morison, was handed to the members at the Class Dinner. This shows total members of the Class 145, 111 of whom received degrees. Of these 76 are living and 35 deceased. There were 34 non-graduates, 12 deceased and 22 living or not heard from. — J. D. Brannan has been made Bussey Professor of Law at Harvard. — Rev. George Edmands Merrill died at Hamilton, N. Y., on June 11. He was born at Charlestown, Dec. 19, 1846; after graduating from Harvard, studied at the Newton Theological School, where he graduated in 1872. Was pastor in Baptist churches at Springfield, 1872-7, Salem, 1877-85, Colorado Springs, Colo., 1885-87; Immanuel Church, Newton, 1890-99. In 1899 was elected president of Colgate University. He published, "The Story of the Manuscripts," 1881; "Crusaders and Captives," 1890; "The Reasonable Christ," 1893; "The Parchments of the Faith," 1895; "The Song of Solomon," in Amer. Commentary on the Old Testament, 1905.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, Sec.,
126 State St., Boston.

Through the courtesy of Sherburne, the Class dined at the Algonquin Club, June 23, the following members being present: Williams, Kidder, White, Sherburne, F. S., Eliot, Hubbard, Hall, R. S., Hall, F. R., Sheldon, Waters, T. F.,

Titus, Parks, Burgess, Fiske, Allen, Laurence, Hill, E. N., Beaman, Callender, Wyman, Tufts, Hutchins, Almy, Babbitt, Lincoln, Miller. Babbitt presided, and it was the generally expressed opinion of all present that the dinner was one of the most enjoyable we have had. Thayer 3 was open for the Class on Commencement and at the business meeting Kidder was chairman. The usual reports by the Secretary were submitted and accepted and he also presented a memorial of Edward Gray who died Dec. 14, 1907; Rev. T. F. Waters read a memorial of Dr. Marcello Hutchinson, who died April 20, 1908; both were adopted for our Class records.

1873.

A. L. WARE, Sec.,
Framingham.

Prof. M. H. Richardson delivered the Oration in Surgery before the 142d annual meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey, at Cape May, June 18. The oration was entitled "When shall the physician distrust his own judgment in surgical matters?" and is published in the *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey* for July.

1874.

G. P. SANGER, Sec.,
940 Exchange Building, Boston.

The annual Class Dinner took place at the Union Club, Boston, on June 23. In the annual golf competition on the links of the Essex Country Club on June 23, Sampson won the prize for best gross score, and Forster the prize for best net score. At the meeting on Commencement Day, the usual formal business was transacted, and after discussion and many suggestions the arrangements for the 35th anniversary in 1909 were left with the Class Secretary. — Louis Dyer, born Sept. 30, 1851, in Chicago, Ill., son

of Dr. Charles Volney Dyer, died in London, Eng., July 20, 1908. He was educated in Chicago, France, and Switzerland. After graduating from Harvard he studied at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1878. Was tutor in Latin and Greek at Harvard, 1878-81, and assistant professor, 1881-87. Then settled at Oxford. Married (Nov., 1889) Margaret Macmillan, daughter of one of the founders of the publishing house. Lectured at the Lowell Institute, 1889; lecturer at Balliol, 1893-6; acting professor of Greek in Cornell University, 1895-6; Hearst lecturer on art at the University of California, 1900, and repeated these lectures at several other institutions. Among his publications are: "The Greek Question and Answer," 1884; Plato's *Apology* and *Crito*, 1886; "Studies of the Gods in Greece," 1891; Schiller's *Der Neffe als Onkel*, 1895; translation of Cossa's "Political Economy," 1902; "Machiavelli and the Modern State," 1904. Contributor to archaeological journals and the *Nation*; served on Committee of Egyptian Exploration Fund, and Society for Promotion of Hellenic Studies.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, Sec.,
262 Washington St., Boston.

Edmund Walstein Davis was accidentally shot on June 20, 1908, at his camp on the Cascapedia River, Province of Quebec, where he was entertaining a party of friends. He was formerly the president of the Davis Lawrence Co., manufacturers of proprietary medicines. He was the son of Edmund and Maria Louise Davis and was born at Providence, R. I., Dec. 27, 1853. He was a keen sportsman and a capital shot. He left College at the end of his Sophomore year to enter business. For many years he had lived in New York and in the

summer at Narragansett Pier. He was married, Nov. 30, 1880, to Maria Hunter Stewart, who with one son survives him. — Justice W. H. Moody delivered the oration at the unveiling of the statue of the late Senator G. F. Hoar, '46, at Worcester, on June 25. — The Class Secretary's new address is 262 Washington St., Boston. — *Lost Men*: Please send information to the Secretary: Richard S. Culbreth, A. A. Wheeler, W. E. Boynton, G. F. Burris, F. N. Drew, L. V. Miller, W. E. Lufkin, M. E. Lynn, L. V. Miller.

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, Sec.,
Box 3573, Boston.

William Magruder Phillips, born at Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 9, 1859, died at St. Anthony's Sanitarium, Las Vegas, N. M., Nov. 28, 1907. Taught school at Leavenworth for a year, read law in an office for three months, studied at the St. Louis School for three months, in 1880 taught at Albion College, Troy, Tenn., for five months, and was then principal of the Centralia, Ill., High School for a year. In 1881 he edited the *Centralia Sentinel* for three months, reported for the *St. Louis Chronicle*, was next with the *St. Louis Daily News*, in 1882 was connected with the *Chicago Herald*, and afterwards with the *Daily News*. He was telegraph editor of the *Chicago News* until June, 1884, and then became connected with the *Detroit Times*, first as special writer and later as managing editor. He was next telegraph editor of the *Kansas City Times*. He had two daughters and two sons. In 1892 he left the *Kansas City Times* and became telegraph editor of the *Kansas City Star*. He next (in 1899) was head of the telegraph department of the *Indianapolis Press*. He then was with the *Denver Post* for a time and resigned Nov. 25,

1905, and took a position with the Chicago *Record-Herald* Oct. 6, 1906. He went to the *Evening Herald* of Duluth, and May 19, 1907, returned to the *Record-Herald*, where he remained until near the time of his death, which was occasioned by tuberculosis of the throat and mouth. He was twice married, Jan. 7, 1890, to Clara A. Hamilton, of St. Louis, from whom he was divorced in Chicago four years later; and Oct. 15, 1896, to Lola Bernhard, of Cincinnati. He was the youngest man in the Class. — 46 were present at the dinner the evening before Commencement at the Union Club.

1879.

REV. EDWARD HALE, *Sec.*,
4 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

William Hammond Hubbard died June 1, at his home at Lake Forest, Ill., after long illness. He was born in Chicago, March 5, 1858, the son of William Coit and Alice Frances (Hammond) Hubbard. He prepared for College at the Chicago High School, and entered Harvard in the fall of 1875. During his first year in College he assisted Alexander Graham Bell in testing the telephone, which Dr. Bell was then perfecting, and it is said that Hubbard was the first person to hear the human voice transmitted by the Bell telephone. On his return to Chicago, after his graduation in 1879, Hubbard entered a business college in order to learn book-keeping. In Feb., 1880, he began work with the North Chicago Rolling Mills Co., and continued in its employ until the fall of 1884. Jan. 1, 1885, he became secretary of the Weare Land and Live Stock Co., and continued to be associated with this company until the competition of more powerful rivals compelled it finally, early in 1901, to close its business. In 1895 he had a serious illness from which he re-

covered slowly. In Aug., 1897, he went to Alaska, partly on business, but also for his health. The winter there brought very severe experiences, but it proved beneficial, and he returned to Chicago in the summer of 1898 with his health much improved. From 1900 to 1906, however, he was again ill much of the time. In 1902, while in the employ of railroad contractors who were building a line in Kentucky, the heat and poor food brought back his old trouble, and blood poisoning followed, and it was nearly two years before he could resume work. Still he wrote hopefully for the Class Report of 1905, and with much interest in the processes of the manufacturing business in which he had then engaged. The courage and cheerfulness with which he bore his business anxieties and the long periods of his ill health, especially the suffering of the final illness, were as characteristic as the fine sense of honor shown in meeting the claims against his company, and the self-denial with which during the latter years of his life he refused official position in the organizations to which he belonged, lest it should take strength needed for his work. He was a member of the Harvard Club and University Club of Chicago and the Chicago Literary Club, and also of the Onwentsia Club and the Winter Club of Lake Forest. He was married, Oct. 15, 1884, at Cedar Rapids, Ia., to Susan Campbell Weare, daughter of John and Martha Rogers Weare. She survives him, with three daughters and a son. — William Livingstone Watson died suddenly on June 24, at his home in Utica, N. Y., from cerebral hemorrhage. He was born in Utica in March, 1856, the only son of Dr. William H. and Sarah T. (Carlile) Watson. He prepared for College at the Utica Academy and at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered Harvard in the fall of 1875.

He left College without taking the degree of A.B. but received it in 1904, on the 25th anniversary of the graduation of the Class. He studied for a while at the Columbia Medical School and later spent some time traveling in Europe. About 1885 he engaged in the real estate business in Utica and soon became prominently identified with all that made for the welfare of the city in its development. Markedly honorable and true in all his relations, and of a peculiar charm of manner, he endeared himself in his later life as in his school and college days to all with whom he came in contact. He was a member of the Harvard Club of Utica, of the Order of the Society of Founders and Patriots, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Fort Schuyler Club and the Sadaquada Golf Club. He married, Oct. 12, 1887, Alice Grain Parkinson of Jamaica Plain. She died at Cooperstown, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1893. On April 22, 1896, he married Ellen Swan, of Baltimore, Md. She survives him, together with one daughter, the child of his first marriage. — 16 members of the Class took part in the annual golf tournament on Tuesday in Commencement week, which was held at the Oakley Country Club. In the morning contest, a handicap against bogey, B. S. Blanchard won first prize and Henry Baily second. In the afternoon the handicap foursome, medal play, was won by Jireh Swift and H. O. Underwood. 20 of the Class took lunch at Oakley, and 8 remained for dinner. About 30 met at 18 Holworthy on Commencement Day. — J. P. Cobb is president of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association. — G. R. Sheldon is treasurer of the National Republican Committee. — Postmaster-General G. v. L. Meyer has introduced various changes in the P. O. Department; he has secured a 2-cent letter rate with Great Britain.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

An informal dinner of the Class was held at the Algonquin Club on June 22. 39 members were present, and Howard Townsend, the president of the Class, presided. There was a lot of singing but no speeches. A few letters were read, one from F. B. Keene, now consul at Geneva, being especially amusing. Dr. H. C. Baldwin had charge of the music, which was the feature of a delightful social evening. — 1st Asst. Secretary of State Robert Bacon has visited Porto Rico on official business. — C. B. Blair is the executive officer of the Forestry Commission of Michigan, and was a member of the so-called Governors' Conference at the White House in May, when the subject of the preservation of the natural resources of the United States was discussed. — F. H. Brackett has removed from Dorchester to Weymouth. — Rev. A. H. W. Eaton has changed his address to Beacon Chambers, Boston. — E. D. Jordan is president of the Board of Trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music. He is also the prime mover in the establishment of the Boston Opera Co., which is to build an opera house and provide permanent opera in Boston. — Pres. Roosevelt has announced his intention to visit Africa on his retirement from office, the primary purpose of the trip to be the collection of specimens of big game for the study of natural history.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, *Sec.*,
Cambridge.

L. M. Clark, as president of the board of aldermen, has been several times acting mayor of Boston during the absence of the mayor. — Curtis Guild, after an illness of over three months, resumed

his duties as governor in June. — Dr. H. B. Howard has resigned as superintendent of the Mass. General Hospital, to become superintendent of the Brigham Hospital, and is now engaged in the erection of the buildings for the hospital near the Harvard Medical School. — Rev. F. T. Knight is pastor of the Congregational Church at Centre Scituate. — R. C. Sturgis has been reappointed by the Mayor of Boston as chairman of the Board of Schoolhouse Commissioners. — The Class dined at the Tavern Club, Boston, on June 23. 35 members were present.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.,
89 State St., Boston.

F. G. Cook is for 1908 president of the Boston Congregational Club. — F. A. Dakin is president of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States. — E. E. Wentworth, of York, Pa., is president of the newly organized Harvard Club of Central Pennsylvania. — "The discovery of Dr. James Woods Babcock, superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, Columbia, S. C., that pellagra, known also as Italian leprosy, Alpine scurvy, and 'Asturian rose,' common among the peasantry of southern Europe, is identical with a disease long prevalent in our own South, both being caused by unsound maize, will hardly affect the consumption of sweet corn off the cob in this section. It is among the poorer classes, especially in times of famine, that the ailment, which is quite severe while it lasts, finds its victims, and the theory is that it comes from eating fermented or otherwise diseased corn. Previous to the importation of unsound maize to the Southern States by immigrants after the Civil War it was unknown in America, and the sweetness and excellence of the corn of New England's own raising has never

made it possible to gain a foothold here." — *Boston Transcript*, July 16.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.,
2 Joy St., Boston.

The celebration of our 25th Anniversary was a resplendent success, and the hearty thanks of the Class are due to the members of our efficient Standing Committee, Brackett, Burrage, Codman, and Pearmain, who spared no time nor pains in planning the round of entertainments, and in seeing that it was carried out to the smallest detail. Ideal weather, too, was provided for the festivities, and the storm that dispelled the sultry heat of Commencement afternoon, came too late to interfere with the course of events. The celebration began on Sunday, June 21, with the service in Appleton Chapel at 4 P. M., at which more than 90 men were present, most of them accompanied by their wives. The service was in charge of the Rev. Edward Cummings, and included: Reading of Scripture, by Rev. G. R. Hewitt; reading of the names of classmates who had died since graduation; prayer by Rev. A. M. Lord; sermon by Rev. E. S. Rousmaniere; and a hymn written for the occasion by Lord, and sung to the tune of Truro. The congregational singing was led by Aspinwall, Bachelder, Dorr, S. Coolidge, Codman, Earle, Eaton, Hamlin, Machado, Pennock, Perkins, Soren, and Sullivan. After the service, special cars were taken in Harvard Sq., and the remainder of the afternoon was delightfully spent at a reception given to the Class by J. A. Noyes, at his home on Highland St. On Monday, June 22, at 9 A. M., the stanch steamer, *Cape Ann*, with a band on board, and a breakfast-luncheon thoughtfully provided for those whose late slumbers might have curtailed the morning meal left Central Wharf with nearly 100

men, bound for Gloucester, where A. W. Pollard was to entertain the Class at his summer residence. The day spent here was most enjoyable, nothing being overlooked by the host and his family that could possibly contribute to the comfort of their guests. Baseball, tennis, golf, and bathing filled the forenoon, and lunch was served in a gaily decorated tent filled with the refreshing airs from the sea. The members present, 99 in number, were then photographed, and the Secretary distributed the advance sheets of his Report, after which the men were taken in carriages and automobiles for a glimpse of the ocean beauties along Eastern Point, and finally transported to the wharf for the trip home. While their husbands were at Gloucester, the wives of the Class were entertained at a luncheon given by Mrs. William Faxon, Jr., at her summer home in Cohasset. On Tuesday, June 23, 105 members assembled at the Country Club in Brookline, and golf and tennis served to pass the time pleasantly, J. S. Clark showing his old-time brilliancy in the latter sport. Lunch was served at 1.30 and a band concert enjoyed at intervals throughout the day. The Class of 1898, who were celebrating their 10th Anniversary, endeavored to create discord by sending an insulting delegation who presented a perambulator, in derision presumably of our unnatural youthfulness of appearance, but were properly rebuked by an embassy from '83 bearing a doll, a rattle and other suitable sarcasms. In the afternoon a large number of men availed themselves of the invitation of Mrs. W. H. Aspinwall, who was giving a tea for the wives of the Class at her home in Chestnut Hill. In the evening the Class Dinner was held at the Algonquin Club, at which 126 men were present. Codman presided, and Grandgent proved anew that the office of toastmaster is of right his in

perpetuity. Brackett welcomed the Class and announced the pleasing figures of our anniversary gift. Perin said a few words in appreciation of the honor bestowed upon him by his classmates. Moors responded to the toast, "Public Service," and took for his exemplar, Os-good Putnam, whose courage and efficiency during the San Francisco calamity he eloquently set forth. Putnam followed with a few earnest words, bespeaking the sympathy of his comrades with the efforts being made in his city to stamp out graft and corruption. Belshaw spoke for "The West," and made a vigorous and stirring address, in which he urged the necessity of civic duty if good government is to be a possibility. Kent responded nominally for "The Bar," but modestly devoted his time to chronicling the achievements of the Class in general. Lee discussed "Paternalism," and refuted in his trenchant, characteristic way the impression that we have too many laws and are too much governed. Loeb's theme was "Science," and he compared interestingly the tolerance and open-mindedness of Harvard with the ultra-specialization of Germany, and the ultra-conservative emphasis upon the "Humanities," at Oxford and Cambridge. L. A. Coolidge responded for "The Press," and, as ex-president of the Gridiron Club, naturally unlocked his treasury of good stories. Sumner Coolidge, Dorr, Earle, Eaton, Hamlin, Soren, and Sullivan kept the music going, and it was nearly one o'clock in the morning before the last lingerer could force himself to depart. On Wednesday, June 24, the usual lunch was served at 11 Stoughton, and the Class, 130 strong, was photographed on the steps of University. At the business meeting, held at noon, it was voted that the members of our efficient Standing Committee should be added to the Class Committee, which,

as thus constituted, will now consist of J. R. Brackett (chairman), G. D. Burrage, Rev. Edward Cummings, R. S. Codman, and S. B. Pearmain, the resignation of Marshall Cushing from the Committee having been accepted on the same date. — Hon. Edward Kent was chosen to speak for the Class celebrating its 25th Anniversary at the exercises in Memorial Hall on Commencement Day. — On June 20, the treasurers of the Special Finance Committee, in accordance with a unanimous vote to that effect, paid over to the Treasurer of Harvard College the sum of \$100,000.02, as the 25th Anniversary Gift of the Class to the College. This amount was increased by three additional subscriptions during the next few days, so that the President was able to announce, at the Alumni Exercises, a gift of \$106,000.02, as the Class offering of '83. The sum of \$250 was also given to the Corporation by the Class to form a fund for the maintenance in good order of the bust of Lowell, the 20th Anniversary Gift of '83. — The Degree A.B. out of course was conferred upon the following men, as of the Class of 1883: Howard E. Altemus, Richard B. Fuller, George H. Treadwell, Andrew G. Weeks and Benjamin W. Wellington; and the degree of S.B. out of course upon William P. Lyman. — F. L. Clark has presented a gold cup as a prize for contests between Spanish Sonderklasse yachts in the annual races at San Sebastian. — Hon. L. A. Coolidge has been Acting Secretary of the Treasury in the absence of Sec. Cortelyou. — J. F. Moors was elected an honorary member of the Φ. B. K. Society, at the annual meeting. — A. R. Marsh has been elected vice-president of the New York Cotton Exchange, and a member of its executive committee. — William H. Garrison died April 27, 1908: see 1884 news.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINGS, Sec.,
70 State St., Boston.

55 members of the Class met at dinner at the University Club June 23. Gordon Abbott presided and C. R. Clapp acted as toastmaster. The evening was devoted to a discussion of plans for the celebration next year of the 25th anniversary of graduation of the Class. — P. H. Goepp produced in May his musical setting of *The Lost Prince*, a children's play on a fairy theme by J. J. Chapman. The production was made under the auspices of the Society of Arts and Letters at the New Century Club in Philadelphia. — Pres. Roosevelt has appointed J. G. Coolidge minister to Nicaragua, the position having been created at the last session of Congress. Coolidge has resigned his position as Secretary of the American Embassy at Mexico to assume the duties of the position to which he has been promoted. — Allen Curtis has recently been elected vice-president of the State Nat. Bank of Boston. — B. W. Wells has been appointed by Gov. Guild a member of the Board of Commissioners to disburse the Firemen's Relief Fund. — H. R. Dow has been appointed by Gov. Guild Judge of Probate for Essex County, Mass. — C. T. Billings is president of the Lowell Harvard Club; he is also president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs. — The degree of D.D. was conferred upon W. W. Fenn on Commencement Day; he preached the Baccalaureate sermon to the Class of 1908. — The degree of A.B. out of course was conferred upon H. M. Atkinson at Commencement, as the result of a petition made by the Class. — William Halsey Garrison died on April 27, 1908, at Liberty, N. Y. He was born in Camden, N. J., Nov. 22, 1859. His parents were Joseph Fithian Garrison, D.D., a Protestant Episcopal clergyman,

and Elizabeth Van Arsdale Garrison. He attended the public schools in Camden, N. J., and the P. E. Academy at Philadelphia, Pa. He entered College with the Class of 1884, but during the course anticipated one year and graduated with 1883. After graduation, he devoted himself entirely to work connected with the public press, giving his attention principally to newspaper writing. — The address of W. F. Booth is U. S. Custom House, Room 238, New York, N. Y.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
16 State St., Boston.

14 members of the Class attended the exercises of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Philadelphia in May. H. B. Coxe gave the visiting '85 delegates a dinner on the opening night. — V. C. Alderson, president of the Colorado School of Mines, is making an extended vacation tour in Europe to study the latest methods in technical schools. — Dr. H. D. Arnold has been made medical director under the new State law providing for industrial insurance by savings banks. — Rev. L. W. Batten plans to inaugurate "health conferences" at St. Mark's Church, Boston, in the fall. — G. D. Cushing is an active candidate for Speaker at the next session of the Mass. House. — F. A. Delano was re-elected a director of the Harvard Alumni Association on Commencement. — Prof. J. H. Gardiner has been elected a member of the Library Committee of the Harvard Union, and gave lectures on the Bible before the Jewish Chautauqua last summer. — Rev. W. F. Greenman has accepted a call to the First Unitarian Society of Milwaukee, Wis. — H. W. Jones is working to increase the circulation of the *Harvard Bulletin*. — G. R. Nutter was one of the experts who spoke

in August before the Boston Finance Commission on changes in the city charter. — Prof. E. D. Roe of Syracuse University has, with his associates, prepared a new college algebra. — Hon. E. T. Sanford in May was nominated by Pres. Roosevelt and confirmed by the Senate Judge of the U. S. District Court of Eastern Tennessee. In June he was given a degree of LL.D. by the University of Cincinnati. — E. L. Thayer has employed counsel to prosecute his rights as the author of "Casey at the Bat," which authorship has been disputed. — Dr. W. S. Thayer of Baltimore delivered the oration at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association held at Chicago in June, on "Some Relations of the Physician to the Public; Duties and Opportunities." — Pres. V. C. Alderson delivered an address before the last meeting of the American Mining Congress on Mining Engineering Education in the United States. — At the meeting of the Class on Commencement Day it was voted to hold a subscription dinner at Commencement time in 1909. The Secretary was also directed to ascertain the sentiment concerning another mid-winter dinner the coming season. — C. W. Birtwell was active at the last National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Richmond, Va., in May. — Prof. J. H. Gardiner was a delegate from Harvard at the 125th celebration of Dickinson College in June. — A. S. Johnson is secretary of the Home for Little Wanderers, Boston.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, Sec.,
145 W. 78th St., New York, N. Y.

Hollis 4 was open as usual Commencement for reunion and lunch, and in the evening a subscription dinner attended by about twenty-five was held at the Country Club. Lamont presided, Guild

served as chorister, and a number spoke informally. — Dr. C. L. Gibson has been made a "membre titulaire de L'Association Française de Chirurgie." — H. B. Hutchins was raised to the degree of a Master Mason in Rabboni Lodge of Lewiston, Me., on June 17. — Gordon Woodbury is manager of the Boston branch of E. C. Randolph & Co., brokers.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, *Sec.*,
340 South Station, Boston.

The usual informal dinner was held on June 22, at the University Club; 80 men were present. — Robert Truslow's office address is 5 Nassau St., New York City; residence, 149 Willow St., Brooklyn, N. Y. — W. L. Boyden's office is 50 State St., Room 36. — Daniel Thomas Costello died at Omaha, Neb., June 3, 1908.

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, *Sec.*,
413 Barristers Hall, Boston.

Over 100 men took part in the 20th celebration of the Class. On Sunday afternoon before Commencement, some 60 members enjoyed a sail along the North Shore to Manchester, as guests of W. S. Spaulding, on his yacht *Isis*. On Monday the entire day was spent at the Oakley Country Club. There were several games of baseball between the "Rabbits" and the "Mud Turtles," but the Secretary for many reasons is entirely unable to recollect the scores. He thinks the "Rabbits" generally were faster and won. On Tuesday there was a trip to the Wayside Inn, South Sudbury, by automobiles, and a luncheon there. A group picture was taken by a professional at the Oakley Club, and several groups by amateurs at the Wayside Inn. The groups included the Bearded

Ladies, the Bald Headed Men's Association, and the Fat Men's Association in profile. The Class Dinner was held on Tuesday evening at the Exchange Club. Rand was toastmaster and short speeches were made by G. A. Carpenter, Honoré, Bolster, O'Callaghan, Choate, Page, and J. A. Gallivan. C. F. Adams presided, and the Secretary made a brief report. The thanks of the Class are due the sisters of McCleary, who sent crimson roses, in memory of their brother, for decoration of the table at the dinner. On Wednesday the Class had a meeting at 1 Holworthy, and the usual spread. There were no casualties, except in the case of the speed limit, which suffered severely in some cases on Tuesday. The Secretary hopes to publish his report about the first of October. — W. H. Rand was elected an Overseer at Commencement.

1889.

CHARLES WARREN, *Sec.*,
262 Washington St., Boston.

The following 32 men turned up in the Class room on Commencement Day: Prescott, Grew, Knapp, White, Jennings, C. Warren, Mairs, G. T. Keyes, Hooper, Saunders, Shattuck, Baldwin, Hodges, F. W. Thayer, J. W. Merrill, Wilder, Townsend, Darling, Morse, Maynadier, M. A. Taylor, Potter, Shoemaker, Newell, Hunneman, Bunker, Raymond, Phelps, Moore, Burdett, Olmstead, Deblois, — 7 less than last year. The excursion to the Norfolk Country Club on the day before Commencement was attended by about 30 men, of whom Knapp from New York and Butterworth from Indiana were the greatest travelers. The weather was fine and cool, the ball game close and exciting, Hunneman's team winning, ably assisted by the brilliant umpiring of J. B. Crocker. The potato race was won by Warren; the ten-

nis championship by every one who played. Darling presided with dignity and silence at the dinner, and M. A. Taylor played old and new tunes after dinner until the barges came to take us back to the station. — Prof. I. Babbitt is on his sabbatical year. — F. M. Brown was a delegate from the United States to the International Convention on Maritime Law in September, 1907; he is a member of the firm of Wallace, Butler, and Brown in New York. — W. F. Burdett has become assistant cashier of the State Nat. Bank of Boston. — Dr. R. C. Cabot has been appointed Asst. Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Harvard Medical School, having been instructor in that subject since 1903. — A. P. Hebard has removed his office to 722 Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. — W. Jennings is re-elected president of the Worcester Tennis Club. — E. N. Kirby has become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Ballston, Va., a suburb of Washington; address, "The Manse," Ballston, Va. — R. G. Leavitt has been elected head of the Department of Botany and Zoölogy at the New Jersey State Normal School; his new address will be Trenton, N. J. — Prof. J. H. Ropes delivered an address April 11, on "Liberty, Efficiency, and Democracy" at the installation of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter at Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia. He also gave the Commencement Address at Simmons College, Boston, on June 17. — C. M. Saville is assistant division engineer in charge of construction of the Gatun Dam and Spillway on the Panama Canal Commission. This is the largest earth dam in the world — 8000 feet long, 135 feet high — 21,000,000 cubic feet of earth. He has published "Metropolitan Water Works" and "Cost of Tunnel Work" in *Engineering News*, and "Experimental Work at Panama" in *Canal Record*. — G. H.

Shattuck is a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor of Salem. — Charles Warren has been reappointed to the Mass. Civil Service Commission for a term of three years and designated as Chairman by Gov. Guild.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.,
112 Water St., Boston.

Harold Sanford Wilkinson was born at Boston, Feb. 4, 1870, the son of Isaac Otis and Pauline Winsor Wilkinson. He died July 14, at Boston, of typhoid fever. In his early life he fitted for college at schools in Berkeley, Cal., but finished at the Roxbury Latin School, and entered the Class of '91 in the freshman year. Immediately after graduation he became private secretary to Senator, then Representative, Lodge of Massachusetts, and went through two State campaigns and an election for the Federal House and the Senate. After two sessions of Congress, he left this position and gradually drifted into newspaper work, becoming in 1894 the editor of *Godey's Magazine* and later was on the staff of the *Dramatic Mirror*; from there he went into the play business, in 1899, and in 1901, after a short interval with the Metropolitan Railway, he was with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. at the Chicago Branch and then in Washington and later in 1903 to the General Office in New York. In the spring of this year he was made Division Supt. of Traffic of Amer. Tel. and Tel. Co., with offices at Atlanta, Ga. He came on to attend Commencement, but was indisposed and gradually grew worse, when the end came on July 14. He was unmarried. — Rev. A. A. Berle is the pastor of the Shawmut Congregational Church in Boston. — Alfred Sutro's address is 1935 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal. — Dr. H. E. Sawyer has been appointed to a

government position in the Department of Agriculture, as an expert on distilled liquors, but his address will remain 524 East 2d St., South Boston. — C. N. Brown is instructor in Greek at the College of the City of New York; address, 604 W. 146th St., New York, N. Y. — P. Doe's address is 49 Broadway, Somerville. — W. B. Cowen is the owner and manager of the Cowen Advertising Co., 327-28 John Hancock Bldg., Boston. — H. Tallant's New York address is 113 E. 19th St. — Dr. E. A. Codman has an office at 227 Beacon St., Boston, and until Oct. 1 at Cohasset, Mass. He has written an article in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* (Feb. 13, 1908) on "The Case of the Bullet Wound in the Brain and the Successful Removal of the Bullet." — William Foley is the vice-president of the William R. Compton Bond and Mortgage Co., 206 Merchants-Laclede Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. — Rev. H. M. Saville was installed rector of the Church of the Ascension in Waltham; address, 233 Moody St., Waltham. — W. E. D. Downes is the principal of the Farmington, Me., High School. — E. A. Bailey is at his Porto Rican Grape Fruit Ranch. — F. D. Chester has resigned his position at Budapest. — Addresses: C. W. Willard, Room 1111, Merchants Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.; Duncan McDermid, 152 E. 20th St., New York; Herbert Copeland, 873 Beacon St., Boston; Dr. S. A. Lord, Cromwell Hall, Cromwell, Conn.; E. C. Morey, care of The Bank of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. E. How, 66 E. 4th St., New York, N. Y. — W. G. Brown is living at Asheville, N. C. — M. T. Morrill has moved to 233 Conover St., Dayton, O. — F. A. Smith is at 418 Union St., Nashville, Tenn. — Dr. Edgar J. Knapp has moved to 719 Racine St., Milwaukee, Wis. — E. F. Fitzhugh is the vice-president and manager of the Idaho-Elkhorn

Mining Co., Ltd., of Idaho City, Ida. — Andrew Oliver is now connected with the Washington High School, in Seattle, Wash. — Letters sent to the following members of the Class have been returned to me showing faulty address: E. S. Berry; Henry F. Berry; F. H. Currie; E. Emerson, Jr.; O. S. Hill; W. F. Henderson; V. Ryder; James H. Walker, Jr. — William Hill, of the University of Chicago, is director of the Agricultural Guild, recently established in connection with the University of Chicago. The object of the Guild is to give something in the nature of graduate training for persons who have taken their degree at agricultural colleges. These persons are to be trained on farms, chiefly in the vicinity of Chicago, and are to be prepared for the management of large agricultural estates. The undertaking is a novel and interesting one.

1892.

PROF. A. R. BENNER, Sec.,
Andover.

Hollis 24 was open to the Class on Commencement Day, as usual. — At the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Philadelphia, May 8 and 9, '92 was represented by more men — 28 — than any other Class. — Prof. William MacDonald of Brown University has been appointed lecturer in history at Harvard for the academic year 1908-09, and during that period will divide his time about equally between Harvard and Brown. He will give the undergraduate and graduate courses in American history and government, regularly given by Prof. A. B. Hart, who is to be away for the year, on leave of absence. — F. W. Nicolls has formed a law partnership with Mayor William Rick, of Reading, Pa.; his business address is 528 Court St., Reading, Pa. — Rev. G. W. C. Hill is pastor of the North Congregational

Church at St. Johnsbury, Vt. — A. H. Patterson has been elected professor of physics in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. — L. G. Smith will spend next year in Europe with his family. He has been appointed exchange teacher with Prussia, which position will occupy part of his time. — A. I. Peckham has been chosen secretary of the new Lodging House Commission of five members appointed by Mayor Hibbard of Boston; he is interested in settlement work. The Commissioners will serve without pay. — Dr. F. S. Newell represented the Class at the Forum held on Commencement Day. — T. W. Lamont was marshal of the Class in the Commencement procession. — J. H. Kidder is a partner in the firm of Francke, Thompson & Robb, 43 Exchange Place, and 500 5th Ave., New York City. — Addresses of the following men are desired: Louis Adolphe Coerne; Edison J. Gould; Lewis Hall, 2d; Prof. Ernest R. Morse. — Frank Roberts Dickerman, D. M.D. 1893, died at Taunton, May 11, 1908. He was born at Taunton, July 25, 1868, the son of Daniel Stevens and Mary Elizabeth (Roberts) Dickerman. He prepared for college at the Taunton High School. He entered Harvard with the Class of 1892, and remained with the Class almost two years, when the sudden death of his father necessitated his leaving College. Shortly afterwards he entered the Harvard Dental School, from which he graduated in 1893. He became an unusually successful practitioner. Feb. 18, 1903, he was married to Anna Mabel Burt of Taunton. He belonged to the Harvard Odontological Society and the Bristol Club of Taunton.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, Sec.,
720 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

The 15th Anniversary Celebration

program, under charge of C. R. Nutter, included a luncheon and field sports at the Norfolk Club, Dedham, on Monday, June 22, with a special Pop Concert in the evening at Potter Hall, Boston, a sail down the harbor on Tuesday to the Nahant Club, with sports and pastimes before and after lunch, and the Class Dinner at the Hotel Somerset in the evening. From 120 to 150 men enjoyed the various events, and more of the "real good time" spirit was manifested than at any previous gathering of the Class. At a business meeting of the Class held on Commencement Day, C. R. Cummings in the chair, it was voted to "undertake to raise \$100,000 for Harvard College on or before Commencement Day, 1918," and the details were left to the following "Committee appointed by the chair": G. R. Fearing, Jr. (chairman), C. R. Sturgis, C. H. Fiske, Jr., N. T. Robb, D. Blagden, H. C. Smith, W. Cary, G. H. Ingalls, M. Dunn. — R. M. Binder's address is 44 Broadway, New York City. He has resigned as assistant at Saint Bartholomew's Church, and become lecturer in sociology at New York University. — G. S. Callender, professor of political economy at Yale, received an honorary A.M. from that University on Commencement, 1907. — A. C. Dearborn should be addressed care of Henry Holt & Co., 34 West 33d St., New York City. — Charles William Downing died at Colorado Springs, Col., of tuberculosis, March 18, 1908. He was born at Liberty, O., Sept. 7, 1866, the son of Ellis and Permetia Anne (Collins) Downing. He graduated from William Jewell College, at Liberty, Mo., in 1890. After two years' teaching he came to Harvard and graduated with the Class. He returned to the Graduate School and received his A.M. in 1894. He then taught for two years at Howard Payne College, and in 1896 studied at Halle and at Ber-

lin. Here he broke down, and was forced to go to Colorado for a time. After apparently regaining his health he became professor of Latin in Columbia University, Washington, D. C., in 1898, but was soon obliged to resign and spend the rest of his life in Colorado. To the last he kept up his literary interests, was a very popular tutor, contributed to the Eastern press and magazines, and was noted for his fine unprejudiced scholarship and inspiring personality. He was unmarried. — W. H. Furber's address is 769 Washington St., Brookline. — C. M. Gay, architect, has dissolved his partnership with Nash, '94, in New York City; his address is Wyckoff Road, Wyckoff, N. J. — J. W. Glover, junior professor of mathematics and insurance at the University of Michigan, received his Ph.D. from that institution in 1907. Address, 1312 Geddes Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. — Robert William Hunter died of tuberculosis on May 18, 1908, at the New England Baptist Hospital in Roxbury. He was born 14 Dec., 1869, at Shaffer Farm, Titusville, Pa., the son of Robert and Mary (Johnson) Hunter. He fitted at the Titusville High School and entered Harvard as a special student in 1889, joining the Class in sophomore year. He graduated *magna cum laude*, then entered the Law School, receiving his LL.B. in 1896. He began practice with Balch and Rackemann of Boston, and later entered into partnership with Joseph W. Spaulding at 84 Summer St., Boston. He continued to reside at Cambridge, where he took great interest in local politics. He became a member of the Non-Partisan City Council and of the Republican City Committee, and after serving two terms in the common council was elected its president in 1907. His failing health, however, soon compelled him to withdraw from active work. He was a man of singular fineness of char-

acter, high convictions, and practical public spirit. He had much interest in music, and was a member of the University Chapel Choir. He was unmarried. — A. L. Millan, counselor at law, has removed his offices to 19 Congress St., Boston. — W. P. Smith's present address is 984 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles, Cal. — S. L. Wolff has left the University of Tennessee; address, care of Mrs. William Van Wie, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.,

107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

About 40 members of the Class met at Hotel Westminster the evening before Commencement for what proved to be the best off-year reunion since the Class left College. R. Homans was toastmaster, and read some interesting telegrams from members of the Class who could not attend; speeches were made by Skinner, Beckwith, Hoag, Keller and Rand. Taylor had charge of the singing, and under his direction and that of Hill, the company rendered with effect the Decennial Ode composed by Hill and Greene, the "Song of '94," composed by Bailey, and many other songs. — The recent balloting for members of the Quindecennial Committee resulted in the election of the following men, who with the Class Committee and the Secretary will have charge of the celebration: L. Bacon, G. Beals, C. T. Bond, S. Borden, Jr., L. M. Hall, R. Homans, G. C. Lee, Jr., J. B. Lowell, E. P. Saltonstall, E. Tuckerman, B. G. Waters, S. M. Williams. — Frank William Thomas died at Castle Rock, Colo., July 20, 1907, of pulmonary tuberculosis. After graduation he studied at the New York Law School and after practising with Hobbs and Gifford and with W. C. Breed, formed a partnership with J. M. Stoddard. He later removed to Middlebury, Vt., where he continued the prac-

tice of law and was register of probate. In 1905 he became ill, and traveled in New Mexico and Colorado until his death. — Prof. J. B. Woodworth, in charge of the Shaler Memorial Expedition to South America during the first half of the year 1908-09, will represent the University at the *Congreso Científico* at Santiago de Chile in December, 1908. — A. L. Conger was given his degree of A.B. at Commencement. He is asst. professor of military art at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. — E. D. Starbuck is professor of philosophy at the Iowa State University, Iowa City. — C. H. Beckwith was appointed on March 4, special judge of probate for Hampden County, Mass. — Dr. W. S. Wadsworth has published an article on "The Color Sense," in the *Annals of Ophthalmology*, Jan., 1908. — Addresses: B. Elsas, Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; A. W. Gifford, 372 Dickinson St., Springfield; Dr. I. C. Herrman, 250 W. 88th St., New York City; F. Wildes, 209 Main St., Northampton; G. C. Niles, 1 Nassau St., New York City; E. C. Green, 414 East Chicago Ave., Chicago; Dr. E. C. Hixon, 419 Boylston St., Boston; W. O. Harrison, 11 E. 24th St., New York City; B. C. Jutten, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 760 Bourse Building, Philadelphia; Dr. L. Stern, 8th & Walnut Sts., Kansas City, Mo.; A. von W. Leslie, Head Master of Blake School, 537 Fifth Avenue, New York City; A. N. Johnson, Illinois Highway Commission, Springfield, Ill.; T. Lawrence, with J. L. Graham & Co., 10 Wall St., New York City; W. M. Hastings, Arlington Mills, Lawrence; Dr. W. C. Bailey (after Oct. 15), 267 Clarendon St., Boston. — The Secretary desires correct addresses for the following men: P. H. Kemble, T. L. Harley, L. J. Balliet, F. H. Bloodgood, A. S. Ames, S. McEntee, Dr. S. Gibbons,

Rev. H. F. Perry, McP. Fraser, H. Bruen, C. H. Horne, J. M. Prather, J. A. Carlisle, Prof. H. C. Metcalf, E. E. Reardon.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

The custom of having annual subscription dinners, begun after our Decennial, was continued this year. The dinner was held at the Riding and Driving Club on Commencement evening. The fact that more men than usual went to New London for the races made the attendance less this year than last. The Committee have been asked to consider having the annual dinner on the evening preceding Commencement Day. The Secretary would be glad to have members of the Class express their preference by letter to him. — Rev. G. G. Bartlett assumed last May his duties as dean of the Cathedral of our Merciful Saviour and rector of the parish of the Good Shepherd at Faribault, Minn. — C. F. D. Belden has resigned his position as assistant librarian at the Harvard Law School and has been appointed librarian of the Social Law Library, Boston. He is also one of the editors of the "Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal," published quarterly. — A. W. K. Billings's address is Apartado 483, Santiago de Cuba. — Rolfe Floyd's address is 129 E. 60th St., New York, N. Y. — J. C. D. Hitch is in charge of the selling department of The Van Kleeck-Bacon Investment Co., of Denver, Col. — F. C. Jones is still chemist of the California Gas and Electric Corporation, San Francisco; address, 232 Eighth Ave., San Francisco, Cal. — G. L. Smith's address is 36 Upland Road, Brookline. — W. E. Stark's address is 537 W. 123d St., New York, N. Y. — Whitman Symmes has removed to 1017 Balboa

Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. — Prof. E. H. Warren has formed with Theodore Hoague, Henry James, Jr., and Albert F. Bigelow a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Warren, Hoague, James, and Bigelow, with offices at 84 State St., Boston. He will continue to be a member of the Harvard Law School Faculty.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, *Sec.*,
112 Water St., Boston.

About 35 members of the Class had an enjoyable trip to Hull, on June 22, similar to that of last year. Start was made by boat early enough in the afternoon to enable those who wished to have a swim on their arrival. A fish dinner was then served and afterwards there was a vaudeville entertainment in which several of those present were made the object of jokes by one of the performers. This was the second annual dinner that we have had and although the attendance was a little more than at the preceding one it was not what it should have been if we take the classes of our time as a basis of comparison. According to the replies, the added responsibilities of family life kept the majority of men in this vicinity away. — Last June seems to be the record month for '96 marriages. — D. G. D. Scott is secretary of the Harvard Medical Society of New York City and writes that he would be glad to aid any Harvard medical students anticipating practice there. His address is 111 W. 77th St. — W. F. Wilbour is Asst. Corporation Counsel of New York City. — Bruce Wyman is now Professor in the Law School. — Brooks Frothingham is a member of the firm of Page & Frothingham, architects, 87 Milk St., Boston. — R. S. Woodworth is vice-president of the American Assn. for the Advancement of Science. — H. A. Harding has been

appointed Harbor and Land Commissioner by Gov. Guild. — R. B. Merriam has been made asst. professor of history at Harvard. — E. Brehaut is professor of history at Colorado College and is on a year's leave of absence. — New addresses: R. D. Stephens, 1620 Com. Exchange Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Ralph Davol, 245 Winthrop St., Taunton; Walter McKittrick, 29 Portland Pl., St. Louis, Mo.; Alex. Holland, 210, O. T. Johnson Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; Ernest Brehaut, Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Col.; A. R. Wendell, 126 Church St., Rahway, N. J.; E. N. Tobey, 7 Bay State Ave., W. Somerville; L. de F. Smith, 30 Carnegie Ave., E. Orange, N. J.; J. F. Lynch, 2 Rector St., New York; J. P. Tatlock, 714 S. State St., Ann Arbor, Mich. — Notices to the following have been returned for better addresses: J. L. Hutchinson, E. T. Reed, E. H. James, C. E. Colligan, A. C. Thompson, C. B. White, H. A. Stone, L. B. Myers, A. A. Morton, M. D. Morris, Dr. Robt. King, Dr. A. I. Weil. The Secretary will appreciate any information regarding them.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., *Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

G. B. Weston has been appointed instructor for one year at Harvard in French and Spanish. — H. T. White has been admitted to partnership in the firm of W. A. & A. M. White, 5 Nassau St., New York City. — G. E. Hills has removed his law office to 33 Broad St., Boston, and has also become associated with the Choralcelo Mfg. Co. — C. F. French's home address is 9 Livingstone Pl., New York City. — A. Scott is making a motor tour in Europe. — F. P. Smith's address is Annisquam. — On the evening before Commencement an informal Class dinner was held at the

Oakley Country Club. About 50 men were present. Hereafter this annual meeting will be a fixture, and it is hoped that the attendance will steadily increase now that a definite gathering can be counted upon.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.,
Andover.

'T was a glorious celebration and the outcome of the baseball game and the boat-race made it all the more successful. Every one seemed to have a good time and never before did the Class get together so well. Incidentally a new record has been made for attendance at a decennial dinner, '98 turning out over 250 men. The celebration started in at the Yale baseball game at Cambridge and the Class had one whole section which was filled with members and their wives or future wives. On Monday, the 22d, about 225 men turned up at the Point of Pines. The morning was given over to indoor baseball games, followed by a most wonderful clambake and later in the day by a swim in the ocean. Special tights, one leg blue and the other white (the Class colors), embellished with the Class numerals, were distributed among the men. Shortly after the clambake an unfortunate fire occurred in a small house on the marshes and two families were burned out and one little girl fatally burned. On hearing of this accident a fund was started among a few of the men and \$139 collected in a very few minutes. This was later divided between the two unfortunate families. The return to Boston was made by steamboat and we all had a glorious sail. One very pleasant feature of the day was the presence of the double quartet from the 'Varsity Glee Club, all 1908 men, and their fine singing was deeply appreciated by every one. The Class Dinner was

held at the Hotel Somerset in the evening with Woodward presiding. Speeches were made by W. E. Dorman, R. S. Goodrich, Dr. A. H. Rice and Gerrish Newell. Dalton, Wadsworth, Valentine, and Butler sang the songs. Toward the close of the dinner word was received that Gov. Willson of Kentucky was stopping at the hotel. A committee of four men were appointed to call on him and persuade him to say a few words to the Class. This he gladly consented to do and we were fortunate enough to have him as our guest during the remainder of the evening. Tuesday morning the Class assembled at Hotel Victoria and proceeded from there in automobiles to the Brookline Country Club. An "indoor baseball" tournament was immediately started with 16 teams, and two rounds were played when a halt was called for lunch. The lunch, as well as the afternoon, was given over largely to competition with the Class of '83, who were celebrating their 25th anniversary at the Country Club. A committee of three, with Graydon as speaker, forced their way into the '83 lunch-room, and in behalf of '98 presented '83 with a rolling armchair, a token of esteem and solicitude from the younger to the older class. Not to be outdone, '83, too, made an invasion on the '98 precincts, and through their speakers, C. S. Hamlin and Belshaw, we were presented with a cradle and rattle. A golf tournament was then started between the two classes and also a tennis tournament, both of which were won by '98. The semi-finals and finals of the indoor baseball tournament were completed in the afternoon, the victorious team being the "Steam Rollers" captained by L. P. Marvin, and made up as follows: Hastings, pitcher; Marvin, catcher; Sheafe, 1st b.; Carleton, 2d b.; Burgess, 3d b.; Stillman, s. s.; D. M. Goodrich, l. f.; Rust, c. f.; Wood,

r. f. Later in the afternoon a nine inning game with the regular ball was played between the married and unmarried men and, of course, was won by the married men, 10-3. The two teams were made up as follows: Married, — Hayes, pitcher; Slade, catcher; Sheafe, 1st b.; Rand, 2d b.; Burgess, 3d b.; Foster, s. s.; Edmunds, l. f.; Graydon and Dorr, c. f.; Moulton and Chipman, r. f. Single men, — Vincent, pitcher; R. M. P. Brown, catcher; Bowie, 1st b.; Abbott, 2d b.; Holmes, 3d b.; McVey, s. s.; Stone, l. f.; Marvin, c. f.; Hall, r. f. In the evening over 200 men sat down to an informal dinner at which Graydon acted as toastmaster. With a few facetious remarks he distributed small silver cups to the members of the winning indoor baseball nine and also one to R. S. Goodrich for coming to the Decennial from the farthest distance, Phoenix, Ariz. The following awards were also made: to C. C. Stillman, fat man, a pair of corsets with which to keep in shape; to W. E. Weaver, the man with the largest family (all boys), a toy cow, to keep the children strongly nourished; to J. W. Graydon, a small water-wagon; to H. D. Bushnell, the most bald-headed man, a wig; to C. N. Smith, the man with the smallest chest development, a pair of breast shields. On Commencement Day the Class held its spread in Holden Chapel and there again over 200 members turned up. Thursday we had a special car at the Boat-Race and it is not necessary to recall what we saw there. The official celebration ended on the night of the race, but your Secretary has been told that a number of the '98 warriors, enthusiastic, and bubbling over with the spirits and success of the Decennial, marched on to New York and there took part in the final obsequies of the little Yale heroes. — The degree of "A.B. as of '98" was conferred on Nor-

man W. Cabot, on Commencement Day. — The following men, of late among "the lost," turned up at the Celebration: Vine H. Smith, now with the New York City Railway Co., Room 2120, 21 Park Row, New York, N. Y.; John F. McJennett, now at 120 Tremont St., Boston; George W. Heimrod, now with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, 68th St., and Avenue A, New York, N. Y.; and Thomas Clark, now with the Millinocket Mills, Millinocket, Me. — Circulars concerning the Decennial were sent to the following men, but were returned for want of proper address. Information concerning these men is desired by your Secretary: Rev. Granville D. Edwards, James L. Knox, Robert F. Massa, Frederick L. Hardenbrook, Alfred F. Parrott, Dr. Alvin M. Pappenheimer and Edward W. Rich. — Horace Bowker, formerly a member of the bond firm of Audenreid & Bowker, and lately connected with the bond department of Newberger, Henderson & Loeb, of Philadelphia, has been elected secretary of the American Agricultural Chemical Co., 2 Rector St., New York, N. Y. — T. D. Tompkins is a member of the firm of the Tompkins-Kiel Marble Co., wholesale dealers in marble, stone, etc., 63 Mill St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y. — S. W. Fordyce has been made general counsel of the Tennessee Central R. R. Co. — The law partnership of Hoague & Johnson, Boston, has been dissolved; R. M. Johnson will continue to practise law at 60 State St.; Theodore Hoague has become a member of the law firm of Warren, Hoague, James & Bigelow, with offices at 84 State St., Boston. — F. A. Sterling, 2d, has given up ranching in Texas and is now a member of the firm of J. D. Armitage & Co., cotton mills at Lawrence. — L. S. Butler announces that he has opened an office for practice of architecture with Ford, Stew-

art & Oliver, at 103 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. — E. C. Stowell is a member of the faculty of the College of the Political Sciences, connected with the George Washington University, and is an instructor in International Law; address, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. — E. L. C. Clark has changed his address to 72 South Main St., West Hartford, Conn. — D. M. Hill is a director of the Exchange Trust Co., Boston. — Dr. A. B. Emmons, 2d, is studying surgery abroad for a year; address, Kaulbachstrasse, 47, Munich, Bavaria. — Philip Hayward is with the Hanging Rock Iron Co., Hanging Rock, O. — At present there are only 99 subscribers to the *Graduates' Magazine* from our Class, a perfectly absurd state of affairs. Each of these 99 men should try his best to obtain at least one new subscriber for the *Magazine* and also for the *Harvard Bulletin*. These two publications need the hearty coöperation of every Harvard man, particularly '98 men. They both contain news of Harvard Clubs and undergraduate life which is of vital interest to every loyal Harvard man. Come, '98! Jump into the band wagon and show a little interest. Subscribe immediately to the *Graduates' Magazine* and the *Bulletin*. — Herbert Claude Kahn, born at Indian, Ind., Oct. 26, 1876, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., May 12, 1908.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

The Class had a subscription dinner at the Country Club, Brookline, on June 22. 64 members attended, including B. H. Dibblee, who had just arrived from San Francisco. Malcolm Donald presided in the absence of Chairman Perkins, who was at New London with the University Crew. There were no formal speeches, but there was the

usual enthusiasm. — Rodman Gilder has been elected secretary of the Crocker-Wheeler Co., at Ampere, N. J., with which he has been for some time. He continues in charge of the Publicity Department. — Henry James, Jr., is a member of the new law firm of Warren, Hoague, James & Bigelow; address, 84 State St., Boston. — Dr. T. W. Clarke's address is 125 W. 76th St., New York City. — Rev. R. E. Ramsay is minister of the First Unitarian Church, Davenport, Ia.; address, 2104 Grand Ave. — S. P. Negus has gone into partnership with W. H. Pinchard [M. I. T. '91] and opened an office at 603 Boylston St., Boston, for the practice of landscape and garden architecture. — Thomas Garrett, Jr., has moved his law office to 141 Broadway, New York City. — Dr. Howard Clapp has moved to 238 Newbury St., Boston. — The following members of the Class attended the Annual Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Philadelphia, May 8 and 9: J. F. Curtis, P. D. Haughton, Arthur Adams, W. G. Silberberg, Stanley W. Merrell, L. H. Parsons, F. R. Plumb, W. G. Moore, A. G. Scattergood. The interest in these meetings grows every year and in coming East for their meeting this year, the Clubs did much to increase the annual attendance of Eastern graduates. — H. H. Fish is interested in the Bay State Diamond Co. of Brazil, S. A.; his office is at 67 Milk St., Boston. — W. S. Fitz is working in the freight department of the Northern Pacific Ry., in Seattle, Wash.; address, The Fairfield, 6th Ave. and Madison St., Seattle, Wash.

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, Sec.,
Endicott, N. Y.

R. E. Lee has started a book publishing firm of R. E. Lee & Co.; address,

687 Boylston St., Boston. — W. M. Chadbourne is associated with Master & Nichols in the general practice of law, with offices at 49 Wall St., New York, N. Y. — E. C. Carter has recently returned from India, having resigned the national secretaryship of the India Y. M. C. A., and has been elected general secretary of the North American Student Y. M. C. A.; his address is 124 E. 28th St., New York City.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.,

5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

L. R. Reed's address is 24 Rue de Mogador, Paris, France. — C. A. Peters has changed his home address to 59 Barry St., Dorchester. He is with C. J. Peters & Son Co., engraving, No. 145 High St., Boston. — W. H. Classon since the fall of 1901 has been lecturer in English in the University of Toronto. His address for the future is University College, Toronto, Can. — S. M. Kline is with the Pennsylvania R. R.; address, 1610 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. — G. H. Montague has resigned as secretary to the Hon. J. A. Blanchard, Justice of the Supreme Court, New York City, and will devote himself exclusively to the general practice of law at 32 Nassau St., where he is associated with Messrs. Rowlands & Rowlands. He has recently been appointed receiver of the Fulton Street Railway, New York City. — R. H. Dana, Jr., has formed a partnership for the practice of architecture at 103 Park Ave., New York City. — J. H. A. Simons is in the District Attorney's office, Criminal Courts Building, New York City; address, 997 Summit Avenue, Bronx. — H. F. Tucker is designing engineer, Department of Construction & Engineering, Isthmian Canal Commission, Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama. — E. T. Putnam is practising architect-

ure at 31 Beacon St., Boston, where he is associated with Joseph E. Chandler. — Walter B. Swift is studying nervous diseases in Europe; address, care of Prof. Oppenheim's Poliklinik, Karl Str. 27, Berlin, Germany. — S. C. Castle's address is care of Allis-Chalmers Co., No. 71 Broadway, New York City. — Thomas Dickerson Bergen was drowned at Ithaca, N. Y., May 9, 1908; he was born at Kenosha, Wis., June 29, 1877. — Jay Emery Root died at West Somerville, June 21, 1908; he was born at Somerville, Sept. 15, 1879.

1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, Jr., Sec.,

44 State St., Boston.

The Class celebrated their Sexennial celebration on June 23 and 24. On Monday there was a reception at the Hotel Bellevue followed by a trip to Nantasket on a special boat, dinner at Paragon Park, and returning by boat in the evening. Tuesday a field day was held at Riverside, in conjunction with the Class of 1905, followed by the Class dinner at the American House. About 225 men attended the celebration. — J. H. Abraham, 46 W. 90th St., New York City, is with Shoninger Bros., lace importers, 900 Broadway, New York. — C. E. Aldrich is with Stone & Webster, electrical engineers, 147 Milk St., Boston. — F. R. Ayer is a paper manufacturer, care of Eastern Mfg. Co., Bangor, Me. — A. T. Baker is with White & Bowditch, bankers, 53 State St., Boston. — A. H. Bufield is a physician, 3304 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. — M. H. Birkhead is a clergyman, 207 E. 16th St., New York City. — W. G. Bowdoin, Jr., is a lawyer, 701 Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. — L. G. Brooks, 101 Milk St., Boston, is a lawyer, and is treasurer of the Cambridge No License Committee. — W. H. Child is with the Tileston & Hol-

lingsworth Co., 402 John Hancock Bldg., Boston. — J. C. Cobb, Jr., 157 Dearborn St., Chicago, is in the wholesale lumber business. — Walter Cook, Jr., 2 Wall St., New York, is a lawyer. — B. Cuniffe is a mining engineer at Prescott, Ariz. — F. G. Emery, 25 State St., Boston, is a note broker. — W. E. Forbes, Milton, is a trustee of the J. M. Forbes estate. — E. E. Franchot is a lawyer in Niagara Falls, N. Y. — C. T. Richardson, 74 Broadway, New York, is a stock broker. — C. T. Russell is asst. treasurer of the Boston Wharf Co., 249 Summer St., Boston. — R. G. Scott is raising fruit at Grants Pass, Ore. — F. E. Sweetser, 24 Broad St., New York, is a lawyer. — Philip Wadsworth, is with Winslow & Bigelow, architects, Boston. — I am informed that Charles L. Barnes, who was reported to me as being dead, is alive, and is at present living at Raymond, Wash., where he is now employed by Senator Jenness.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, *Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

J. B. Ayer, Jr., is now engaged in hospital service at the Boston City Hospital. — A. F. Bigelow is practising law in the firm of Warren, Hoague, James and Bigelow, 84 State St., Boston. — J. C. Dudley is with the Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., Montreal, Can. — L. S. Fuller is secretary and treasurer of the O-Four-Bar Ranch, Ranchester, Wyo., raising sugar beets. — E. George is engaged in coal-mining at Coalgate, Okla. — C. M. Olmsted is in the Carnegie Astronomical Observatory at Mt. Wilson, Pasadena, Cal. — G. R. Wallace, 6223 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill., is in the Retail Advertising Bureau, Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. — C. R. Weitze's address is now 16 Ossipee Road, West Somerville, Mass. — The

University Council at Columbia University, New York, has just awarded a scholarship of the value of \$150 to J. I. Gorfinkle, Dorchester. The selection of the Columbia University Scholarships, of which 32 are awarded each year, is made from among a large number of graduates from the best colleges and universities in the country. — William Aspinwall Hadden died in New York City on June 6; he was born there Sept. 28, 1881.

1904.

R. S. WALLACE, *Sec.*,

19 W. Tupper St., Buffalo, N. Y.

E. W. Baker is of the law firm, Baker and Baker, 140 Main St., Fitchburg. — R. T. Holt and Sidney Thaxter are in partnership as lawyers in Portland, Me. — D. C. Manning is practising law in Salem, at 81 Washington St. — R. F. Greene is with the General Electric Co., at West Lynn; address, 79 North Common St., Lynn. — Leighton Shields is a member of the legal firm of Shields and Mix, 1200 Third National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. — A. O. Baird is with Davies, Stone and Auerbach, lawyers, New York City. — Clarence S. Walker's address is 74 Dexter St., Malden. — F. W. Kilmer's address is 92 Lancaster Terrace, Brookline. — J. C. Davenport is with the Bullock Electric Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.; address, 4912 Wesley Ave., Norwood, O. — W. I. Nottage is a lawyer at 60 State St., Boston. — Arthur Wait is with the Wm. F. Mosser Co., at their Chicago offices, 184 LaSalle St., in the capacity of Western Manager. He also has offices at 815 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo. — H. T. Eaton is with Clarke & Co., Fifth Ave. & 26th St., New York City; home address, 966 Hillside Ave., Plainfield, N. J. — A. L. Bennett is joint proprietor of the newly established Ridgfield, Conn., School for boys. — L. D. Granger

is in the operating department of the American Steel & Wire Co., Worcester. — A. K. Adams is at the head of the Department of Geology, New Mexico School of Mines, Socorro, N. M. — G. C. Dolley graduated with the degree of M.D., at Medico Chi, Philadelphia, in 1907, and is now interne at Medico Chi Hospital; his permanent address is Chesham, N. H. — T. G. Meier is with R. A. Pope, 13 Lowenburg Bldg., Norfolk, Va., engaged in landscape architecture. — W. S. Whittemore has an appointment in surgery at the Mass. General Hospital. — J. A. Long, Jr., received the degree of Ph.D. in zoölogy from Harvard last June; he is to be instructor in zoölogy at the University of California, Berkeley, next year. — C. J. Lovejoy is a lawyer with G. Currier, 84 State St., Boston. — C. C. Lane has succeeded the late J. B. Williams as Publication Agent of Harvard University; address, 2 University Hall, Cambridge. — M. R. Goldsmith is in the advertising department of the *Literary Digest*, 44 E. 23d St., New York City. — R. W. Kelso is practising law in the office of Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neave, 84 State St., Boston. — G. P. Adams is to be instructor in philosophy at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., next year. — Geo. F. Roberts's address is 70 Centre St., Milton. — William A. Montén is in partnership with his brother in the legal firm of Montén and Montén; address, 714½ Riverside, Room 6, Spokane, Wash. — W. S. MacDonald is a reporter with the *Boston Financial News*, 109 State St., Boston; home address, 70 Brooks St., Brighton. — Ames Higgins is secretary of the Commercial Trust Co., Broadway and 41st St., New York City. — H. W. Hersey, B. H. Buxton, H. F. Keever, J. W. J. Marion, G. W. Morse, E. H. Sawyer, J. B. Swift, E. F. Walsh, R. L. Toppan, and W. S.

Whittemore graduated at the Medical School in June.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec.,

166 E. 61st St., New York, N. Y.

A. C. Burrill is developing a lecture system for the public school children at the Public Museum of the city of Milwaukee. — Since returning from Japan last December, H. P. Pratt has been one of the publishers and editor of *The Northwest Development*, published in Tacoma, Wash. He is now with W. W. Seymour, investment securities, of Tacoma. His permanent address is The University Club, Tacoma, Wash. — F. T. Colby, 449 Marlboro St., Boston, has been hunting and prospecting in Alaska during the past year. — W. S. McCartney is working in the Advertising Agency, Southgate; his address is 85 Broad St., Boston. — A. S. Kendall is an architectural draughtsman; home address, 876 Beacon St., Newton Centre; business address, 93 Federal St., Boston. — S. M. Dorrance was ordained to the deaconate of the P. E. Church on May 8, in Providence, R. I. Next winter he expects to be working in Oregon. — C. W. Annable's address is 14 Dow St., Nashua, N. H.; he is an instructor in French, English, and history at the Nashua High School. He has three children, Charles Anthony, born Dec. 16, 1905, and Edward Peirce and Walter Davis, twins, born May 23, 1907. — L. W. Sumner is with the Italian-American Directory Co. of New York, acting as general agent for Massachusetts, with headquarters in Boston; home address, 991 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. — F. A. Alden is with Ingalls & Kendricksen, Inc., heating engineers and contractors, 80-82 Sudbury St., Boston. — H. C. Egan's address is Cokers Apartments, 8th and Chestnut Sts., Louisville, Ky. He is working for the Louisville and Nashville R.R. in the

General Freight Office. He expects to go out on the street for this railroad in a few months, and then the first of the year he will take the position of private secretary to the General Freight Agent. — C. B. Keeler, Jr.'s, address is 5342 Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill. — Reginald Wheeler's home address is Hotel Buckingham, cor. Allen and Mariner Sts., Buffalo, N. Y. — John Walter Hastings died April 26, 1908, at Campgaw, N. J., from injuries received the same day while fighting a forest fire. — Emery Marden Heagan died at the Oakes Home, Denver, Colo., on March 11, 1908, of pneumonia. — Reginald Sears James died at Cambridge, on May 22, 1908.

1908.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, Sec.,
29 Thayer Hall, Cambridge.

F. W. Aldred is master of Spanish and Latin in the Allen Boys' School, West Newton. — T. Barbour's permanent address is the Peabody Museum, Cambridge. — E. G. Bartels is studying law in Denver. — J. W. Bell is a wholesale coal dealer at 35 Congress St., Boston; his permanent address is Wollaston. — G. R. J. Boggs is practising law with Warner, Warner & Stackpole, 84 State St., Boston. — F. A. Brown is permanently at Mansfield, as chemist with the Riverside Jannery. — J. H. Bucke has left the Boston Elevated Ry., and is a teacher of electrical engineering; permanent address, 149 Magazine St., Cambridge. — C. Burlingham is practising law in New York; permanent address, 140 E. 38th St. — P. S. Campbell is a lawyer; address, 60 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. — P. W. Carleton is instructor in the Case School of Applied Chemistry, Cleveland, O.; permanent address, 21 Highland Ave., Haverhill. — F. M. Chadbourne is with Moffat & White, bankers, 5 Nassau St., New York City; permanent address, the New York Harvard Club. — G. M. Champney, 18 Tanager St., Arlington Heights, is an architectural draughtsman. — H. D. Chandler is an architectural draughtsman, with Codman & Despradelle, 31 Beacon St., Boston. — A. G. Chase is in the hotel business; permanent address, Hotel Victoria, Boston. — H. W. Chittenden is a lawyer; permanent address, 20 Shepard St., Cambridge. — H. B. Coburn is with the Public Service Commission, 88 Centre St., N. Y. City; permanent address, 275 Andover St., Lowell. — L. R. Coffin is electrical engineer for the Whatcom County Railway & Light Co., Bellingham, Wash. — G. A. Coleman is with the Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo; permanent address, The Lackawanna Club, Buffalo, N. Y. — H. O. Cook, 163 Bay Ridge Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., is assistant to the Mass. State Forester, Room 7, State House, Boston. — C. D. Coughlin, 74 W. Union St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is teacher of literature in the Wilkes-Barre High School. — G. Coventry, 20 Clinton St., Utica, N. Y., is bookkeeper in the First National Bank, Utica. — P. W. L. Cox, 80 Appleton St., Malden, is an instructor in the Allen School, West Newton. — R. E. Cropley, 65 Franklin Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y., is a broker with Bond & Goodwin, 111 Broadway, New York City. — H. H. Damon, 63 Allen St., Boston, is employed in engineering work on the Charles River Dam. — A. Dana, 113 Brattle St., Cambridge, is assistant in the School of Engineering, University of Montana, Missoula, Mont. — A. T. Davison, 304 Washington St., Dorchester, is studying music in Paris. — Lyman Delano, 39 E. 36th St., New York City, is with Stone & Webster, 147 Milk St., Boston. — William Fairfield Burr died at Lake View, Ore., July 15, 1908; he was born at Troy, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1884.

1907.

J. M. MORSE, Sec.,

5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Wilder Goodwin will study law in New York.—A. M. Harlow is with A. J. Hutchinson, Boston, bond business.—H. H. Sutphin is a bond salesman with Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., New York City.—Members of the Class, who did not receive the Class Report published in May, may obtain a copy by communicating with the Secretary.

1908.

GUY EMBESON, Sec.,

Box D, Cambridge.

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Gloucester, undecided. — S. H. Hurwitz, 507 Evergreen Ave., Chicago, Ill., medicine. — Joseph Husband, Greene Valley Club, East Ave., Rochester, N. Y., business. — E. N. Hutchins, 3 Main St. Park, Malden, civil engineering. — Maynard Hutchinson, 112 Chestnut St., W. Newton, business. — H. W. Hyde, 380 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — C. V. Imlay, 3264 N St., Washington, D. C., law. — Henderson Inches, Medfield. — J. S. Irvin, 3929 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa., medicine. — Kichizo Iwaya, Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo, Japan, business. — Forrest Izard, 104 Irving St., Cambridge, business. — A. L. Jackson, 86 Otis St., Medford, law. — Dunham Jackson, Bridgewater, teaching. — F. T. James, 26 Clinton St., Cambridge, civil engineering. — Gorton James, 33 Buckminster Rd., Brookline, civil engineering. — W. B. Jensen, 96 Bennington St., E. Boston, law. — A. G. Johnson, 1169 Ivon St., Portland, Ore., computer. — Benj. Johnson, 3d, 3d and Walnut Sts., Phila., Pa., business. — H. E. Johnson, 636 Gibson St., Youngstown, O., teaching. — R. M. Johnson, 1101 Crasston St., Arlington, R. I., railroading. — W. E. Johnson, 69 Elm St., Greenfield, copper smelting. — M. G. Jones, 930 Columbia Ave., Scranton, Pa., law. — L. C. Josephs, Jr., Newport, R. I., student. — C. R. Joy, 106 Milton Ave., Dorchester Centre, ministry or teaching. — P. G. Kammerer, 51 E. 66th St., New York, N. Y., business. — J. J. Kaplan, 26 Harlem St., Dorchester, law. — W. E. Kavenagh, 97 Howard Ave., Roxbury, chemistry. — R. A. Kazanjieff, Philippopolis, Bulgaria, mining engineering. — J. E. Keefe, Jr., 934 E. 4th St., So. Boston, teaching. — D. T. Kelly, Las Vegas, N. M., business. — F. W. Kemble, 1122 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa., undecided. — C. H. Ketchum, Hawthorn Ave., Cambridge, business. — S. V. Kibby, 167 Shurtleff St., Chelsea, teaching. — A. V. Kidder, 183 Brattle St., Cambridge, student. — R. F. Kimball, 93 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott, undecided. — H. W. King, 47 Francis St., Malden, law. — W. H. King, W. Main St., Webster, Harv. Law Sch. — W. T. Kissel, 15 W. 16th St., New York, N. Y., undecided. — B. W. Kittredge, 604 Neave Bldg., Cincinnati, O., law. — H. C. Knoblauch, Beck Hall, Cambridge, undecided. — D. J. Knowlton, Marion, medicine. — F. A. Kolster, 18 Western Ave., Cambridge, electrical engineer. — W. F. Kurtz, Manheim St., Germantown, Pa., business. — A. B. Kuttner, 217 W. 78th St., New York, N. Y., writer. — L. W. Ladd, 62 Gorham St., Cambridge, agriculture. — H. W. Lane, Bussey Institution, Jamaica Plain, farmer. — M. J. Lane, 29 Sargent St., Dorchester, business. — B. M. Langstaff, 19 Seventh Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., medicine. — E. C. Larned, Lake Forest, Ill., undecided. — Connor Lawrence, 534 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y., real estate. — J. E. Lehman, 208 So. 43d St., Phila., Pa., architecture. — F. E. Leighton, 785 Forest Ave., Portland, Me., undecided. — D. R. Leland, 692 Park Ave., Roxbury, broker. — C. R. Leonard, 130 Forest St., W. Newton, merchant. — E. R. Lewis, 3036 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind., law. — G. I. Lewis, care of M. Ziman, Normandale, New Zealand, law. — C. E. Lincoln, 132 Summit Ave., Corey Hill, Brookline, business. — E. L. Lincoln, 27 Cedar Rd., Belmont, civil engineering. — C. W. Lippman, 3404 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal., medicine. — Frederick Livesey, 23 Whiting St., Lynn, teaching. — A. L. Locke, Hertford College, Oxford, England, teaching. — John Lodge, Media, Pa., civil engineering. — J. Loewenberg, 41 Clive St., Jamaica Plain, Grad. Sch. — L.

- O. Long, Charlemont, teaching. — W. C. Lord, 2 Chapman Place, Beverly, teaching. — Griswold Lorillard, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. — A. P. Loring, Jr., 22 Congress St., Boston. — R. S. Lovering, 263 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, business. — John Lowell, Jr., Chestnut Hill, teaching. — F. D. Lowrey, Honolulu, Hawaii, Box 448, business. — H. C. Lunt, Beverly. — H. L. Lurie, 30 Allen St., Boston, chemistry. — J. F. Mabbett, Plymouth. — E. W. McCardell, Frederick, Md., architectural draftsman. — H. A. McCormack, 84 Summer St., Everett, banking. — F. A. McCormick, 529 Shirley St., Winthrop, business. — J. M. S. McDonald, 694 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis., priesthood. — R. T. Mack, 2414 Ashland Ave., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O., law. — W. J. Mack, 575 Hall Ave., Avondale, Cincinnati, O., law. — G. A. McKay, Danbury, Conn., R. F. D. 18, engineering. — G. H. Mackay, Jr., 304 Bay State Road, Boston. — R. McLane, care of Chas. W. Tucker, Jacksonville, Fla., miner. — R. E. McMath, 47 Irving St., Cambridge, law. — H. F. McNeil, 101 Longwood Ave., Brookline, business. — H. L. McVickar, Mamaroneck, N. Y., undecided. — Ridgway Macy, 64 High St., W. Orange, N. J., merchant. — J. T. Manning, 2111 De Lancy Place, Philadelphia, Pa., law. — P. P. Marion, 22 Harvard Ave., Allston, business. — S. C. Markoe, Penlynn, Pa., business. — D. L. Marks, Philipsburg, Pa., law. — J. B. Marsh, Cambridge, Harv. Law Sch. — A. B. Mason, 347 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, civil engineering. — L. E. Matteson, Masonville, N. Y., undecided. — Zeb Mayhew, 862 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y., business. — Herbert Maynard, Dedham, with Bond & Goodwin, Boston. — H. E. Merwin, Hensonville, N. Y., teaching. — C. B. Miller, 36 Court St., Westfield, student. — H. F. Miller, Jr., 49 So. Central Ave., Wollaston, engineer. — L. G. Miller, 148 Hancock St., Cambridge, business. — G. R. Minot, 188 Marlboro St., Boston, undecided. — H. A. Mintz, 11 Parmenter St., Boston, law. — George Mixer, 180 Marlboro St., Boston, electrical engineer. — J. A. Moir, 334 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill, business. — A. E. Monroe, 21 Maple Ave., Ware, teaching. — F. S. Montgomery, "Marienfeld," Chesham, N. H., teaching. — Benjamin Moore, 57 E. 54th St., New York, N. Y., law. — W. V. Moot, 358 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., Harv. Law Sch. — Charles Morgan, Jr., 6 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y., broker. — S. E. Morison, 44 Brimmer St., Boston, teaching. — A. B. Morrill, 123 No. State St., Concord, N. H., Harvard Med. Sch. — B. W. Morse, 942 Washington St., Bath, Me., business. — K. A. Mossman, 39 King St., Worcester. — P. L. Mueller, 258 W. Grant Ave., New Castle, Pa., landscape architecture. — H. L. Murphy, 100 Byers St., Springfield. — R. D. Murphy, 100 Byers St., Springfield, business. — W. J. Nagle, 8 Howard St., Cambridge, teaching. — M. L. Newhall, Wissahickon Ave., Germantown, Pa., business. — C. P. Noble, 1509 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa., insurance. — B. M. Nussbaum, 414 W. 4th St., Marion, Ind., law. — T. C. O'Brien, 381 Chestnut Hill Ave., Brighton, law. — W. J. O'Brien, 9 Edward Square, Northampton, journalism. — J. B. O'Hare, 21 Bartlett St., Charlestown, business. — J. P. O'Hare, 313 Randolph Ave., Milton, medicine. — H. L. Olmsted, 183 Bryant St., Buffalo, N. Y., architecture. — J. V. Onativia, Jr., Union Club, New York, N. Y., broker. — J. H. Ordway, Glen Rd., Jamaica Plain, real estate. — G. M. Orr, with Worcester Bleach & Dye Works Co., Worcester. — M. M. Osborne, 42 Shep-

ard St., Cambridge, mechanical engineering. — J. L. Otis, Dundee, N. Y., merchant. — Kent Packard, 42 Rockview St., Jamaica Plain, newspaper work. — W. W. Paine, 110 College Ave., W. Somerville, chemistry. — James Park, 1020 Western Ave., Allegheny, Pa. — E. VanB. Parke, 821 E. 22d St., Paterson, N. J., law. — Bartol Parker, So. Lancaster, teaching. — R. B. Parker, 880 Broadway, Lowell, cadet at West Point. — R. G. Partridge, 18 Worthington St., Dedham, Harv. Law Sch. — D. M. Payson, 28 Bowdoin St., Portland, Me., law. — J. G. Peede, 112 Clay St., Pawtucket, R. I., journalism. — C. C. Pell, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., undecided. — K. G. Perry, 14 Ashford St., Allston, farming. — A. F. Pettingell, 16 Spring St., Newburyport, undecided. — D. A. Pfrohm, 2247 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa., law. — W. L. Phillips, 27 Hammond St., Cambridge, undecided. — E. M. Pickman, 98 Beacon St., Boston, undecided. — A. E. Pinanski, 100 Lawrence Ave., Roxbury, law. — H. B. Platt, 115 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., law. — E. P. Pledger, Winona Lake, Ind., ministry. — Dutro Plumb, 931 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich., undecided. — W. V. Plummer, 21 Winthrop St., Winchester, law. — W. W. Poe, N. Main St., Greenville, S. C., law. — C. C. Pope, 79 Lothrop St., Beverly, electrical engineering. — L. M. Potter, 4 Walnut St., Watertown. — J. D. Pounds, Ocoee, Fla., with Amer. Boiler Econ. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. — Samuel Powel, 150 Gibbs Ave., Newport, R. I., business. — R. F. Powers, Concord, priesthood. — C. E. Pratt, Litchfield, Conn., teaching. — F. H. Prince, Jr., Pride's Crossing, student. — L. W. Pritchett, 22 E. 91st St., New York, N. Y., electrical engineering. — E. L. Prizer, 423 Centre St., So. Orange, N. J., Harv. Med. Sch. — Aaron Prussian, 94 Devon St., Roxbury, student. — Joseph Pulitzer, care of *Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis, Mo., journalism. — R. H. Purnell, Winona, Miss., bank cashier. — B. H. Quinham, 110 Grove St., Lonsdale, R. I., civil engineering. — W. A. Quinlan, 137 Walnut St., Brookline, mining engineering. — J. H. Rand, Jr., Wellesley Hills, business. — S. H. Rathbun, 1622 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C., architecture. — C. C. Read, 52 Chestnut St., Boston. — F. X. A. Readdy, 7 Allston St., Charlestown, law. — E. G. Read, Percy Road, Lexington. — A. W. Reggio, 43 Tremont St., Boston. — E. T. Rice, Lenox Rd., Schenectady, N. Y., business. — John Richardson, Jr., Chestnut Hill, law. — C. S. Ricker, 78 Hammond St., Cambridge, teaching. — E. R. Riegel, 11 Wendell St., Cambridge, chemistry. — John Ritchie, 268 Walnut St., Brookline, forestry. — W. D. Robbins, Tuxedo Club, Tuxedo, N. Y., diplomatic service. — Rhodes Robertson, 29 Mt. Vernon St., Somerville, architecture. — D. N. Robinson, 20 Vine St., Winchester, teaching. — E. H. Robinson, 206 Windsor Rd., Waban, law. — H. A. Robinson, Hingham, Harv. Med. Sch. — F. W. Rockwell, Jr., 75 Appleton Ave., Pittsfield, banking. — L. W. Rogers, Eastport, N. Y., teaching. — M. T. Rogers, 203 Kirk Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. — O. F. Rogers, 465 Washington St., Dorchester, sanitary engineering. — Lyford Rome, 334 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y., engineering. — David Rosenblum, 184 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, N. Y., journalism. — L. S. Rothenberg, Pt. Allerton, manufacturing. — F. D. Ruggles, 90 Pearl St., Somerville, civil engineering. — W. E. Russell, 174 Brattle St., Cambridge, Harv. Law Sch. — C. N. St. John, Simsbury, Conn., ministry. — E. V. Salisbury, 135 E. 51st St., Chicago, Ill. — H. L. Sanborn, Stillwater, Me., hydro-elect. engineering. —

- Leo Sander, Grand Rapids, Mich., merchant. — R. T. Sargent, Northboro, medicine. — R. E. Sawyer, 516 Summer St., So. Portland, Me., teaching. — P. W. Saxton, 12 Chester St., Oneonta, N. Y., accounting. — R. H. Sayre, 815 Logan Ave., Denver, Colo., mining engineering. — W. J. Schloss, 230 W. 138th St., New York, N. Y., manufacturing. — Carl Schmidt, 719 Mich. St., Toledo, O., undecided. — W. M. Schuyler, 417 W. 114th St., New York, N. Y., journalism. — K. D. Schwendener, St. Joseph, Mich., civil engineering. — J. E. Searle, Ipswich, student. — C. L. Seeger, Jr., Calle Humboldt, 10, City of Mexico, Mexico. — C. E. Shaw, 44 Lincoln St., So. Framingham, business. — Q. A. Shaw, Beverly Falls, copper mining. — E. B. Sheldon, 33 Bellevue Place, Chicago, Ill., indefinite. — O. E. Shepard, Lawrenceville, St. Law. Co., N. Y., law. — R. C. Shiere, 210 Elm St., W. Somerville, undecided. — H. R. Shipherd, 550 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill., teaching. — G. B. Shiras, 155 Overlook St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., salesman. — C. W. Short, 1444 E. McMillan St., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O., student. — R. N. Shreve, care of Mallinckrodt Chem. Works, St. Louis, Mo., chemistry. — A. A. Sifton, 109 Salem St., Boston, law. — E. W. Sinnott, Bridgewater, Graduate School. — H. C. Slade, 863 High St., Fall River, cotton business. — G. W. Slaney, Needham Heights, telephony. — D. O. Slater, Hensonville, N. Y., law or accounting. — R. R. Sloane, Jr., 1095 Columbus Ave., Sandusky, O., manufacturing. — E. B. Smith, 18 White St., Cambridge, mechanical engineering. — W. M. Smith, 345 15th St., New York, N. Y., teaching. — W. W. Snow, Hilburn, Rockland Co., N. Y., iron business. — Le R. J. Snyder, 4550 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo., business. — R. E. Somers, 85 Dale St., Waltham, student. — R. A. Spare, 189 Orchard St., New Bedford, mechanical engineering. — D. B. Somes, 153 Walnut Ave., Roxbury, architecture. — M. E. Spear, 629 Salem St., Maplewood, teaching. — F. E. Staebner, 258 Lewiston Ave., Willimantic, Conn., elect. engineering. — J. H. Stannard, 19 Chestnut St., Boston, business. — F. L. Steenken, 209 Washington Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., business. — B. T. Stephenson, 10 Park St., Brookline, undecided. — A. M. Stevens, Lowell, R. F. D. 2, mechanical engineering. — W. L. Stevens, 87 North St., Medford, business. — R. W. Stewart, 3235 Beresford Ave., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O., civil engineering. — S. N. Stickney, 102 School St., Springfield, undecided. — E. G. Stillman, 9 E. 72d St., New York, N. Y., banking. — E. M. Stone, Brush Hill Rd., Readville, law. — W. M. Stone, 110 Bartlett St., Winter Hill, social work. — O. E. Story, 127 Lexington St., E. Boston, undecided. — R. A. Stranahan, 25 Abbotsford Rd., Brookline, business. — E. B. Strassburger, 345 Stratford Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., law. — W. D. Stratton, 34 Broad St., Hudson, undecided. — Alexander Strauss, care of Mrs. Wm. Herman, Vanderbilt Ave., Nashville, Tenn., merchant. — J. B. Sullivan, 246 Park St., Medford, banking. — F. W. Swain, 23 Spring St., Malden, civil engineering. — R. L. Sweet, Sta. A. Yonkers, N. Y., music. — G. G. Tarbell, Lincoln, real estate. — H. S. Tay, Chelsea, teaching. — G. S. Taylor, 130-134 E. 67th St., New York, N. Y., contracting. — H. W. Taylor, 405 Chamber of Commerce, Boston, salesman. — W. F. Temple, 24 Huntington Ave., Boston, Harv. Med. Sch. — F. R. Thomas, 80 Berkeley St., W. Newton, bond business. — C. B. Thompson, 8 King St., Peabody, minister. — Stuart Thomson, 22 Monument Ave., Swampscott, chemical engineering. — J. N. Thorne, 44 W.

51st St., New York, N. Y., banking. — A. K. Tigrett, 20 Prescott St., Cambridge, journalism. — C. E. Tilton, Jr., Tilton, N. H., mining engineering. — K. B. Townsend, 1765 Gilpin St., Denver, Colo., law. — Cushing Toppan, 54 Highland St., Cambridge. — F. H. Toye, 55 Angell St., Dorchester, undecided. — T. R. Treadwell, 518 W. 145th St., New York, N. Y., chemistry. — F. J. Tuck, 13 Cottage St., Haverhill, mining engineering. — Julian Tyng, care of J. W. Drake, 34 Page St., Malden, elec. engineering. — K. S. Usher, 11 Hillside Ave., Cambridge, printing. — F. D. Utley, Sterling, Ill., auditing. — A. E. Van Bibber, 497 Highland Ave., Malden, business. — M. B. Van Brunt, Dedham, business. — B. M. Vance, 921 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky., medicine. — W. M. Van Winkle, 115 E. 70th St., New York, N. Y., law. — M. de Suzzara-Verdi, 14 5th Ave., New York, N. Y., Harv. Law Sch. — S. T. Wagstaff, Babylon, L. I., N. Y., at N. Y. Law School. — W. A. Waldie, 462 Quincy St., Dorchester, chemistry. — G. O. Walser, Livingston Place, New Brighton, Staten I., N. Y., law. — G. E. Ward, 7 Hathorn Sq., Charlestown, business. — Gordon Ware, Framingham Centre. — C. J. Warren, 66 Brent St., Dorchester Centre, chemistry. — H. M. Warren, Denver, Pa., business. — J. L. Warren, 10 Norwood St., Worcester, law. — S. D. Warren, 161 Devonshire St., Boston, manufacturing. — A. McC. Washburn, Hunter's Park, Duluth, Minn., law. — W. M. Washburn, 52 E. 79th St., New York, N. Y., law. — G. F. Waters, Ipswich, business. — H. R. Waters, 20 Holyoke St., Cambridge. — J. W. Webber, 687 Washington St., Brighton, electrical engineering. — S. S. Weil, 79 Milk St., Boston, banking. — Max Weiss, 12 Wall St., Boston, civil engineering or business. — P. B. Weld, Dedham, broker. — H. O. Wellman, 43 Bowdoin St., Newton Highlands, business. — N. T. Wellman, 43 Bowdoin St., Newton Highlands, chemistry. — Mackey Wells, 676 Astor St., Milwaukee, Wis., Harv. Law Sch. — J. W. Wendell, 35 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain, engineering. — F. E. Westlake, New Castle, Pa., railroading. — C. B. Wetherell, 9 Hilliard St., Cambridge, teaching. — Conrad Wesselhoeft, 39 Garden St., Cambridge, medicine. — J. H. Wheelock, 5 Norris Ave., Morristown, N. J., indefinite. — R. W. Whidden, Portland, Ore., medicine. — E. G. White, 35 Holton St., Allston. — E. L. White, 408 Beacon St., Boston, mining. — E. N. White, Wellesley Hills, chemistry. — J. R. White, Green Ridge, Staten I., N. Y., chemistry. — L. G. White, St. James, L. I., N. Y., architecture. — P. D. White, 151 Humboldt Ave., Roxbury, medicine. — W. W. White, 12 Gerry St., Cambridge, engineering. — S. W. White, 463 The Rookery, Chicago, Ill., business. — R. B. Whiting, Winsted, Conn., Sta. B, business. — J. L. Whitlock, Calais, Me., mining engineering. — A. F. Whitman, 16 Perkins St., Worcester, social work. — J. S. Whitney, Boylston St., Brookline, business. — M. B. Whitney, care of H. & B. Ballantine, Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal., railroading. — E. H. Wiener, 48 E. 65th St., New York, N. Y., business. — Carl Wiggins, Pomfret Centre, Conn., architecture. — Edmund Wigglesworth, 188 Beacon St., Boston, student. — P. H. Wilkes, 179 Dalhousie St., Brantford, Ont., Can., clerk. — G. L. Wilson, 1872 Magnolia Ave., Chicago, Ill., broker. — K. C. Wilson, 164 Rodney St., Brooklyn, N. Y., business. — W. M. Wilton, Goldfield, Nevada, teaching. — M. S. Wimpenny, 1432 No. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., undecided. — E. T. Witherby,

20 Cedar Park, Roxbury, business. — P. E. Wood, 118 E. 36th St., New York, N. Y., business. — Paul Woodman, 75 Vaughan St., Portland, Me., law or business. — J. A. S. Woodrow, 317 Broadway, Cambridge, apothecary. — O. A. Wyman, 35 Bartlett St., Somerville, law. — M. E. Wyner, 235 Magnolia St., Dorchester, law. — L. W. Young, 866 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y., business. — E. F. Zachritz, 2921 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis, Mo., law. — F. J. Ziegler, 18 E. 54th St., New York, N. Y. — W. Seamans, Redmond & Co., Pine St., New York. — H. F. C. Dueberg, care of L. W. Barnes, 1102 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn., traveling. — B. O. Davis, Galt House, Louisville, Ky., elect. engineering. — Waldo Peirce, 214 Cedar St., Bangor, Me., traveling. — W. M. Wall, 498 First St., Brooklyn, N. Y., broker. — W. A. Perry, Y. M. C. A., Salem, boy's director. — Oliver Rigby, 380 Wilson Road, Fall River, mining. — K. L. Riley, 16 Waverly St., Portland, Me., hotel steward. — W. F. Rossback, Charleston, S. C., elect. engineering. — H. W. Nieman, Schuyler, Neb., mining engineering. — H. K. L. Castle, Honolulu, H. T., factor. — D. E. Moran, 6 Arcadia St., Dorchester, P. O. clerk. — Clifford Abeles, 4140 Washington Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., undecided. — W. T. S. Thackara, 22 Marlboro St., Boston, business. — F. R. King, 20 E. 84th St., New York, N. Y., architecture. — R. M. Dewey, 195 Main St., Northampton, undecided. — Members of 1908 have responded generously to the calls for Class Lives and permanent addresses. Those who have not sent in Lives may obtain blanks by applying to the Secretary up to Jan. 1, 1909, though the sooner they are sent in the better. Information as to the whereabouts of any of the following men will be gratefully

received: Joseph Ellner, formerly 192 E. 76th St., New York City; A. J. Fleming, formerly 59 Arch St., Allegheny, Pa.; Walter Greene, formerly 15 Henderson Place, New York City; J. J. Milton, formerly 11 Kenwood Ave., Boston; Chas. T. Smithies, formerly 8 Tolman St., Roxbury. — The First Class Report will appear next May. — Members of the Class are urged to keep in communication with the Secretary as continuously as possible.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Graduate School, 1908. Addresses and probable occupations: F. S. Montgomery, teaching, Marienfeld Winter School, Riverside, Cal. — C. M. Swan, 91 Babcock St., Brookline; instructor in physics, M. I. T. — R. G. Fuller, Peabody Museum, Cambridge; absent on field work. — L. H. Whitney, 177 E. Haverhill St., Lawrence; chemist. — Conyers Read, 211 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; teaching. — W. J. Scarlett, 97 Bryder Road, Columbus, O.; clergyman. — G. V. Peak, 463 Worth St., Dallas, Tex.; instructor in economics in the University of the South. — H. L. Drury, 13 Weld Hall, Cambridge. — E. F. Slater, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.; surgeon, U. S. A. — J. K. Bonnell, Stanford Univ., Palo Alto, Cal.; instructor. — J. W. Wilson, 531 Cattell St., Easton, Pa.; assistant in Medical School. — G. C. Cox, 5 Bromley Court, Cambridge; assistant in philosophy at Harvard. — N. G. Thomas, Newportmore, England; lecturer at Balliol College, Oxford. — W. P. Blodget, Chestnut Hill; student of architecture, M. I. T. — F. C. Mabey, Vittoria, Ontario; Austin Teaching Fellow at Harvard. — W. H. Mahoney, Millers Falls; teaching. — G. E. Porter, Harvard University;

continues to study for Ph.D. degree. — E. C. Kammerer, 2724 Dayton St., St. Louis, Mo.; teaching. — F. U. Ward, Addison, Me.; teaching. — W. E. MacDonald, 52 Kirkland St., Cambridge; Graduate School, and teaching. — A. C. Durrell, 17 Dana St., Cambridge; metallurgical engineer. — C. A. R. Sanborn, 105 Highland Ave., Somerville; student. — H. M. Sheffer, 36 Divinity Hall, Cambridge; teaching. — J. E. Downey, 677 Dudley St., Boston; teacher. — G. R. Edwards, Roxobel, N. C.; teaching. — J. H. Densmore, 25 Evans Road, Brookline; musician. — C. N. Moore, Cincinnati, O.; instructor in mathematics, Univ. of Cincinnati. — H. C. Chapin, 97 Lake View Ave., Cambridge; chemist. — M. T. Copeland, 65 Washington St., Brewer, Me.; Austin Teaching Fellow at Harvard. — R. F. Potts, 88 Broad St., Boston; publisher. — N. C. Schlichter, Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.; professor of English. — W. E. McNeill, Pittsfield, Me.; teaching. — M. M. Mann, 507 Madison St., Tampa, Fla.; architecture. — Irwin Hayden, 10 Revere St., Winthrop; archaeologist. — W. J. Risley, 230 Upland Road, Cambridge; continues in Grad. Sch. — Arthur Mitchell, 55 Wendell St., Cambridge; asst. in philosophy at Harvard. — W. N. Lacy, Foochow, China; teaching in Anglo-Chinese College. — A. W. Dickinson, 91 Summer St., Somerville; teaching. — S. J. Buck, Bloomington, Ind.; instructor in history, Univ. of Indiana. — T. P. Cross, 1709 Cambridge St., Cambridge; continues in Grad. Sch. — K. Inahara, 15 Kora-machi, Ushigomé, Tokyo; business. — E. L. Ford, 323 Summer St., W. Somerville; civil engineer. — J. S. Kenyon, 70 Layman Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; professor of English, Butler College. — W. R. Nelles, Cambridge; teacher. — Webster Chester, Waterville, Me.; teacher in Colby College. — G. T. Hargitt, 53 Wendell St., Cambridge; continues in Grad. Sch. — R. W. Crowell, Waynesburg, Pa.; professor of German in Waynesburg College. — O. K. Fraenkel, 2 E. 78th St., New York; law. — W. G. Howard, 81 Forest St., Medford; forestry. — J. W. Hudson, Conant Hall, Cambridge; assistant in philosophy at Harvard. — Sidney Peterson, 72 Spring St., Watertown; teaching, head of department of science, Brighton High School, Boston. — J. S. Gaylord, Winona, Minn.; teacher in State Normal School. — J. W. Campbell, Newtonville; Methodist minister. — R. W. Pettingill, Augusta, Me.; teacher. — R. M. Story, 1548 8th Ave., Moline, Ill.; teaching. — C. L. B. Shuddemagen, Univ. of Texas, Austin, Tex.; instructor in physics. — K. S. Johnson, Woburn; electrical engineer. — A. M. Hurlin, Jackson, N. H.; asst. Teaching Fellow at Harvard. — Eliot Jones, 7 Sumner Road, Cambridge; teaching. — E. L. Chaffee, 109 Pearl St., Somerville; teaching. — P. R. Temple, 69 Sawyer Ave., Dorchester; teaching in Choate School, Wallingford, Conn. — J. C. Williams, 536 Washington St., Dedham; teaching. — W. A. Hurwitz, 618 Main St., Joplin, Mo.; student at Univ. of Göttingen. — J. B. Chevalier, Summit Road, Medford; business. — R. E. Scott, Waverley; electrical engineer. — J. H. Mathews, Madison, Wis.; instructor in physical chemistry at Univ. of Wisconsin. — Lyford Rome, 334 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; business. — B. M. Woodbridge, Williamstown; teaching in George Washington Univ. — Robert Wheelwright, Glen Road, Jamaica Plain; landscape architecture. — S. F. Pattison, Colorado College, Colorado Springs; teaching. — J. H. Hanford, 525 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; teaching. — G. M. McKie, Chapel Hill, N. C.; teaching. — A. B. Pope, Newburyport; instructor.

— H. E. Merwin, Hensonville, N. J., teaching. — A. B. Green, 19 Conant Hall, Cambridge; student in civil engineering. — R. M. Davis, 17 Francis Ave., Cambridge; life insurance. — R. H. Cook, Friendship, Me.; teaching. — O. H. Peters, 49 Wendell St., Cambridge; teaching German in Boston High School of Commerce. — Glenn Clark, Des Moines, Ia.; teaching. — R. E. Chase, Knoxville, Ill.; teaching. — T. T. Smith, Louisville, Ky.; Harv. Grad. Sch. — A. W. Rowe, 302 Beacon St., Boston; teaching. — L. M. Johnson, 23 Conant Hall, Cambridge; Harv. Grad. Sch. — A. S. Pearse, Omaha, Neb.; instructor in zoölogy. — H. C. Dale, 84 Perkins Hall, Cambridge; assistant in history, Harvard. — G. B. Woods, Evanston, Ill.; teaching. — Clyde Wolfe, Fruitvale, Cal.; student. — A. B. Crichton, 105 Hammond St., Cambridge; ministry. — E. C. Oberholtzer, 85 Oak Lane, Davenport, Ia.; undecided. — J. S. Luckey, Houghton, N. Y.; president of Houghton Seminary. — F. W. Wright, 213 N. Franklin St., Delaware, O.; Harv. Grad. Sch.

Law School, 1908. Addresses and probable occupations: Walter Loewenthal, 50 W. 85th St., New York, N. Y.; law. — Whitcomb Field, Milton; in office of Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter, Boston. — John Richardson, Jr., Chestnut Hill; law. — R. J. Sumners, 1267 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.; law. — L. B. Lampron, 1622 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.; law. — Wright Clark, Red Oak, Ia.; law. — H. A. Fischer, Jr., Wheaton, Ill.; law in Chicago. — F. L. Watson, Gorham, Me.; law. — A. L. Harwood, 854 Beacon St., Newton Centre; law. — J. C. Monnet, care of George Washington Univ., Washington, D. C.; teaching law. — J. M. Hoy, 38 Houghton St., Worcester; law in Boston with Whipple, Green & Ogden. — C. S. Guthrie, New

York City; law clerk. — Alfred Ely, Jr., 31 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; law. — C. Z. Alexander, Providence, R. I.; law. — Carl Ehlermann, Jr., address uncertain; law. — H. S. Lyon, W. Bridgewater; law. — D. M. Payson, 38 Bowdoin St., Portland, Me.; law. — H. R. Snyder, Paris, O.; law. — H. A. Meyer, 315 Highland Ave., Newtonville; law. — W. A. Spicer, Jr., 371 Broadway, Providence, R. I.; law. — G. R. J. Boggs, address uncertain; law. — J. M. Lown, Jr., Penn Yan, N. Y.; law. — E. H. Abbot, Jr., 1 Follen St., Cambridge; law. — Harold Otis, 108 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; law. — L. J. Merrill, 1310 Pleasant St., Des Moines, Ia.; law. — A. P. Weitzel, 17 Dunlap Ave., Allegheny, Pa.; law. — J. G. Cross, Portland, Ore.; law. — W. A. Countryman, 40 Todd Pl., Washington, D. C.; law. — G. F. Lewis, Wellington, New Zealand; law. — George Roberts, 20 Cambridge Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.; law. — Harold Bruff, 60 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; law. — Swinburne Hale, Harvard Club, New York City; law, in offices of Masters & Nichols, 47 Wall St., New York. — Howard Palmer, care of G. S. Palmer, New London, Conn.; law. — S. A. Welldon, care of Harvard Club, New York City; law. — A. T. Carton, 4923 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.; law. — W. C. Rice, 53 Newtonville Ave., Newton; law. — H. J. Rice, 1135 Worthington St., Springfield; law. — H. C. Chubb, 149 Berkeley St., Lawrence; law. — G. G. Reynolds, 2d, 44 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; law. — Donald Defrees, Hotel Windermere, Chicago, Ill.; law.

Medical School, 1908. Addresses and probable occupations: G. G. Smith, 178 William St., E. Orange, N. J.; Mass. General Hospital. — W. S. Whittemore, 36 Irving St., Cambridge; physician. — H. F. Markolf, W. Rutland, Vt. —

Isaac Hartshorne, 48 Pleasant St., Methuen; medicine. — C. F. Worthen, Barre, Vt.; medicine. — Hyman Morrison, 38 Prince St., Boston; medicine. — L. H. Newburgh, 655 Forest Ave., Avondale, Cincinnati, O.; medicine. — C. G. Lane, 36 Pleasant St., Woburn; medicine. — H. F. Keever, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.; house officer, Newton Hospital. — M. R. Edwards, Belleville, Mich.; interne, Lawrence Gen. Hospital. — H. B. Chase, Hyannis; medicine.

Scientific School, 1908. Addresses and probable occupations: E. M. Riegel, Cambridge; Harv. Grad. Sch. — Victor Cobb, Falls Church, Va.; technical chemistry. — C. M. Farnham, Salem, N. H.; geologist to Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., Ishpeming, Mich. — R. A. Spare, Orchard St., New Bedford; mechanical engineer. — E. S. Fuller, S. Walpole; civil engineer. — M. T. Rogers, 203 Kirk Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.; one more year at Harvard, civil engineering. — C. E. Pratt, E. Litchfield, Conn.; teaching. — F. E. Leighton, 785 Forest Ave., Woodford Sta., Portland, Me.; undecided. — H. E. Aulsbrook, Sturgis, Mich.; Sturgis Steel Gocart Co. — E. L. Lincoln, 27 Cedar Road, Belmont; civil engineer. — E. B. Smith, 18 White St., Cambridge; mechanical engineer, Austin Teaching Fellow.

Divinity School, 1908. Addresses and occupations: C. S. Pond, Beverly Farms; Baptist minister. — W. S. Archibald, Boston; minister's assistant, Old South Church. — P. S. Phalen, Hingham; minister. — I. S. Westerberg, Macon, Mo.; teacher of classics, Blees Military Academy. — C. B. Ames, Groton; minister. — H. A. Pease, Natick, Baptist minister. — E. B. Crooks, Fayette, Mo.; minister.

Dental School, 1908. Addresses and occupations: G. E. Flagg, Woodstock,

N. B.; dentist. — E. S. Calder, 22 Whitmarsh St., Providence, R. I.; dentist. — C. E. Safford, Keene, N. H.; dentist. — Clarence Shannon, Florenceville, N. B.; dentist. — A. G. Rand, Unity, Me.; dentist. — A. J. Wright, 76 William St., Perth, W. Australia; dentist.

Alphonse Gaulin, l '96, is American consul at Havre.

H. L. Beyer, l '02, is with C. W. H. Beyer & Co., bankers, Grinnell, Ia.

J. H. Giles, s '07, civil engineer, is in the Government service at Panama.

The address of C. F. D. Belden, l '98, is 19 Craigie St., Cambridge.

R. A. French, l '08, is practising law in Nashua, N. H.

L. A. Pierce, l '08, is in the law office of Madigan & Madigan, Houlton, Me.

R. B. Hunt, M. S., served this summer on the Boston Floating Hospital.

Dr. F. J. Sullivan, v '01, has been appointed official dog-catcher for Boston.

C. H. Olson, l '04, is practising law in Honolulu, H. T.

Prof. C. A. Duniway, p '94, is president of the University of Montana.

E. K. Broadus, p '08, is professor of English in the University of Alberta, Canada.

R. A. Quigley, m '08, has a surgical appointment at the Boston City Hospital.

Dr. R. D. Hildreth, m '08, has a 16 months' appointment at the Boston City Hospital.

J. F. Aylward, L. S. '84, was a delegate from Cambridge to the Democratic National Convention in Denver.

W. J. Rolfe, h '59, has resigned as president of the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston.

W. A. Burns, l '00, of Pittsfield, has been appointed special judge of probate and insolvency, for Berkshire County.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Dental Society held at Lewiston, Me., July 1, Dr. H. A. Kelley, *d* '88, of Portland, Me., was reflected secretary.

Col. William Gile, L. S. '68, died in Worcester on March 2. He was born at Northfield (now Franklin), N. H., June 5, 1843; attended academies at Tilton and Franklin. In 1862 enlisted in the Union Army; was captain of the 18th New Hampshire Vols., and later of the 117th U. S. troops. Read law with Pike and Blodgett in Franklin, and at the Harvard Law School. Began to practise at Greenfield in 1869; removed to Worcester, and formed a partnership with C. A. Merrill, *l* '69. Since 1880 had practised alone. Was a member from Worcester of the Mass. Legislature in 1886 and 1887; and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888. Was a member of the Worcester Continentals, and the Loyal Legion, and was active in Grand Army circles. He married twice: in 1873, Mary Green Waitt, who died in 1876. A son and daughter, William W. and Minnie Helen, were born to them, who survive. In 1878 he married Clara Antoinette Dewing of North Brookfield, and had six children, three of whom died in infancy. Those living are Alfred D., Margaret L., and Lawrence B., all of Worcester.

The address of G. L. Wilson, *a* '08, is 1213 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; that of L. Y. Stiles, *l* B., is 50 Trowbridge St., Cambridge.

Dr. Robert Harris Faunce, *m* '82, died at Sandwich, May 25, 1908. He was born there, the son of Joshua Faunce, Jan. 17, 1859; attended the public schools and took his M.D. degree at the Harvard Medical School in 1882. In 1885 he settled at Sandwich, where he practised ever since. He was a medical examiner, chairman of the school com-

mittee, member of the public library building committee, and of other local organizations. Unmarried.

Dr. C. D. Wilkins, *m* '99, has left Brattleboro, Vt., and become superintendent of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., City Hospital.

Dr. Daniel Edward Millerick, *m* '81, died at Stoneham, June 18, 1906, aged 52. He was an old resident of the North End, Boston. He attended the Eliot School and Boston Latin School, and graduated from Holy Cross College in 1878. He then entered Harvard Medical School, where he received his degree in 1881. He had practised medicine in Stoneham for many years.

S. D. Nickerson, *l* '47, has resigned as recording grand secretary of the grand lodge A. F. and A. M. of Massachusetts, after many years' service.

Dr. Joseph Jacob Silbert, *m* '99, died suddenly at Boston, May 3, aged 43. He was born in Russia, came to the United States about 20 years ago, and after spending several years in the West, he came to Boston, studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School, graduated M.D. in 1899, and has practised since then. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the I. O. B. A.

Dr. R. M. Pearce, Jr., *m* '97, of Albany, N. Y., has been appointed by the council of New York University as professor of pathology and director of the laboratory of pathology of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Dr. Edward Fanford Thomson, M. S. '88, died at Belchertown, March 29 last, at the home of his father, Dr. G. F. Thomson. He was born in Belchertown, April 28, 1867. After study at the Harvard Medical School, he took his M.D. degree at Columbia. For several years he practised at New Haven, Conn.; then he returned to Belchertown. He left a widow and two daughters.

William Pinckney Whyte, L. S. '44, died at Baltimore, Md., March 17, 1908. He was born there Aug. 9, 1824. He attended the Harvard Law School, but did not graduate; was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1846. Served in the Maryland legislature, 1847-8; U. S. Senator, by appointment to fill vacancy, 1868-9; governor of Maryland, 1871-4; U. S. Senator, 1875-81; mayor of Baltimore, 1882-5; attorney-general of Maryland, 1887-91; U. S. Senator, 1906 till his death. Married (1) in 1847, Louisa D. Hollingsworth; (2) April 27, 1892, Mary M. D. Thomas.

Gov. Guild, '81, has appointed Dr. Timothy Leary, m '95, associate medical examiner for Suffolk County. He has been assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army, executive officer and commanding officer in charge of the U. S. General Hospital at Ponce, Porto Rico, and later in charge of the U. S. Vaccine Corps at Coama. Volunteered for duty at Santiago de Cuba for yellow fever service. He is professor of pathology and bacteriology in Tufts College, and has had the degree of M.A. conferred upon him by Tufts.

Alexander Viets Griswold Allen, D.D., 1886, professor of church history at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, since 1867, died in Cambridge on July 1. He was born in Otis, May 4, 1841; graduated at Kenyon in 1862, and at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1865. His chief publications were: "The Continuity of Christian Thought," 1885; "Life of Jonathan Edwards," 1889; "Religious Progress," 1893; "Christian Institutions," 1897; "Life of Phillips Brooks," 1900; and "Freedom in the Church," 1907. He married (1) Elizabeth K. Stone, 1872 (died 1892); (2) Paulina C. Smith, 1907.

M. E. Wadsworth, p 74, is now Dean of the School of Mines and Metallurgy at the Pennsylvania State College. From

1874 to 1887 he was connected with Harvard University as an instructor in mathematics and mineralogy and also as an assistant in geology. For the next two years he was professor of mineralogy and geology at Colby University; going from there to the Michigan College of Mines, where he acted as president from 1887 to 1899. For the last seven years he has been at Pennsylvania College as professor of mining and geology, and for the last two years has served as Dean of the School of Mines. Next year he goes to Pittsburg as professor of mining geology in the University of Western Pennsylvania.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan District of the Mass. Dental Society, the following Harvard men were elected to office: Drs. F. T. Taylor, d '90, Boston, sec. (re-elected); Waldo F. Boardman, d '86, Boston, treas. (re-elected); E. N. Kent, d '00, S. T. Elliott, d '01, members of executive committee; M. C. Smith, d '98, councilor for 5 years. At the annual meeting of the Central District held in April Dr. H. P. Cooke, d '84, of Worcester, was re-elected secretary. At the annual meeting of the Valley District C. H. Mack, d '06, of Springfield, was elected secretary; W. V. Ryder, d '05, of Northampton, a member of executive committee; and C. Wesley Hale, d '02, of Springfield, councilor for 5 years.

Prof. Leslie Alexander Lee, Gr. Sch. '74, died in Portland, Me., at the Maine General Hospital, on March 18. He was born at Woodstock, Vt., Sept. 24, 1852, graduated A.B. at Lawrence University in 1872 (Ph.D. in 1885), and studied in the Harvard Graduate School in 1874. Since 1876 had been professor of biology and geology in Bowdoin College. Was chief of the scientific staff on voyage of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, 1887; led Bowdoin expedi-

tion to Labrador, 1891; organized the Topographic Survey of Maine; was State Geologist of Maine; and president of the Portland Society of Natural History. Married at New Bedford, Aug. 28, 1877, Elizabeth T. Almy.

Guy H. Holliday, '89, l '92, assistant clerk of the Superior Court of Suffolk County, has issued the Fourth Report of the Class of 1892 of the Harvard Law School. The members of the Class are scattered through 28 states, the largest number having settled in Massachusetts, but there are also large groups in New York, Ohio, and Illinois. Among the members of this Class are: Charles Francis Adams, '88, Treasurer of the University; C. H. Burdett, '88, secretary of the Title Insurance Co. of New York, and secretary of the New York Mortgage and Security Co.; Prof. H. Frye, professor of rhetoric at the University of Nebraska; H. T. Kellogg, since 1903 Justice of the Supreme Court of the Fourth Judicial District of New York State; James G. King, '89, of the firm of Miller, King, Lane & Trafford, of New York; W. W. Nolen, '84, the tutor; Roscoe Pound, formerly dean of the College of Law of the University of Nebraska, and now professor of law at Northwestern University; Oliver Prescott, '89, of New Bedford; C. D. Wetmore, '89, of New York.

Dr. Oscar Burbank, m '48, of Waverly, Ia., the oldest Harvard graduate in Iowa, died at Des Moines, Feb. 7, 1908. He was born at Parsonfield, Me., Sept. 25, 1819. Shortly before his death he went to Des Moines to attend a course of lectures on modern surgery.

Dr. J. H. McCollom, m '69, has been acting as superintendent of the Boston City Hospital. Dr. G. H. M. Rowe, m '68, the superintendent for 29 years, having broken down.

Dudley Farley Phelps, l '67, a well-

known figure in the New York customs service, died in Boston, on June 22. He was born Aug. 8, 1845, at Hollis, N. H., and his father was Rev. Dudley Phelps of Groton, a Congregationalist minister. The son prepared for Harvard at the Boston Latin School, but when ready to take up his academic work he enlisted, and, although only 18 years old, was commissioned first lieutenant in the well-known regiment, the 20th United States Vols. (colored troops). He served in various campaigns in Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi, and after the Mobile campaign he went on duty at New Orleans, where he served as assistant provost marshal general of the Department of the Gulf. Leaving the army soon after his 20th birthday, he returned North and entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1867. Entering the law office of Chester A. Arthur, afterwards President, Mr. Phelps was soon made assistant United States attorney for the southern district of New York, and was placed especially in charge of customs cases. When only 26 years old he was made chief of the law department of the New York Custom House and served in that capacity during General Arthur's collectorship. His next appointment was that of assistant district attorney for the county of New York, when he tried many important cases. Later he resumed practice as a customs revenue collector and served until 1902 as head of the law department, being the only Republican head of an important revenue department during Cleveland's administration. He was twice married: (1) to Louise Lander Prince of Salem. Four children by her survive. They are Dudley Phelps, Jr., of New York, William H. Phelps, a resident of Venezuela, Miss Katherine Elizabeth Phelps and Miss Louise Lander Phelps, both of whom are engaged in

missionary work in the district of Hankow, China. A second wife, who was a Miss Hart of Jamaica, also survives him. He was a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. of New York, and of the Loyal Legion.

W. A. Spicer, Jr., *d* '08, has been appointed instructor in international law at Harvard for the year 1908-09, and he has also been selected to take charge of Prince Jaisingras, the son of the Gaekwar of Baroda, India, who is to enter Harvard this autumn.

George Sherman Batcheller, *d* '57, the American member of the International Tribunal at Cairo, Egypt, died in Paris July 2, from cancer of the mouth. Judge Batcheller was born in Batchellerville, Saratoga County, N. Y., July 25, 1837, the son of Sherman Batcheller. He was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1857. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and in 1859 he represented the 2d District of Saratoga County in the New York Assembly, being the youngest member of that body, and serving on the judiciary committee. In 1862 he entered the army as major of the 115th New York Vols., of which he afterward became lieutenant-colonel. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry in 1862. In 1863 he was exchanged, and then served with the Tenth Army Corps. In the spring of 1863 he was appointed deputy provost marshal-general of the Department of the South, holding the position until he was discharged in 1864. From 1865 to 1868 he was inspector-general of New York, and reorganized the National Guard after the war. He also had charge of the northern frontier during the Fenian raids. In 1868 he was a Grant elector. He also sat in the Assembly in 1873, 1874, and 1886, serving on important committees. In 1875 he was appointed judge of the International Tribunal at Cairo, Egypt, and his colleagues made

him presiding judge of the court. Judge Batcheller resigned the position in 1885 to serve again in the New York Legislature, where he was seated for two successive terms. Then Pres. Harrison appointed him First Asst. Secretary of the Treasury, a position which he held from 1889 to 1891, when he became minister to Portugal. 1893-5 he was the American diplomatic representative in Europe with headquarters in Paris. Following this he was for a year European manager of the governmental affairs of several American companies. In 1895 he was appointed to preside over the deliberations of the Universal Postal Congress, at Washington. Distinguished honor was paid to Judge Batcheller by the Egyptian Government, which in 1898 specially requested the American Government to reappoint him to the International Tribunal. Pres. Roosevelt made him a justice of the International Supreme Court of Appeal in 1902. Judge Batcheller was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in this country, and abroad he was made a grand officer of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, and decorated by King Humbert with the grand cordon of the Order of the Crown of Italy. He married Catherine Phillips, daughter of Gen. James M. Cook, of Saratoga.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Dental Society Frank Perrin, *d* '77, of Boston, was elected an honorary member, N. A. Stanley, *d* '84, of New Bedford, president. C. W. Rodgers, *d* '00, of Dorchester was reelected secretary, and J. T. Paul, *d* '91, of Boston, was reelected treasurer. Waldo E. Boardman, *d* '86, of Boston, and F. T. Taylor, *d* '90, are members of the executive committee.

LITERARY NOTES.

* * To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

The Lippincott Co., of Philadelphia, have issued "Why Worry?" by Dr. G. L. Walton, '75, of Boston.

Stephen B. Stanton, '87, has published through Charles Scribner's Sons, "The Essentials of Life."

To "American Practice of Surgery," vol. iv, Dr. J. S. Stone, '89, contributed a monograph on "Plastic Surgery."

Vol. 28 of the "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure" was recently issued. It covers the titles "Motions" to "Municipal Corporations."

Among the papers read at the Belfast meeting of the British Association was one by Prof. W. M. Davis, s '69, of Harvard, on the Physiographic Subdivisions of the Appalachian Mountain System.

"Which College for the Boy?" by John Corbin, '92, a series of newspaper articles written for the *Saturday Evening Post*, has been issued in book form by Houghton Mifflin Co.

S. E. Whiting, s '96, instructor in engineering, has printed "Laboratory Notes for an Elementary Course in Electrical Engineering. Parts I, II, and III." (Cambridge, published by the University.)

A new and more convenient edition, in two volumes, of "On Holy Ground," by the Rev. W. L. Worcester, '81, has been brought out by the Lippincotts. It contains all the original illustrations, from original photographs taken in Bible lands, and is sold at the same price as the one-volume edition.

Four lectures delivered last year at Harvard by Leonard Darwin make up a volume entitled "Municipal Ownership," published by E. P. Dutton & Co. They discuss the problems of taxation, of private industry, of corruption, of socialistic ideals, etc., as applied to their subject.

"Die Vereinigten Staaten als Weltmacht" is the title of the German translation by Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, '00, of the lectures delivered in France two winters ago by Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87. (Berlin: E. S. Mittler & Co.) The English original, "The United States as a World Power," will be published this autumn.

T. M. Osborne, '84, has collected into a little volume, "for private circulation," "Adventures of a Green Dragon": being letters written by him to the Auburn, N. Y., *Citizen*, describing a motor trip through England, France, and Switzerland. It is full of the zest and high spirits with which Mr. Osborne and his young companions enjoyed their tour. (Auburn, N. Y., Publishing Co.)

Arthur D. Ficke, '04, whose Class Poem is still remembered, has printed at the Samurai Press, Cranleigh, Surrey, England, a small volume entitled "The Earth Passion, Boundary, and Other Poems." Although they are often superior to average juvenile verse, they seem to fall short of real distinction, whether in metre or in substance. (Price, 4 shillings net.)

Recent Publications at the Harvard Observatory are: *Bulletins*, 327, 328, announcing a maximum of the variable star 31, 1907, and positions of the new object near Jupiter. — "Peruvian Meteorology," by Prof. S. I. Bailey. *Annals*, 49, Part II. Meteorological observations made during the years 1892-95, at the Peruvian stations, not including those at Arequipa. This volume completes the

publication of the Peruvian meteorology, carried on by the Harvard Observatory, to the end of 1895, and includes observations at points from sea level to the summit of El Misti, altitude 19,200 feet. — "Revised Harvard Photometry," by Prof. E. C. Pickering. *Annals*, 50. This volume contains the principal results of the measures of bright stars with the meridian photometers during the years 1879 to 1906. It gives the concluded magnitudes of 9110 stars of the magnitude 6.5 and brighter, distributed over the entire sky from the North to the South Pole. It furnishes the means of determining the individual magnitudes in the eight principal catalogues compiled from the observations with these instruments. The magnitudes from eight other catalogues, the colors of the northern stars, photographic magnitudes, and the class of spectrum, are also given. — "Researches of the Boyden Department," by Prof. W. H. Pickering. *Annals*, 61, Part I. Contains an early history of the department, including an account of expeditions to Colorado, California, Peru, and Jamaica. A description is given of the following researches: Study of atmospheric definition; photometry of the sun and moon; brighter satellites of Jupiter and Saturn; an investigation of the orbit of the tenth satellite of Saturn; the lunar crater Linné; miscellaneous researches.

Dr. J. H. Woods, '87, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, is preparing an edition of the text of a Hindu work on Yoga philosophy and an English translation thereof. He continued his studies of the several Hindu systems at Maha-Balesh-wara, a hill-station in the Western Ghauts, about 100 miles southeast of Bombay, under the instruction of two native pundits, Mukunda Shastri and Venkatesha Vanana.

T. W. Balch, '90, of Philadelphia, re-

prints from the *Proceedings* of the American Philosophical Society a paper on "The Law of Oresme, Copernicus, and Gresham," in which he shows how Oresme, Bishop of Lisieux in the last part of the 14th century, and Copernicus in 1526, anticipated the English merchant, Gresham, in demonstrating that where two issues of currency of different value are put into circulation at the same time the inferior will drive out the superior. Mr. Balch gives some interesting biographical facts about the Norman bishop and the Prussian scientist, and quotes the pertinent passages in their works. (Allen, Lane & Scott: Philadelphia.)

Prescott Hall, '89, of the Suffolk Bar, has already been compelled to prepare a new edition of his standard work, "The Massachusetts Business Corporation Law of 1903." It covers all private business corporations, excepting financial, insurance, and public service corporations. The book, which has been practically rewritten, now includes a full treatment of many topics which were merely touched upon in the first edition, together with historical references. The numeration of section numbers has been changed, to avoid confusion. A full table of contents and index make possible immediate reference to any section or topic. As the citations cover volume 194 of the Reports and the legislation of 1907, it is thoroughly up-to-date. (W. J. Nagel: Boston. Canvas, legal 4to, pp. xcv, 631.)

John J. Chapman, '84, versatile, pungent and suggestive, has written in blank verse "Four Plays for Children." The plots and the *dramatis personae* are original. The pieces are meant to be acted by young children, who will find exercise for their ingenuity not only in interpreting the parts but in getting up the stage-settings. The plan is novel and interesting, and Mr. Chapman carries it

out with success. One feels that his invention never runs dry. The only point which raises a doubt is whether the plays be not too old for "children," if by that word we mean young boys and girls of from eight to twelve, or at the outside fourteen, years old: for although the actors are evidently juvenile, the stuff of which the plots are woven is often mature. (Moffat, Yard & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

A. McF. Davis, s '54, has reprinted from the *Publications* of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts the paper on "John Harvard's Life in America" which he delivered last November at the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of the Founder. In its final form the paper is much extended, and is amply supplied with notes, which make it not only an invaluable study of John Harvard, but also, as its sub-title indicates, of "social and political life in New England in 1637-1638." Mr. Davis's description of the intricate politico-ecclesiastical situation in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and his inferences in regard to Harvard's brief career in Boston and Charlestown, are noteworthy. (University Press: Cambridge.)

Few university teachers of our time have been so fortunate as Prof. G. P. Baker, '87, who, although still young, has raised up a group of enthusiastic pupils. If he did not initiate the systematic study of argumentation (and, so far as we know he *did*) he certainly gave it its first important development as distinct from rhetoric. To-day, every well-equipped university in the land has followed his lead at Harvard and established argumentation as a necessary part of its curriculum. One of Prof. Baker's pupils, William T. Foster, '01, who is now a professor in Bowdoin College, has compiled an excellent text-book of "Argumentation and Debating." It is

full, well-arranged, and practical. The topics analysed and the specimen briefs have a concrete applicability. There are directions for making arguments not only strong in logic but attractive in style, and pertinent advice for debaters in action. The manual may be recommended not only to undergraduates, but to prospective lawyers and clergymen, if not, indeed, to some of those who are already practising those professions. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

Miss Alice Cunningham Fletcher of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, will soon publish, through the Bureau of Ethnology, her studies of the life, customs, traditions, and superstitions of the Omaha Indians. She has lived, months at a time, among the Indians for many years. She strongly sympathizes with them. Through her instrumentality the Omahas received their lands and small loans to help them build homes. She was appointed a special agent among them by Pres. Cleveland. In her writings she has been able to explain away many popular mistakes about the Indians, such as the significance of the totem. The quality and charm of their music have impressed her greatly. She has a new idea of their religion and their conception of God. Miss Fletcher's monograph, "Indian Story and Song," is well known to students of Indian lore.

An extraordinary book is "A Mind that Found Itself." It is the autobiography of Clifford W. Beers, who, after graduating at Yale, became insane. The book describes both his subjective mental states and the treatment he received from doctors and attendants in the institutions in which he was placed. An introductory letter from Prof. William James will dissipate any doubt a prospective reader may have as to the value of the work. "It is fit to remain in literature,"

says Mr. James, "as a classic account 'from within' of an insane person's psychology. . . . It reads like fiction, but it is not fiction." The great good that Mr. Beers may do, by his exposure of the inadequacy — reaching too often to brutality — of the present methods of caring for the insane, is evident. He has planted an indictment in the very eyes of our age which prides itself on being above all things humane. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

The Scarecrow, or the Glass of Truth, is an experiment by Percy MacKaye, '97. He calls it "a tragedy of the ludicrous," and points out how its purpose differs from that of Hawthorne's "Moralized Legend," from which Mr. MacKaye has borrowed his raw material. The reader will be interested in seeing how far Mr. MacKaye has realized his aim — whether, indeed, the aim itself could be realized in this form. Those who are following Mr. MacKaye's serious efforts in dramatic authorship will take *The Scarecrow* as another proof that he is not slackening his endeavor, and also as an indication of his fertility and versatility. We doubt, however, whether the play is qualified for the stage. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.25 net.)

"A Teacher of Dante, and Other Studies in Italian Literature," contains seven popular lectures by Nathan H. Dole, '74. Their separate titles indicate the range of the volume, viz.: "A Teacher of Dante"; "Dante and the Picturesque"; "Lyric Poetry and Petrarca"; "Boccaccio and the *Novella*"; "The Rise of the Italian Drama"; "Goldoni and Italian Comedy"; "Alfieri and Tragedy." Mr. Dole is a remarkably rapid assimilator. Furthermore, he has a *flair* for the significant or the striking, and especially for those human or picturesque touches which a popular audience would appreciate.

His wide reading, extending as it does over many languages, enables him to enrich his text with illustrations and analogies drawn from remote fields. He does not address himself to the professed Dantist or to the student of Italian literature at first-hand: but the readers whom he has in view will find him both interesting and helpful, and those who wish to read the Italian classics in the original will get from him much useful information. "The Teacher of Dante" is of course Brunetto Latini, a character that well deserved to be portrayed in a popular way. (Moffat, Yard & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.75 net.)

"Borderland Studies," Vol. II, by Dr. George M. Gould, t '74, contain 14 "miscellaneous addresses and essays pertaining to medicine and the medical profession and their relations to general science and thought." Some of these addresses are of great importance, as, for instance, those on "The Seven Deadly Sins of Civilization," and on "Disease and Sin." Hardly less pertinent is Dr. Gould's discussion of Cranks, among whom he includes megalomaniac, morphinomaniac, dotard, and criminal and insane physicians. His "History of the House" is an interesting study of the abodes of men, as influenced by climate, land, and evolutionary stage. In everything Dr. Gould tries to lay his finger on the ultimate fact or the *causa causans*. His mind is fertile in seeing resemblances and in drawing pregnant inferences. His final purpose is to apply whatever medicine, or any knowledge, can teach for the benefit of man's physiologic, psychologic, and moral conditions. Every reader ought to be interested in his discussion of "The Seven Deadly Sins of Civilization," which are, according to Dr. Gould, 1. Tobacco; 2. Coffee and Tea; 3. Alcohol; 4. Sugar; 5. Venereal Diseases; 6. The Modern House;

and, 7. Eyestrain. In another paper, "Intellectual Weeds of American Growth," Dr. Gould "shows up" such publications as *New Thought*, *The Nautilus*, *Christian*, *The Golden Rule*, and the like, for which he has a scientist's unyielding contempt. We have mentioned only a part of Dr. Gould's varied contents. (Blakiston: Philadelphia. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.)

Dr. G. M. Gould, '74, has gathered in a volume entitled "Righthandedness and Lefthandedness" (Lippincott: Philadelphia), several papers which are marked by his characteristic inventiveness and clearness of demonstration. Righthandedness he traces to the structural "righteyedness" of human vision; and, having given his reasons for this conclusion, he draws practical suggestions from it. He shows the effect of ignorance of the law, or indifference to it. "The 20,000,000 patients with lateral curvature of the spine are products of morbid visual function. And they are begotten by the schools, so that the pedagogue may never rid himself or herself of an awful duty. In every school-room of 50 pupils 10 are scoliotics and at least 20 are also suffering from terrible and life-wrecking diseases, caused by eyestrain. The 'ambidextering' crank is deserving of a more severe punishment than any other of our many criminally insane." Another interesting subject is "the rule of the road," which Dr. Gould investigates in riding, driving, walking, locomotive-driving, and navigation. Here again he discovers that the necessities of vision have unconsciously determined practice, and he cites statistics to show what happens when nature's requirements are not observed. This paper is particularly rich in historical and social references. A long study of a case of two-handed synchronous writing illustrates the minuteness with which

Dr. Gould pursues a special investigation. Another paper, devoted to "The Writing Posture," should be read by everybody, but above all by parents and teachers, who have it in their power, provided they are intelligent, to prevent an immense amount of suffering. Three other brief articles on "Righteyedness and Lefteyedness," "A Patient's Struggle for Right-Eye Function," and "Nomenclature" conclude this important little volume.

The important series of Harvard Economic Studies has a valuable addition in the latest volume on "Railroad Organization," by Stuart Daggett, '03, Ph.D., instructor in economics at Harvard. Dr. Daggett describes in detail the failure and bankruptcy of the following roads: Baltimore & Ohio; Erie; Reading; Southern; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé; Union Pacific; Northern Pacific; and Rock Island. His study embraces a survey of the history of each road, its material environment, its management, its individual financial problems, its collapse, and its new start. The subject naturally leads to a discussion of the chief questions which confront railroads to-day, including capitalization, fixed charges, voting trusts, improvements, the payment of dividends, underwriting, bonds, etc. Dr. Daggett has been thorough. It is indeed remarkable that he should have succeeded in getting the necessary inside information in some cases where the transactions were, to say the least, shady. As transportation is by many times the most important single interest in the country, it is most salutary not to say timely that such an investigation as this should be published. We have had enough of muck-raking. What the public needs to know is the immense difficulties that confront the successful operation of railroads. Bankruptcy is not always due to either dis-

honesty or speculation, but to general commercial and financial conditions beyond the control of the directorate of any particular road, and, not infrequently, to the impossibility of finding men who combine the requisite executive ability with special experience. Dr. Daggett's conclusions can hardly fail to be pondered by railroad directors, by financiers, and by law-makers. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$2 net.)

A beautiful tribute is the volume of "Essays Philosophical and Psychological in Honor of William James, Professor in Harvard University," which "his colleagues at Columbia University" have prepared. The custom of honoring a favorite master by his pupils, or of celebrating the academic jubilee of a distinguished savant or author, has happily begun to be practised on this side of the Atlantic. It is in all respects delightful and desirable, even though it may lead at rare intervals to the glorification of a second-rate man, or to an ebullition of mutual admiration. Needless to say, no such suspicion applies here. Prof. James is universally recognized as the most brilliant of American psychologists to-day: but he is much more than a psychologist. The despair of the orthodox, whether in philosophy, science, religion, or sociology, he stimulates by his suggestions, and succeeds by his clear, electric style in captivating thousands of lay readers who usually shun the subjects he deals with. Pragmatism, which he did not invent, would have long remained a topic of the lecture-room, if he had not expounded it with so much clarity, verve, plausibility, and enthusiasm. It is certainly a well-merited crown, therefore, which the distinguished members of the Department of Philosophy at Columbia have offered to Dr. James. Nor can we refrain from remarking on the fact that the offering,

made by the teachers in one university to a professor in another, is a sign of that hospitable and magnanimous bond of scholarship which happily characterizes our leading American institutions of learning. It is impossible to criticise these essays in detail, for there are 13 on philosophical and 6 on psychological themes, and they vary in length from 16 to 64 pages. They discuss a wide range of topics, including, appropriately, several studies of Pragmatism. The authors of this *Festschrift* are George S. Fullerton, John Dewey, Wendell T. Bush, Wm. P. Montague, F. J. E. Woodbridge, C. A. Strong, Walter B. Pitkin, Dickinson S. Miller, Arthur O. Lovejoy, Felix Adler, Herbert G. Lord, G. A. Tawney, Harold C. Brown, Kate Gordon, R. S. Woodworth, Frederic L. Wells, Naomi Norsworthy, James McK. Cattell, and Edward L. Thorndike. The volume is beautifully printed, and it has a lifelike photogravure portrait of Prof. James for its frontispiece. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 8vo, pp. viii, 610, \$3 net.)

Pamphlets Received. "Bruner's edition of Victor Hugo's *Hernani*, by Prof. J. Geddes, Jr., '80: from *Modern Language Notes*, March, 1908. — "L'Importance de l'Unité phonétique," by Prof. J. Geddes, Jr., '80; from *Revue de Philologie Française et de Littérature*, vol. xxi. — "Reflections of a Traveler in Italy," by Rev. W. M. Salter, t '76: *Ethical Addresses*, May, 1908. (Phila.)

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

Atlantic. (June.) "Alexandre Dumas," G. Bradford, Jr., '86; "The Political Novel," W. Everett, '59. (July.) "Lady Mary Wortley Montagu," P. E. More, p '93; "Nature against Nurture," E. T. Brewster, '90. (Aug.) "The King's Son of Palembang," W. J. Hopkins, '85; "Honest Literary Criticism," C. M. Thompson, '86; "The Romance of Motoring," H. C. Greene, '94.

Broadway Mag. (July.) "What Happened in Harrison's Office," F. W. Preston, '78.

Century. (July.) "The South and the Saloon," W. G. Brown, '91. (Aug.) "How Carty Carteret Proposed," D. Gray, '92.

Cosmopolitan. (July.) "Error through Strong Drink," J. Hawthorne, '67].

Forum. "A Prose Epic of Marriage," F. T. Cooper, '86.

Harper's. (July.) "Republican Aristocracy," T. W. Higginson, '41.

Hibbert Journal. (July.) "Pluralism and Religion," W. James, m '69; "Enlightened Action the True Basis of Morality," A. H. Lloyd, '86.

International Journ. of Ethics. (July.) "The Relation of Righteousness to Brute Acts," A. H. Lloyd, '86; "Mr. Bernard Shaw as a Social Critic," W. M. Salter, t '76.

McClure's. (Aug.) "Prohibition and Social Psychology," H. Münsterberg, h '01; "100 Christian Science Cures," R. C. Cabot, '89.

Metropolitan. (July.) "Hypnotism and Freedom," H. Münsterberg, h '01. (Aug.) "The Reverend Bong," H. M. Rideout, '90.

North American Rev. (July.) "Queen Victoria's Letters," J. Bryce, h '07; "The Centennial of Lincoln and Darwin," W. R. Thayer, '81; "The Outcome of the Southern Race Question," A. B. Hart, '80. (Aug.) "Postal Savings Banks," G. v. L. Meyer, '79.

Outing. (July.) "Organisation of the Summer Community," R. Hitchcock, '77. (Aug.) "Boating on the Charles River," A. S. Pier, '95.

Popular Science Monthly. (July.) "Hypothesis of Radiant Matter," M. Loeb, '83; "The Mississippi River Problem," W. S. Tower, '03.

Review of Reviews. (Aug.) "The Gyroscope and How we may make it Useful," A. G. Webster, '85.

St Nicholas. (July.) "Historic Boyhoods," R. S. Holland, '00.

Scribner's. (June.) "The Quondam Club," E. S. Martin, '77. (July.) "Guaranty of Bank Deposits," J. L. Laughlin, '73; "Two Fools and a Farm," B. Gilman, '80.

SHORT REVIEWS.

—*Together*. A novel. By Robert Herrick, '90. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50.) This is probably Prof. Herrick's most serious essay in fiction. He purposes to set before us a study of American sexual relations, as these are illustrated in the case of half-a-dozen couples, married and unmarried, selected by him. The theme is evidently fundamental. It is also, from its very nature, *risqué*. Prof. Herrick tries to maintain as scientific an attitude towards

the doings of his people as a zoölogist might who studied the sexual economy of rabbits. Sometimes, he seems almost to forget that in the human relation the moral question cannot be kept out. But on the whole, his intention is honestly to tell the truth about a most important and dangerous social condition, leaving his readers to draw whatever moral they will. And no reader who knows the world will deny that there are in America men and women who lead the sensual lives that Prof. Herrick describes. The newspapers are filled with them; the black-mailing journals live by reporting, or being paid not to report, their scandals. The flight of their automobiles is a stench in the nostrils of the average respectable citizen; their orgies, in which naked dancing-girls emerge from gilded pies, remind us that the vices of the libertine rich are pretty much the same, whether the scene be laid in Nero's Rome, or the Rome of the Borgias, or the Paris of Louis XV, or in New York or Chicago to-day. But mere fact is never a sufficient basis for a work of art: neither does ability to make a photographic copy of the ugly or the nasty excuse or justify the copyist. And in the end, Prof. Herrick's novel, like every other, will stand or fall by its value as a work of art. Judged by the criteria which can be deduced from the permanent works of art, Prof. Herrick's novel is much too long. A more serious defect is its lack of unity, due to his attempt to fill a large canvas. He tries to keep running side by side several stories, embracing a large number of men and women who do not stand out very saliently. The result is that you have the confused sense of being in the waiting-room of a station, where crowds hurry to and fro, and you have barely time to recognize a face before it has passed on. But the most serious defect is the quality of the dra-

matis personae. Railroad presidents, promoters, politicians, plutocrats, and their women, as Prof. Herrick draws them, are not only vulgar, but dull. Dulness, "punctuated" (as Prof. Herrick might say) by adultery, would usually describe their life. Nor does the working-out of character compensate for the inherent banality. The author expends great ingenuity on his female characters, but where (outside of his pages) do we meet women who say of a man, "He was the kind of protoplasm that could not endure life, that carried in itself the seed of decay"? Or who, when debating whether to go off with a lover, tell him, "But I see a larger segment of the circle than we could see two years ago"? Are we right in inferring that culture still hums in Chicago when erotic ladies introduce segments and protoplasm into their passionate discourse? But what are we to infer when one respectable married lady confides to another, "We [*i. e.*, she and her paramour] went away to have our love by ourselves, — to live for each other just a few days. He took me away in his boat, and for a few days, a few nights, we had our love — we saw our souls. . . . I returned . . . and went up to the children's room and took my baby in my arms, and kissed her, my little girl. And I knew that it had been right, all pure and holy, and I was glad, oh, so glad that it had been, that we had had the courage!" A reviewer no longer needs to be omniscient: therefore, the present reviewer can frankly avow that ladies who talk and think thus are quite beyond his ken. He believes, however, that fashionable sinners do not bother themselves to try to have high-falutin emotions. But Prof. Herrick describes these people and their *milieu* so circumstantially that we hesitate to doubt his veracity. There is, finally, this peculiarity about a too prolonged or intense

study of sexual matters by a novelist — that it seems to destroy sense of sanity and proportion: and Prof. Herrick has not quite escaped this penalty. In all likelihood, his book will be read chiefly for the erotic passages, and not for the lesson which he may have wished to teach by it. On the whole we feel that male writers of fiction might well leave the investigation of the sexual function to a demure matron like Mrs. Elinor Glyn, or to an innocent maid like Miss May Sinclair.

— *The Law of the Federal and State Constitutions of the United States*. By Frederic Jesup Stimson, '76, Professor of Comparative Legislation in Harvard University. (The Boston Book Co.: Boston.) Prof. Stimson has brought to the preparation of this book the mental equipment resulting from long study in comparative legislation, the first fruits of which were his monumental work, "American Statute Law," and the later ones, his "American Constitution" and "Handbook of Labor Law." He was also advisory counsel to the recent United States Industrial Commission; and, in that capacity occupied largely with the social and industrial aspects of legislation. This varied study and experience have, no doubt, contributed to the thoroughness and completeness of the present work. This volume, as the author states in his preface, was prepared primarily for the use of his classes at Harvard, and rather for the citizen and student of politics than for the practising lawyer. It deals solely with the constitutions of the United States and of the States; and does not consider the statute law, nor, except in a few instances, the reported decisions. It is, therefore, rather a comparative analysis than a treatise on constitutional law; and the interpretation and views of the author are revealed chiefly in the classification

which he makes of the various powers of government. Book I deals with the origin and growth of the American constitutions, with chapters on the rights to law, liberty, trade and labor, and property, and on chancery jurisdiction and the development of government. Book II classifies English and American constitutional principles, and the distribution of powers among the people, the States and the United States. This division is further illustrated by a very ingenious diagram, which forms a frontispiece to the book, and which serves to show all the possible logical relations of governmental powers. Such a service is most important to the student, and will be appreciated by some who may not agree with the details of Prof. Stimson's analysis. Book II contains, also, an interesting historical digest of English social legislation, beginning with the Norman Conquest and ending with the railway rate regulation act of 1906. Book III, which is considerably larger than Books I and II taken together, is devoted to a comparative analysis of the various provisions of the State constitutions, a matter already treated of by the author in his "American Statute Law." It is this portion of the volume which is likely to be the most useful to the average lawyer or political student, although the scheme of the work excludes the case law construing the various constitutional provisions. The typography of the volume is excellent, and the index concise but complete. Prof. Stimson has filled a distinct gap in constitutional literature by his present work, and has brought together in one volume many matters scattered through numerous and inaccessible books. Although, as has been said, the work is chiefly historical and descriptive, the democratic interest of the writer occasionally appears, especially in the fur-

nishing of historical precedents for some of the more radical modern legislation. Such a volume as this should be studied by all who are engaged in drafting legislation; for it gives the broad general principles which the genius of the Anglo-Saxon peoples has developed, and familiarity with these principles would tend to promote conservatism and uniformity in their extension to new sets of circumstances, and diminish the diversity and confusion resulting from legislation by so many distinct commonwealths within one nation.

—*Tragedy*. By Prof. Ashley H. Thorndike, p '96, of Columbia University. The Types of English Literature Series. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.) Prof. Thorndike's study, in the admirable series edited by Prof. W. A. Neilson, of Harvard, is one of the best works of the kind we have seen from an American pen. It exhibits, first, an unusual skill at condensation. To put the story of the evolution of English tragedy into a volume of less than 400 medium-sized pages is a noteworthy feat. For Prof. Ashley cites several hundred plays and devotes several pages to each of several of Shakespeare's plays. More remarkable, however, is the fact that he has not been swamped by his material. He never allows us to proceed far without reminding us of the general line of his argument, the stream of evolution to which each individual play is a contributory rill. Yet he escapes the common tendency of those whom the evolutionist method misleads in the study of history and of literature — and their number is still legion. He does not press the biological analogy to the point of rigidity: but he recognizes that life is plastic, that one writer is not necessarily the direct fruit of another — as an apple is of the apple-tree — and that individual genius, whose coming can

never be predicted, will always break in upon the hard-and-fast sequence of development. So we have in his work a description of the growth of Tragedy well-controlled by ascertained facts, but still unpedantic, still undoctinaire. It is of course much easier to twist your facts to fit your theory. Taine did this when he constructed a sort of poetic Sardanapalus to "explain" the author of Tennyson's works, and, on being informed that the real Tennyson was quite unlike his imagining, he still persisted that the poems must have been written by the person he described. So Brunetière, taking his cue from his master, Taine, popularized the investigation of literary *genres* and produced his famous studies, in which, with true Gallic instinct, he left nothing uncertain, no loose ends, no possible alternatives. This method still satisfies the majority of teachers, students, and readers: it is so much more satisfactory to deceive one's self into believing that one knows — even the unknowable! Our logical faculty plumes itself on such achievements, in which everything is demonstrated with irrefutable completeness. Prof. Thorndike, we rejoice to see, has advanced beyond this state of mind: and this it is which gives to his monograph its greatest value. When we add that it is readable throughout; that many of its separate sections, especially those in which he sums up or broadens out into generalizations, are saturated with rare critical taste and judgment; and that he has something fresh to say even on Shakespeare, — we give a slight notion of his excellent book. We have noted but few misprints — none more serious than the substitution of "on" for "in" in the title of Browning's drama, *A Blot in the 'Scutcheon*.

—*Laboratory Manual of Qualitative Analysis*. By Wilhelm Segerblom, '97,

Instructor in Chemistry at the Phillips Exeter Academy. (Longmans: New York, pp. xii, 136.) Like most of the brief manuals of qualitative analysis which appear so frequently, this book does not present an original treatment of the subject, and it has many of the faults which are to be found in such publications. The educational function of qualitative analysis is not only to teach students to make accurate analyses, but also to increase the power of observation, to stimulate a desire for investigation, and to add to the student's knowledge of general chemistry. When, as in this book, the methods of analytical procedure are carefully arranged and formulated, the results of the procedure are exactly stated and conclusions drawn, and the equations for the reactions are given in an exactly balanced form, it is difficult to see how much is left for the observation, imagination, or retentive power of the student. Little or no attention is paid to the quantitative side of the subject, but this fault is common to nearly all treatises on qualitative analysis. Not only should students be taught at the outset to distinguish between the varying amounts of substances which they find in solution, but it is also possible to teach them to make a qualitative analysis in such a manner that the quantity of substance present may be also indicated, within limits which may be defined by the importance of the test in hand. In this connection, the method of preparation of solutions on the normal basis, now so common, might have been adopted in the directions for making up reagents. Although the dissociation theory is not absolutely necessary to the understanding of analytical procedure and is perhaps omitted for this reason, yet the effect of concentration upon reactions, also not considered in this book, is a fact, independent of the

ory, which is of great importance in the explanation of reactions and should always be emphasized in the teaching of chemistry. For teachers of limited experience who wish to put a class through qualitative analysis as quickly and as easily as possible, Mr. Segerblom's book, from its conciseness and the abundance of hints for teaching, will be of much help, but we think that better educational results would ensue from the use of some of the text-books which are given in the book for reference.

— *The Æneid of Virgil*. Books VII-XII. Translated by Harlan Hoge Ballard, '04. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, crown 8vo, \$1.50 net.) Here at last is a metrical translation of the *Æneid* which can be read with pleasure. This is a rare achievement. Mr. Ballard's first object has been to put Virgil's epic into such form that the average English reader of intelligence will enjoy it — and he has succeeded. The classical student may have his say as to the accuracy of this or that rendering: the expert in Latin prosody will no doubt be able to indicate more than one variation from the Virgilian norm; the scholar who takes hexameters under his special protection, and resents any suggestion that they can be written in English at all, will of course find here a text for a new thesis. But to our thinking none of these excellent experts can speak to the purpose about Mr. Ballard's version. The hexameter question, as we see it, is not, Are the hexameters of Kingsley's *Andromeda* and Clough's *Bohio* and Longfellow's *Evangeline* the equivalent of the hexameters of Virgil (or of Homer, either)? We would assert point-blank that they are not, and that no English hexameters can be. The sole consideration is, Do these English hexameters constitute a worthy metrical vehicle, fairly well adapted to the exigencies

of English stress and accents, and susceptible of the variations demanded by a lengthy narrative? We answer unhesitatingly, They are. English hexameters add another string to the range of English prosody, without reference to Classical models. The man who reads Goethe's *Hermann und Dorothea* or Longfellow's *Evangeline* merely for the satisfaction of saying "How shockingly un-Latin!" is not to be envied. His main interest centres on pedantry, not on poetry. So we repeat that Mr. Ballard's translation, as an English product, is metrically agreeable. As to the substance of the poem, he has given a large and usually satisfactory equivalent of the original. He refrains as far as possible from inversions and other Latinisms, and endeavors throughout to hold fast to the vernacular. There must be many, many persons who cannot read Virgil's stately measure who will prize this English epic, which retains so much of the spirit of its prototype and is so interesting on its own merits.

— *The Sport of Bird Study*. By Herbert K. Job, '88. (Outing Co.: New York. Cloth, small 4to, profusely illustrated with photographs from life, \$2 net.) Mr. Job, who has already written two attractive books on birds, casts this one in the form of a running narrative, in which he and some young companions pursue their quest of birds. The setting is, however, very elastic, and at times disappears altogether. Mr. Job has arranged the birds in groups to which he gives romantic, and often striking names. Thus Hawks are "the robbers of the falls," Cuckoos and Kingfishers are "strange bed-fellows," Woodpeckers are "knights of the chisel," Hummingbirds are "feathered gems," and so on. Mr. Job gives a vivid description of the habits and habitat of each: using his memoranda of special incidents

and of individual birds to make his description true to life. The boy, or the amateur adult, can learn from him an immense amount of practical bird-lore. Best of all, whoever reads this book will be persuaded that hunting birds with a camera is a far more exciting sport than hunting them with a gun. Let a boy understand that it is ten times harder to get a snapshot at a hawk on her nest than to shoot her in mid-air, and he will give up the ancient brutal "sport" of killing for the mere sake of killing. Bird-study, as Mr. Job teaches it, becomes a highly interesting intellectual diversion, plus the healthy recreation that out-of-doors life brings. Plugging away at ducks from behind a screen, or at sandpipers on a beach, neither requires nor promotes intellectual activity. But Mr. Job takes the best method of enforcing this lesson: he makes apparent the attractiveness of bird-study divorced from slaughter. One can hardly praise too highly his 134 half-tone illustrations. Many of them are very beautiful as pictures; all of them throw the best sort of light on the text. Mr. Job has a sensible chapter on bird-hunting with a camera, and he adds in an appendix "The Bird-House of Science," and "A Bird Calendar" for Northeastern North America.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

* * All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

Righthandedness and Lefthandedness. With Chapters treating of the Writing Posture, the Rule of the Road, etc. By George M. Gould, t '74, M.D. (Lippincott: Philadelphia. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

Tragedy. By Ashley H. Thorndike, p '96, Professor of English in Columbia University. Types of English Literature Series. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 16mo, \$1.50 net.)

Railroad Reorganization. By Stuart Daggett, '03, Ph.D., Instructor in Economics in

Harvard University. Harvard Economic Series, vol. iv. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$2 net.)

The Government of England. By A. Lawrence Lowell, '77, Professor of the Science of Government in Harvard University. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, large 8vo, 2 vols., \$4 net.)

On the Witness Stand. Essays on Psychology and Crime. By Hugo Münsterberg, h '01, Professor of Psychology in Harvard University. (McClure: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

Life and Letters of George Bancroft. '17. By M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 8vo, 2 vols., illustrated, \$4 net.)

Climate. Considered Especially in Relation to Man. By Robert DeCourcy Ward, '89, Asst. Professor of Climatology in Harvard University. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, \$1.50 net.)

Essays Philosophical and Psychological in Honor of William James, Professor in Harvard University. By his Colleagues at Columbia University. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, large 8vo, portrait, \$3 net.)

The Sport of Bird Study. By Herbert K. Job, '88. (Outing Publishing Co.: New York. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, \$2 net.)

The Massachusetts Business Corporation Law of 1903. Covering Private Business Corporations excepting Financial, Insurance and Public Service Corporations. By Prescott F. Hall, '89, of the Suffolk Bar. 2d edition. (W. J. Nagel: Boston. Canvas, 4to, pp. xcv, 631.)

The Law of Oresme, Copernicus, and Graham. By Thomas Willing Balch, '90. (Allen, Lane and Scott: Philadelphia. Reprinted from the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. xlvii.)

Edgar Allan Poe. By John Macy, '90. Beacon Biographies. (Small, Maynard & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 18mo, 75 cents net.)

The Vicar of Seesheim. Extracts from Books ix-xii of Goethe's *Dichtung und Wahrheit*. By A. B. Nichols, Professor of German in Simmons College. (Holt: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

Adventures of a Green Dragon. By T. M. Osborne, '84. (Privately printed: Auburn, N. Y., Publishing Co.)

Laboratory Manual of Qualitative Analysis. By William Segerblom, '97, Instructor in Chemistry at Phillips Exeter Academy. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 138.)

Concerning Lafcadio Hearn. By George M. Gould, t '74, M.D. (Jacobs: Philadelphia. Cloth, 12mo, portraits, \$1.50 net.)

Molière. Translated into English by Curtis Hidden Page, '90, Ph.D., Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures, Columbia University. French Classics for English Readers Series. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 8vo, 2 vols., \$5 net.)

Argumentation and Debating. By William T. Foster, '01, Professor of English and Argumentation in Bowdoin College. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.25 net.)

Together. A Novel. By Robert Herrick, '90. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50.)

Fate's a Fiddler. By Edwin G. Pinkham. Illustrated by Lester Ralph. (Small, Maynard & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo.)

A Teacher of Dante. And Other Studies in Italian Literature. By Nathan Haskell Dole, '74. (Moffat, Yard & Co.: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.75 net.)

Borderland Studies, vol. ii. By George M. Gould, t'74, M.D. (Blakiston: Philadelphia. Cloth, 12mo.)

Bibliographie Générale des Industries à Domicile. Royaume de Belgique: Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. (Bruxelles: Albert Dewit, Rue Royal, 53. Brochure, 8vo, pp. 301, 3 francs.)

MARRIAGES.

. It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1874. William Reuben Richards to Grace E. Butler, at Boston, June 1, 1908.

1876. Percival Lowell to Constance Savage Keith, at New York, N. Y., June 10, 1908.

1886. George Whittemore Woodbury to Harriet Eliza Patch at East Gloucester, June 29, 1908.

1891. Carroll Neidé Brown to Agnes Hood Hutton, at Coatbridge, Scotland, April 5, 1907.

1891. Joseph Leiter to Juliette Williams, at Washington, D. C., June 10, 1908.

1891. Kenneth McKenzie to Aimée Gilbert Leffingwell, at Summit, N. J., July 30, 1908.

1891. Henry Bradford Washburn to Mrs. Edith Hall Colgate, at New York, N. Y., May 20, 1908.

[1892.] George Wilson Crockett Hill to Marion Creighton Walbridge, at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10, 1908.

1892. Joseph Howland Hunt to Mrs.

Kirke La Shelle, at Scarborough, N. Y., May 6, 1908.

1892. Clement Colleston Hyde to Edith Ladora Risley, at Hartford, Conn., July 9, 1908.

1892. George Francis McKelleget to Barbara Ellen Sullivan, at Boston, June 30, 1908.

1894. Walter Channing Bailey to Ruth Perkins, at Woodstock, Vt., June 30, 1908.

1894. Robert Parkman Blake to Mary Smoot, at New Bedford, June 27, 1908.

1894. Marshall Wentworth to Marion Darling, at Dedham, June 30, 1908.

1894. Sydney Messer Williams to Mary Hunnewell, at South Natick, June 11, 1908.

1895. William Lynch Francis Gilman to Frances Louise Marden, at Dorchester, June 10, 1908.

1895. Frank Washburn Grinnell to Isabel Morison, at Boston, June 16, 1908.

1895. George Livingstone Hamilton to Anita Wheelwright Sargent, at Boston, June 15, 1908.

1895. Percival Hall Lombard to Isabel Fabyan, at Brookline, June 10, 1908.

[1895.] Walter Prentice Sanger to Edith Bartow Crocker, at York, Me., June 17, 1908.

1896. Stoughton Bell to Mabel Anzonnella Lewis, at New York, N. Y., June 8, 1908.

1896. Samuel Ward Boardman, Jr., to Charlotte Katherine Tice, at Bloomfield, N. J., May 23, 1908.

1896. George Henry Chase to Frederica Mark, at Cambridge, June 19, 1908.

[1896.] George Barker Gavin to Agnes Louise Cavanagh, at Quincy, June 24, 1908.

1896. John Hall Jones to Alice Virginia Tobey, at Wareham, May 30, 1908.
1896. Arthur Gardner Lewis to Dora Katherine Gardner, at Hancock, June 4, 1908.
1896. William Edward Putnam, Jr., to Helen Preston Haughwot, at Fall River, June 10, 1908.
1896. John Strong Perry Tatlock to Marjorie Fenton, at New York, N. Y., June 17, 1908.
1897. Charles Frederick French to Anna Morton Davenport, at Roxbury, April 13, 1908.
1897. Edward Eggleston Rice to Carrie Anna Bingham, at Intervale, N. H., June 15, 1908.
1898. Harold Adams Gale to Helen Rhea Vaughan Hotchkiss, at Winchester, June 11, 1908.
- [1898.] Hamilton Hill to Alice Rowland Stanton, at Kennebunkport, Me., June 23, 1908.
1898. Everett Lee Millard to Elizabeth Bell Boynton, at Highland Park, Ill., June 17, 1908.
1898. Potter Palmer, Jr., to Pauline Kohlsaat, at Chicago, Ill., July 27, 1908.
1898. St. John Smith to Florence Howland, at Amherst, May 23, 1908.
1898. Creighton Hamilton Williams to Julia Nuttman Hanna, at Fort Wayne, Ind., June 10, 1908.
1899. Roy Ball Baker to Eliza Kneeland Tower, at Boston, May 8, 1908.
- [1899.] Harold P. Bale to Harriet V. Goodwin, at New York, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1907.
1900. Frederick Ezekiel Bissell to Edith Mary Pike, at Chicago, Ill., May 19, 1908.
1900. Lewis Blanchard Brown to Susie Valentine, at New York, N. Y., April 29, 1908.
1900. Edward Clark Carter to Alice Draper, at Dark Harbor, Me., Aug. 5, 1908.
1900. Marshall Fabyan to Eleanor McCormick, at Baltimore, Md., June 3, 1908.
1900. Rhodes Anthony Garrison to Marianne Baehrecke, at Boston, May 2, 1908.
1900. Edward Johnson to Grace R. Treadwell, at Brookline, July 1, 1908.
1900. Edward Francis Loughlin to Lillian A. Sweeney, at Dorchester, June 24, 1908.
1900. Ralph Preston Parsons, to Agnes Garland, at Gloucester, June 30, 1908.
1901. George Wood Canterbury to Adelaide Merrill Gay, at Brookline, May 8, 1908.
1901. Albert Williams Cooper to Gertrude Ellen Homans, at Boston, June 25, 1908.
1901. Parke Hansell Custis to Mabel Stevens Perkins, at Boston, May 28, 1908.
1901. Francis Gleason Fitzpatrick to Mary E. Murphy, at Brookline, July 28, 1908.
1901. Henry Clay Hawkins, Jr., to Frances Glidden Holt, at Claremont, N. H., June 24, 1908.
1901. Charles Albert Peters to Annie George, at Boston, June 2, 1908.
1901. Webster Fairbanks Williams to Rachel Nichols Simonds, at New York, N. Y., June 10, 1908.
1902. John Amory Lowell Blake to Helen Prince, at Noirmoutiers, Vendée, France, Aug. 4, 1908.
1902. James Fisher Dwinell to Florence Wiley Smith, at Lancaster, Pa., April 28, 1908.
1902. Frank Peter Parker, Jr., to Daisy Beatrice Pruden, at New York, N. Y., June 17, 1908.
1902. Ernest Harold Sparrow to Bertha

- Evelyn Sawyer, at Cambridge, June 10, 1908.
1902. Richard King Thorndike to Florence Adele Macy, at New York, N. Y., May 12, 1908.
1902. Raynor Greenleaf Wellington to Margaret Cheney Coggin, at Salem, June 27, 1908.
1902. Edward Cary Williams to Elinor Wilson, at Wilmington, Del., April 30, 1908.
1903. Langdon Albright to Charlotte Spaulding, at Buffalo, N. Y., May 5, 1908.
1903. William Eugene Berry to Ethel Clare Rosenberger, at Oskaloosa, Ia., May 20, 1908.
1903. Oswald Chew to Ada Knowlton, at Marion, June 3, 1908.
1903. Henry Ladd Corbett to Gretchen Hoyt, at New York, N. Y., June 3, 1908.
- [1903.] Percy Lawton Harley to Alice Harpham, at Los Angeles, Cal., June 9, 1908.
1903. Wheaton Kittredge to Laura Farlin, at Akron, O., June 2, 1908.
1903. Horace Mann to Winifred Dole, at South West Harbor, Me., July 6, 1908.
- [1903.] William Beverly Rogers to Grace Chapin, at New York, N. Y., June 1, 1908.
1903. Clinton Homer Scovell to Mrs. Rosa Wilhemene Gustin, at Charleston, S. C., March 21, 1908.
1903. Malcolm Bowditch Stone to Marian Lewis, at Chestnut Hill, May, 21, 1908.
1903. Samuel Thurman to Hattie Weil, at Lexington, Ky., May 25, 1908.
1904. George Plimpton Adams to Mary Knowles Woodle, at Lower Merion, Pa., June 30, 1908.
1904. Irving Morrill Atwood to Martha Ames Whitcombe, at Watertown, June 24, 1908.
1904. Emerson Woods Baker to Charleen Dunn Johnson, at Fitchburg, July 2, 1907.
1904. Harlan Hoge Ballard to Alice Whiting Barker, at Pittsfield, June 18, 1908.
1904. Lucius Dwight Granger to Mary Lucella Powers, at Randolph, Oct. 15, 1907.
1904. Curtis Edmunds Lakeman to Katharyn Lord Brown, at Ipswich, June 30, 1908.
1904. Chester Arthur Legg to Anna Maud Dickson, at Cambridge, June 10, 1908.
1904. Carl Bertrand Marshall to Esther Ewing Schwarz, at Highland Park, Ill., June 10, 1908.
1904. Henry Place Marshall to Jessie Sloan, at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 28, 1908.
1904. William Andrew Montén to Jenny Helena Johnson, at Casselton, N. D., June 27, 1907.
1904. Winthrop Irving Nottage to Alice Coburn, at West Medford, Oct. 8, 1907.
1904. Warren Locke Russell to Lois Alice Upham, at Arlington, June 26, 1907.
1904. John Holden Stowe to Louise Freeman, at Everett, May 19, 1908.
1904. Harold Edward Wescott to Ethel Graham, at Buttonwoods, R. I., June 11, 1908.
- [1905.] Robert Edward Barrett to Grace Le Baron Esty, at Framingham, June 13, 1908.
1905. Henry Vose Greenough to Emerie Holden, at Cleveland, O., June 13, 1908.
1905. Reginald Roosevelt Leaycraft to Dorothy Barstow Corbière, at Essex Fells, N. J., April 29, 1908.
1905. Raymond Hansen Oveson to Catharine Sabine, at Longwood, June 11, 1908.

- [1905.] Arthur Everett Small to Marion Campbell Barbour, at Washington, D. C., July 2, 1908.
1905. Edwin Louis Stoiber to Edna Putney Smith, at Cambridge, June 17, 1908.
- [1906.] John William Bell to Amey Cleveland, at New York, N. Y., April 19, 1905.
1906. Paul Bellamy to Marguerite Stark, at Boston, July 7, 1908.
1906. Arthur Campbell Blagden to Lydia Mason Jones, at New York, N. Y., June 20, 1908.
- [1906.] Edward Hood Bonelli to Emma Augusta White, at Boston, Nov. 27, 1907.
- [1906.] Floyd Andrew Brown to Lucy E. Cumming, at Deposit, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1907.
- [1906.] Allan Perley Chase to May Converse Dutton, at Boston, Nov. 7, 1907.
1906. Allston Dana to Dorothy Hovey Goodale, at Cambridge, June 11, 1908.
1906. Lyman Delano to Leila Burnett, at Southborough, June 6, 1908.
1906. William Hamilton Gibson to Brooke Van Dyke, at Princeton, N. J., June 30, 1908.
1906. George Andrews Moriarty, Jr., to Olga Gillming, at Buda-Pest, Hungary, March, 1908.
1906. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Jr., to Nathalie Lorillard Bailey, at New York, N. Y., April 21, 1908.
1906. Ralph Edson Tibbetts to Myra D. Thompson, at Malden, June 14, 1908.
1907. Hyman Askowith to Margaret Adel Long, at Somerville, June 30, 1908.
1907. Hermann Hagedorn, Jr., to Dorothy Oakley, at Englewood, N. J., June 6, 1908.
1907. William Minot to Lucy Greenleaf Woodworth, at Brookline, June 23, 1908.
1907. Fletcher Harper Sibley to Georgiana Hardwig, at West Orange, N. J., June 10, 1908.
1907. Stanley Budd Swain to Marie Wyman, at Boston, June 27, 1908.
1908. Maunsell Schieffelin Crosby to Elizabeth Coolidge, at Lenox, June 11, 1908.
- [1909.] Benjamin Wyman Morse to Elva Hay Pevey, at Cambridge, June 24, 1908.
- S.B. 1903. Joseph Edward Marvin to Edna Rachel Stahl, at Bellevue, O. Jan. 4, 1908.
- S.B. 1904. Leon Abbott Hackett to Florence May Kenrick, at Franklin, N. H., May 6, 1908.
- S.B. 1905. William Morton Barrows to Eleanor S. Burton, at Cambridge, June 25, 1908.
- S.B. 1906. Alfred Henry Eugene Talpey to Abbie Alden Robinson, at Dorchester, April 20, 1908.
- S.B. 1906. Joseph Siddall to Harriet Jenkins, at Trenton, N. J., June 22, 1908.
- S.B. 1907. Arthur Tapley French to Mary Fenno Parker, at Quincy, June 13, 1908.
- A.M. 1896. Lucien Edward Taylor to Jennie Loupe Chapel, at Chelsea, June 10, 1908.
- A.M. 1903. Benjamin Dexter May to Edith A. Chickering, at Lancaster, June 30, 1908.
- LL.B. 1898. Charles Francis Dorr Belden to Anna Marian Blackwell, at Cambridge, May 26, 1908.
- LL.B. 1902. Harold Le Grand Beyer to Florence Estelle Johnson, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1908.
- M.D. 1894. John Taylor Bottomley to Mary Agnes Kenney, at Boston, June 3, 1908.
- M.D. 1895. Charles Burton Wormelle

- to Annie Estella Hyde, at Allston, May 20, 1908.
- M.D. 1899. William Robie Patten Emerson to Edna Skilton, at Longwood, May 27, 1908.
- M.D. 1900. Ernest Linwood Cheney to Grace Lillian Hinckley, at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5, 1908.
- M.D. 1904. Laurence Francis Cusick to Mary Therese Gibson, at Melrose, June 24, 1908.
- wright, b. 18 April, 1827, at Boston; d. at Boston, 15 June, 1908.
1849. Edward Jackson, b. 5 July, 1829, at [Boston]; d. at Boston, 8 June, 1908.
1850. Edward Frost, b. 23 May, 1832, at East Sudbury (now Wayland); d. at Newton, 9 July, 1908.
1851. William Czar Bradley, b. 17 Dec., 1831, at Brattleboro, Vt.; d. at Brattleboro, Vt., 2 May, 1908.
1853. Pelham Williams, b. 20 Aug., 1833, at Boston; d. at Greenbush, 12 May, 1908.
1859. Frederic May Holland, Div. S., b. 2 May, 1836, at Boston; d. at Concord, 17 May, 1908.
1859. Albert Stickney, LL.B., b. 1 Feb., 1839, at Boston; d. at Greenwich, Conn., 4 May, 1908.
1860. Daniel Webster Paul, b. 14 March, 1837, at Middletown, Vt.; d. at Middletown Springs, Vt., 30 March, 1908.
1860. Charles Albert Whittier, b. 6 Aug., 1840, at Bangor, Me.; d. at sea on the steamship *Mauretania*, 14 May, 1908.
1861. Lewis Stackpole Dabney, b. 21 Dec., 1840, at Fayal, Azores; d. at Boston, 15 May, 1908.
1865. John Henry Bradford, b. 11 Sept., 1843, at Manchester, Eng.; d. at New York, N. Y., 20 May, 1908.
1866. Haslett McKim, b. 18 Dec., 1842, at Baltimore, Md.; d. at New York, N. Y., 4 June, 1908.
1866. John Ward Taylor, b. 17 Aug., 1840, at St. John's, N. B.; d. at Hemet, Cal., 1 Feb., 1908.
1867. William Edward Silsbee, b. 27 Sept., 1845, at Salem; d. at Boston, 16 July, 1908.
1869. Herbert Dunning Cutler, b. 18 Aug., 1848, at Boston; d. at Kansas City, Mo., 15 July, 1908.
1869. Gustavus Goward, b. 28 Dec.,

NECROLOGY.

MAY 1 TO JULY 31, 1908.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY E. H. WELLS,
*Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue
 of Harvard University.*

Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to E. H. Wells, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Graduates.

The College.

1841. John Haven, b. 26 June, 1821, at Boston; d. at Harrison, L. I., N. Y., 27 June, 1908.
1841. William Henry Rollins, b. 7 Sept., 1822, at Portsmouth, N. H.; d. at Portsmouth, N. H., 27 July, 1908.
1842. George Theodore Lyman, b. 23 Dec., 1822, at Paris, France; d. at Milton, 14 June, 1908.
1845. Thomas Joseph Davidson, b. 28 Nov., 1823, at Ponce, Porto Rico; d. at Ponce, Porto Rico, 9 Nov., 1890.
1845. Quincy Adams Shaw, b. 8 Feb., 1825, at Boston; d. at Jamaica Plain, 12 June, 1908.
1846. Daniel Sargent Curtis, LL.B., b. 9 Nov., 1825, at Boston; d. at London, Eng., 2 July, 1908.
1847. Andrew Cunningham Wheel-

- 1845, at Boston; d. at Washington, D. C., 31 July, 1908.
1869. George Edmands Merrill, b. 19 Dec., 1846, at Charlestown; d. at Hamilton, N. Y., 11 June, 1908.
1871. Henry Clinton Backus, b. 31 May, 1848, at Utica, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 3 May, 1908.
1874. Louis Dyer, b. 30 Sept., 1851, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at London, Eng., 20 July, 1908.
1877. Truman Heminway, b. 3 Sept., 1855, at Palmyra, N. Y.; d. at Lakemont, N. Y., 27 Feb., 1908.
1877. William Austin Whiting, b. 5 Aug., 1855, at Charlestown; d. at Honolulu, H. T., 18 Jan., 1908.
1878. William Magruder Phillips, b. 9 Nov., 1859, at Leavenworth, Kans.; d. at Las Vegas, N. M., 28 Nov., 1907.
1879. William Hammond Hubbard, b. 5 March, 1858, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Lake Forest, Ill., 1 June, 1908.
1879. William Livingston Watson, b. 27 March, 1856, at Utica, N. Y.; d. at Utica, N. Y., 24 June, 1908.
1880. Charles Morgan, b. 3 Oct., 1858, at New York, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 14 May, 1908.
1882. Frederick Ware Emerson, b. 8 Oct., 1859, at Newton; d. at Tupper Lake, N. Y., 27 May, 1908.
1891. Harold Sanford Wilkinson, b. 4 Feb., 1870, at Boston; d. at Boston, 13 July, 1908.
1893. Charles William Downing, b. 7 Sept., 1866, in Clinton Co., Mo.; d. at Colorado Springs, Colo., 18 March, 1900.
1893. Robert William Hunter, LL.B. b. 14 Dec., 1869, at Titusville, Pa.; d. at Roxbury, 18 May, 1908.
1898. Herbert Claude Kahn, LL.B., b. 26 Oct., 1876, at Indian, Ind.; d. at Saranac Lake, N. Y., 12 May, 1908.
1901. Thomas Dickerson Bergen, b. 29 June, 1877, at Kenosha, Wis.; d. at Ithaca, N. Y., 9 May, 1908.
1901. Harry Ellsworth Goss, b. 18 Aug., 1878, at Greensboro, Vt.; d. at at Dallas, Tex., 26 July, 1906.
1901. Jay Emery Root, b. 15 Sept., 1879, at Somerville; d. at West Somerville, 21 June, 1908.
1903. William Aspinwall Hadden, b. 28 Sept., 1881, at New York, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 6 June, 1908.
1905. Reginald Sears James, M.D., b. 7 May, 1880, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 22 May, 1908.
1906. William Fairfield Burr, b. 7 Feb., 1884, at Troy, N. Y.; d. at Lake View, Ore., 15 July, 1908.

Medical School.

1881. Herbert Henry Lyons, b. 23 Sept., 1855, at Milford; d. at Fitchburg, 6 May, 1908.
1881. Daniel Edward Millerick, d. at Stoneham, 18 June, 1908.
1882. Robert Harris Faunce, b. 17 Jan., 1859, at Sandwich; d. at Sandwich, 25 May, 1908.
1889. Nathaniel Borden Aldrich, b. 12 Feb., 1866, at Fall River; d. at Fall River, 6 June, 1908.
1896. Carleton Phillips Flint, b. 2 July, 1872, at Dorchester; d. at Sea Bright, N. J., 25 July, 1908.
1899. Joseph Jacob Silbert, b. in Russia; d. at Boston, 1 May, 1908.

Law School.

1852. Reuben Howes Underhill, b. 23 March, 1831, at Clinton Corners, N. Y.; d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 March, 1908.
1857. George Sherman Batcheller, b. 25 July, 1837, at Bachelersville,

- N. Y.; d. at Paris, France, 2 July, 1908.
1863. George Herbert Patterson, b. 26 Dec., 1836, at Buffalo, N. Y.; d. at Roxbury, 27 May, 1908.
1867. Dudley Farley Phelps, b. 8 Aug., 1845, at Hollis, N. H.; d. at Boston, 22 June, 1908.
1867. Addison Thomas, b. at West Point, N. Y.; d. at Newport, R. I., 28 July, 1908.
1870. Everett Russell Baxter Sanders, b. 7 Jan., 1849, at Northampton; d. at Wayzata, Minn., 18 Jan., 1908.

Scientific School.

1855. George Chapman Caldwell, b. 14 Aug., 1834, at Framingham; d. at Canandaigua, N. Y., 5 Sept., 1907.
1856. Edwin Harrison, b. 29 Jan., 1836, at Washington, Ark.; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 13 May, 1905.

Divinity School.

1839. Samuel Isaac Hobson, b. in 1809 or 1810, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at West Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Oct., 1882.

Honorary Graduates.

1886. (S. T. D.) Alexander Viets Griswold Allen, b. 4 May, 1841, at Otis; d. at Cambridge, 1 July, 1908.
1890. (S. T. D.) Henry Codman Potter, b. 25 May, 1834, at Schenectady, N. Y.; d. at Cooperstown, N. Y., 21 July, 1908.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue.

- [1856.] Richard Aylet Barret, b. 21 June, 1834, at Clifland, Ky.; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 6 April, 1908.
- [1863.] Franklin Theodore Howe, b. 24

- Dec., 1841, at Boston; d. at Washington, D. C., 28 July, 1908.
- [1889.] Eben Wright, b. 19 June, 1867, at Boston; d. at New York, N. Y., 5 June, 1908.
- [L. S. 1881.] John Fish Duncan, b. 1 May, 1862, at Freetown; d. at Cambridge, 12 July, 1908.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

* * * The last volume of the *Graduates' Magazine* contained 798 pages — the largest in the 16 years of its history. The amount of material grows with each number, and tests the *Magazine's* resources to their full capacity. We have always printed in each number just as much as could be afforded. We ought to be enabled to add at least 100 pages to the present yearly limit, in order the more adequately to chronicle the activities of the constantly expanding University and of the 20,000 Harvard men of whom the *Magazine* keeps a record. The present issue prints some 80 pages of personal news, more than ever before, and yet, in spite of condensation, there remains over much material, including several special articles. The *Magazine* now gives by actual measure nearly a third more than it gave in its earlier years. — Ed.

Prof. Raphael Pumpelly has given his entire collection of minerals to the Harvard Mineralogical Museum.

Jerome Randall, '11, died at Carlsruhe, Germany, early in August. His home was at Pelham Manor, N. Y.

The Ingersoll Lecture on "The Immortality of Man" was given by Dr. W. S. Bigelow, '71, of Boston, on May 23.

Prof. C. R. Lanman has been elected an honorary member of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Shanghai.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington has for the sixth time made a grant of \$2500 for researches by Prof. T. W. Richards.

Prof. Theobald Smith, *h* '01, of Harvard, and Prof. W. E. Story, '71, of Clark University, have been elected active members of the National Academy of Sciences.

Tung Chung Chen died in Cambridge on Aug. 9, after an operation for appendicitis. He came from Canton, China, and was fitting himself for a diplomatic career.

At the May meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Prof. John Trowbridge, *s* '65, was elected president, and Prof. E. H. Hall, corresponding secretary.

By vote of the Corporation, the name of Reginald Sears James, who died May 22, will be entered in the Quinquennial Catalogue under the Class of 1908, Medical School, as he had fulfilled all the requirements for his degree.

Harvard men received honorary degrees from other institutions this year as follows: W. V. Moody, '93, Litt.D. (Yale); Prof. Eugene Wambaugh, '76, LL.D. (Dartmouth); Gen. Horace Porter, L. S. '57, LL.D. (Williams); H. L. Koopman, *p* '93, Litt.D. (Colby).

At the International Historical Congress, which met at Berlin in August, Dr. George Reisner, '89, read a paper on the "Royal Tombs of the Fourth Egyptian Dynasty"; Prof. C. H. Haskins, *h* '08, was a delegate from Harvard; and Prof. Kuno Francke spoke on "The Germanic Museum at Harvard."

The Alpha Omega Society of the Harvard Medical School has elected to membership the following men from the third-

year class: R. M. Fitz, '06, of Boston; H. P. Greeley, '06, of Lexington; E. S. Kilgore, of Allendale, Calif.; D. Macomber, '06, of West Newton; W. D. Reid, '06, of Newton.

Among the persons who have appeared before the Boston Finance Commission to present views on a charter for Greater Boston have been Major H. L. Higginson, ['55], F. P. Fish, '75, Prof. A. L. Lowell, '77, Prof. J. H. Beale, '82, Joseph Lee, '83, Gamaliel Bradford, '49, and T. M. Osborne, '84.

Pres. Roosevelt has appointed W. C. Forbes, '92, Vice-Governor of the Philippines. Another Harvard man in the Far East, E. B. Drew, '63, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, has resigned, after 40 years' service, and will probably settle in Cambridge. He was at one time president of the Royal Asiatic Society at Shanghai.

At the meeting of the American Medical Association in Chicago, June 2-5, Prof. H. L. Burrell, president of the Association, made an address on "The Education of the Public in Scientific Medicine," and Prof. W. B. Cannon, chairman of the Section on Pathology and Physiology, on "The Opposition to Medical Research."

F. L. Gay, '78, and E. L. Gay, '97, have given the College Library a valuable collection of books, belonging chiefly to the library of their grandfather, Dr. Winslow Lewis, '19. — Mrs. Gustavus Hay, of Jamaica Plain, has given to the Library, in fulfilment of the request of her husband, the late Dr. Gustavus Hay, '50, a set of mathematical books collected by him.

Since the opening of the Stillman Infirmary, six years ago, over 2100 cases have been treated. The annual number of patients has doubled, having steadily increased from 223 to 467 of last year. The number of deaths has been unusu-

ally small, only ten cases having proved fatal, one half of one per cent of the cases treated, among which have been about 60 cases of appendicitis.

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of May 7, 1908, took the form of a *Festschrift*, in honor of Prof. R. H. Fitz, '84, on his retirement at the age of 65 years from the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Hersey Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Physic. Prof. H. A. Christian supervised the publication, which included the papers by members of the Department of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

Dr. Hamilton Rice, '98, of Boston, who returned in May from a remarkable 18 months' trip to the headwaters of the Rio Negro, in Colombia, has given to the Peabody Museum a valuable collection of ethnological material which he obtained from the natives of the region around the upper Uaupes River. The collection includes dance costumes, feather head-dresses, rattles, whistles, drums and other paraphernalia used in their dances and ceremonies, blow-guns with poisoned arrows, ordinary bows and arrows, ceremonial staffs used for carrying the heads of the enemy, and various household objects such as wooden seats, hammocks, baskets, etc.

Miss Maude Adams generously gave, under the auspices of the Department of English, two performances of Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, in Sanders Theatre, on the evenings of June 3 and 4. The play was presented without modern scenery, the setting used being essentially the same as that prepared under the supervision of Prof. Baker and Prof. H. L. Warren for the performance of *Hamlet*, by Mr. J. Forbes Robertson in 1904. The plans were drawn in accordance with the original specifications for the Fortune Theatre, 1600, which was built on the model of the Globe Theatre.

The committee in charge consisted of Professors Kittredge, Bliss Perry, and Neilson, Dr. K. G. T. Webster, and Mr. W. R. Castle, Jr.

Prof. D. G. Lyon, Curator of the Semitic Museum, has been given leave of absence for part of the next academic year, to supervise excavations at Samaria. In 1905 Mr. Jacob H. Schiff offered to provide the money for excavating the mound which buries the ruins of Samaria, the capital of the Kingdom of Israel, and in the autumn of that year application was made at Constantinople for permission to excavate. In October, 1907, the application was granted. It was hoped that the work could be carried out by Prof. G. A. Reisner, '89, but the important archaeological investigation in which he is engaged for the Egyptian Government leaves him too little free time for the undertaking at Samaria. Dr. Gottlieb Schumacher, of Haifa, has accordingly been engaged as director of the work.

Herbert Leslie Burrell, m '79, John Homans Professor of Surgery in the Medical School, has been appointed, with Dr. J. D. Bryant, of New York, to head the American delegation to the 16th International Medical Congress to be held at Buda-Pest next year. They will serve also as representatives of the National Government. Dr. Burrell has been connected with the Harvard Medical School since 1887. From 1891 to 1894 he was instructor in clinical surgery; 1894-03, he was assistant professor, first of clinical surgery, and later of surgery, and in 1907 he became professor of surgery. A few months later he was made the first incumbent of the chair endowed in the memory of John Homans, '58, M.D. '62. For the past year Dr. Burrell has been president of the American Medical Association.

W. C. Burton, '99, entertained the

members of the Minnesota Harvard Club at his place on Lake Minnetonka on Aug. 15, with a clambake at which there were about 35 present, including three undergraduates and five of the Class of 1912. During the early part of the afternoon two ball nines were made up from the members and after five innings of much running the game was called, the score being a tie. After the game many of the members indulged in aquatic sports and then adjourned to the festive board, where they all enjoyed the New England Clambake, many of the members never having seen one before. After dinner Farwell, '09, Adelsheim, '09, and Earle, '10, entertained us by singing the more recent college songs. At 8 p. m. all the members embarked on a launch in which they had a moonlight sail for a couple of hours, during which time the three undergraduates again entertained us with songs, being ably assisted with some of the talent of the Club. The affair was such a success that it was agreed that it would be an annual event of the Club.—*E. P. Davis*, '99, Sec.

The Harvard Illustrated Magazine for June published the result of a postal card canvass of the Class of 1908 on College Courses. A small percentage of replies was received, but from this some interesting facts appear. Comparative Literature 12 (Prof. Bliss Perry) heads the list of favorites; Economics 21 (Prof. Bruce Wyman) comes next; and English 2 (Prof. Kittredge) is a close third. Prof. Perry's course had 166 members, Prof. Wyman's, 152, and Prof. Kittredge's, 94. There is great diversity of opinion in regard to English A. The men who liked it say: "Of great practical use." "Puts premium on imaginative and refined work." "Interesting." "Just what a Freshman needs to

introduce him to college work." "Most directly and immediately practical." Those who regret the course say: "Spoiled my writing. Before I came to college I had done good work on a newspaper. The miserable padding engendered in English A spoiled my style for journalism for some time." "A young and inexperienced instructor who lacked the slightest trace of sympathy. Criticism harsh, continual, and unnecessarily offensive. With the exception of English A, every course I have taken at Harvard has been both pleasant and of distinct value as a factor in my education." "Kills all originality, besides being an unholy bore." "The course was all right, but my instructor was an overworked, irritable man." "The section meetings presided over by assistants are absolutely valueless." "Because of its too youthful and therefore harsh instructors." History A, Economics 1 and 5, and Government 1 are among the popular courses. Among the reasons for regretting various courses these may be cited. "No desire for cinch courses." "A 1.30 and a 9 o'clock, with a petty assistant, who gave an E on an hour examination as the result of questions marked B, E, C, respectively." "These courses stupefied my intellect, deadened my imagination, and imparted to me no knowledge, absolutely no knowledge whatever." "Owing to a bad mark in the course, yet I did a lot of work," "soporific lectures," "I learned a whole lot of facts and dates, most of which I have forgotten," "reprehensible person who has it in charge," "my utter unfitnes for scientific work," "accursed nature of the German language, and the instructor's unfailing Teutonic insolence," "because I took them as snap courses, not really having time to give them the necessary attention," "physical discomfort of Boylston Hall," "in a little while you for-

get all you ever knew, as these things do not occur in everyday life," "the assistants knew no more than the students." One man liked English 2 "because Shakespeare gives the highest and best delineation of human character and motives." He says also: "I was only in college the better part of one year. My daily regret is, and my lifelong regret will be, that I left college before I had graduated."

— *Prizes.* The *Toppan Prize*, \$150, was awarded to M. deW. Hemmeon, 3G., of Wolfville, N. S., for a thesis entitled "Burgage Tenure in Mediaeval England." This prize, the gift of Robert N. Toppan, '58, of Cambridge, is offered for the best essay on a subject in political science. — The *Sargent Prize*, \$100, awarded to E. T. E. Hunt, '10, of Mechanicsburg, O., for the best metrical translation of the Ode vii, Book iv, of Horace. This prize, offered in 1886 by John O. Sargent, '30, and later endowed in his memory by his daughter, is given for the best metrical translation of a lyric poem of Horace. — The *Sales Prize*, \$45, to C. O. McMahon, '09, of Philadelphia, Pa., for a translation into Spanish of a passage from Prescott's "Philip the Second." This prize was endowed by Francis Sales, A.M. 1835, Instructor in Spanish and French from 1816-54. — The *Philip Washburn Prize*, \$75, to C. M. Rogerson, '09, of Milton, for a thesis entitled "Queen Elizabeth and the Huguenots." This prize was founded in 1899 by Mrs. Mary E. Washburn in memory of her son, Philip Washburn, '82, for the best thesis of sufficient merit on an historical subject, presented by a successful candidate for honors in history or political science, whose main work is in history. — The *Sumner Prize*, \$100, to Corning Benton, 1G., of Newton Centre, for an essay entitled "The Contributions of the South American Republics to the International Peace Move-

ment." This prize, the gift of Charles Sumner, '30, Senator from Massachusetts from 1851-74, is offered for the best dissertation on a subject connected with the topic of universal peace and the methods by which war may be permanently superseded. — The *Bennett Prize*, \$40, to T. K. Gibson, '08, of Macon, Ga., for an essay entitled "The Paper and Pulp Industry of America." This prize, established by James Gordon Bennett of New York, is offered for the best essay on some subject of American governmental domestic or foreign policy of contemporaneous interest. — The *Ricardo Prize Scholarship*, to J. S. Davis, '08, of Frazer, Pa. This scholarship has an annual income of \$350, and is awarded to a member of the Senior Class in Harvard College or of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences who is carrying on his studies under the supervision of the Department of Economics. The incumbent must devote the major portion of his time to economic and political studies, and must give especial attention to the problems involved in the relation of the State to industrial enterprises. — The *Billings Prize* in the Divinity School: a second prize of \$40 to W. S. Archibald, of Rosindale, and two Third Prizes of \$30 each to J. P. Faulkner, of Barbourville, Ky., and P. S. Phalen, of Fairhaven. This prize, established by a gift to the Divinity School from the trustees of the Robert C. Billings Estate, is offered annually for improvement in pulpit delivery. — The *Lloyd McKim Garrison Prize* \$100, to H. W. H. Powel, Jr., '09, of Newport, R. I., for a poem on "New England." — The *Coolidge Prize*, \$100, for the best work during the trials for the Harvard-Yale Debate, to J. S. Davis, of New York, N. Y. — The *Harvard Menorah Society Prize*, \$100, for an essay by an undergraduate of Harvard College on a subject connected with the work and

achievements of the Jewish people, has been awarded to J. M. Rosenthal, '09, of Pittsfield, for an essay entitled "The Jews of Newport, 1760-1785." — The *Jeremy Belknap Prize* for French Composition, to C. D. Snow, '11, of Montello. — At the speaking for the *Boylston Prizes*, on May 14, prizes were awarded as follows: First prizes to T. C. O'Brien, '09, O. L. M. Henry Lyding, '09. Second prizes to H. Hurwitz, '08, David Rosenblum, '08, Marston Allen, '08. — *Bowdoin Prizes*: First Undergraduate Prize, \$250, to Lee Simonson, '09, New York, an essay on "Aristotle and the Modern Drama." Second Undergraduate Prize, \$200, to Clarence Britten, '10, of Cambridge, for an essay on "The Temperament of John Donne." Second Undergraduate Prize, \$100, to Jacob Loewenberg, '10, of Jamaica Plain, for an essay on "Novalis's Romantic Metamorphosis of the Philosophy of Fichte." Second Undergraduate Prize, \$100, to R. W. Follett, '09, of No. Attleboro, for an essay on "The Rationale of Description." Graduate Prizes, \$200 each to A. N. Holcombe, '06, of Winchester, for an essay on "The Telephone in Great Britain"; to George N. Fuller, A.M. '06, of Hastings, Mich., for an essay on "A Theory of the American Revolution"; to J. H. Hanford, A. B. (Univ. of Rochester) 1904, of Rochester, N. Y., for an essay on "The Pastoral Elegy and Milton's Lycidas." — The *Boylston Medical Prize* for 1908 was awarded to Prof. J. H. Wright for an essay entitled "The Histogenesis of the Blood-Platelets." — The *Francis Boott Prize*, \$100, for "the best composition in concerted vocal music," to P. G. Clapp, '09, of Roxbury. The prize, which is given for the best composition for four voices and organ accompaniment, was not awarded last year, as no composition was deemed satisfactory. — The Faculty of Arts and Sciences have

awarded the following *Bowdoin Prizes in Greek and Latin*: to R. C. Horn, 2G., of Allentown, Pa., a graduate prize of \$100 for an original essay in Greek; to E. W. Friend, '10, of Indianapolis, Ind., and to Frederick Livesey, '08, of Lynn, undergraduate prizes of \$50 each; the former for a translation into Attic Greek of a passage in Walter Pater's "Plato and Platonism," and the latter for a translation into Latin of a passage in Walter Pater's "Marius the Epicurean."

Harvard Delegates. The following persons have been appointed to represent Harvard University at the celebrations here mentioned: Prof. J. H. Gardiner, 85, at the 75th anniversary of the founding of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87, and W. B. Cutting, Jr., '00, to the "International Congress of the War of Independence and its Epoch," to be held in the city of Saragossa, Oct. 14-20, 1908, in connection with the celebration of the centennial of the siege of that city. To the Pan-American Scientific Congress to be held in Santiago, Chile, beginning December 25, 1908: Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87, Prof. J. B. Woodworth, s '94, and Thomas Barbour, '06. Prof. Kuno Francke, Dr. G. A. Reisner, '89, and Prof. C. H. Haskins, to the International Historical Congress held in Berlin, Aug. 6-12, 1908. Prof. T. W. Richards, '86, at the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of Haverford College, Oct. 16-17, 1908. Dean W. W. Fenn, '84, at the centennial of the founding of Andover Theological Seminary, June 9-10, 1908. Librarian W. C. Lane and Prof. T. N. Carver, at the 75th anniversary of the founding of Oberlin College, June 19-25, 1908. Prof. J. E. Wolff, at the inauguration of Dr. John M. Thomas as president of Middlebury College on June 24, 1908.

Mr. Jones, the Bell Ringer. In May the Faculty of Arts and Sciences presented to Mr. Jones, known to all Harvard men for the last 50 years, an arm-chair in recognition of his long service. In addition an engrossed scroll was prepared, as follows: "The Faculty of Arts and Sciences desires to record at this meeting the completion of fifty years of honorable and faithful service to Harvard University by Mr. Austin Kingsley Jones. Mr. Jones entered the service of the University in 1858 as College Janitor, and for forty years had charge of the Chapel and other public buildings, and rang the bell on Harvard Hall. In 1898 he retired from his active duties except that of ringing the College bell. This duty he has performed for fifty years, giving an example of fidelity and punctuality to all members of the University. The Faculty congratulates Mr. Jones on his long service to the University, and bespeaks for him the happiness and satisfaction which the sense of having worked well and won many friends can bring."

Summa Cum Laude Men. In the Class of 1908 only three A.B.s graduated *summa cum laude*, viz.: J. S. Davis, of New York, N. Y., in economics; Dunham Jackson, of Bridgewater, in mathematics; and D. N. Robinson, of Winchester, in classics. In 1907 there were 11 *summa cum laude* men. On Medical School candidates 12 *cum laude* degrees were conferred; on Law School men, 20; and on Divinity School, 3.

DIFFUSION OF HARVARD INFLUENCE.¹

Clark University.

Pres.: G. Stanley Hall, p '78; also professor of psychology.

¹ For earlier lists see *Graduates' Magazine* for March, 1908.

Professors: W. E. Story, '71, mathematics; A. G. Webster, '85, physics; W. H. Burnham, '82, pedagogy.

Instructors: F. A. Bushee, '98, economics and sociology. B. S. Merigold, '96, chemistry; G. H. Blakeslee, A.M. '99, Ph.D. '03, chemistry.

Brooklyn Institute.

Pres.: F. W. Atkinson, '90; also professor of education.

Professors: J. B. Chittenden, '89, pure and applied mathematics; W. P. Montague, '96, philosophy; Samuel Sheldon, assistant in physics, 1888-89, physics and electrical engineering; C. P. Stimmetz, A.M. '02, radiation, light, and illumination; I. W. Fay, '86, chemistry.

Asst. Professor: Edward S. Hawes, '80, Greek.

Lecturers: A. S. Beatman, '03, history; G. H. Montague, '01, law of contracts.

Bowdoin College.

Pres.: W. DeW. Hyde, '79; also professor of mental and moral philosophy.

Professors: W. T. Foster, '01, English and argumentation; F. W. Brown, '00, Romance languages; K. C. M. Sills, A.M. '03, Latin; F. C. Robinson, student, '82-84, chemistry; W. A. Moody, student, '91-92, mathematics; W. B. Mitchell, student, '95-96, rhetoric.

Asst. Professor: C. T. Burnett, Ph.D. '01, psychology.

George Washington University.

Professors: Cleveland Abbe, s '64, meteorology; J. M. Sterrett, A.M. '70, philosophy; C. E. Munroe, s '71, chemistry, also Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies; F. W. Clarke, s '87, mineral chemistry; H. W. Wiley, s '73, agricultural chemistry; F. H. Bigelow, '73, astrophysics; G. N. Henning, '94, Romance

languages; H. L. Abbott, LL.D. (Hon.) '86, hydraulic engineering; J. B. Scott, '90, law; E. S. Thurston, '98, law; W. C. Dennis, '97, law.

Asst. Professors: M. X. Sullivan, '99, physiology; Edgar Buckingham, '97, physics.

Instructors: Truman Abbe, '95, physiology; Asaph Hall, '82, mathematics; E. C. Stowell, '98, law; B. M. Woodbridge, '07, Romance languages.

Western Reserve University.

Pres.: C. F. Thwing, '76.

Professors: D. P. Allen, '79, theory and practice of surgery and clinical surgery; C. P. Bill, A.M. '96, Greek; H. B. Chapman, l '90, law of negotiable instruments; E. F. Cushing, m '88, the diseases of children; H. N. Fowler, '80, Greek; C. F. Hoover, '90, physical diagnosis; E. H. Hopkins, l '92, law of contracts, pleadings, and equity jurisdiction, also Dean of Law School Faculty; H. H. Johnson, A.M. '88, law of corporations; H. L. Sanford, '96, oral surgery; G. N. Stewart, M. S. '93, experimental medicine; F. C. Waite, A.M. '96, histology and embryology, also Secretary, and Registrar of Medical Department.

Asst. Professors: R. G. Perkins, '94, pathology and bacteriology; E. E. Stoll, '95, English.

Instructors: R. H. Birge, m '98, surgery; M. W. Blackman, Ph.D. '05, embryology and histology; C. E. Briggs, m '97, surgery, also lecturer on surgical operations and technique; S. B. Clarke, Ph.D. '07, Greek and Latin; J. S. Moore, A.M. '03, philosophy; E. von den Steinen, Summer School, 1903, physical training, also Director of Gymnasium; R. A. Wilbur, l '02, law of quasi-contracts, mortgages, and conflicts of law; W. W. Williams, assistant in pathology, 1901-03, pharmacology and materia medica; A. S. Root, L. S.

'06, lecturer on book printing and illustrating; H. B. Woolston, A.M. '02, lecturer on sociology.

University of Cincinnati.

Professors: S. M. Whitcomb, '80, history, also Dean of the College of Liberal Arts; B. B. Breeze, '97, psychology; W. P. Burris, A.M. '01, education, also Dean of the College for Teachers.

Associate Professor: G. M. Miller, A.M. '98, English.

Assistant Professor: G. W. Umphrey, A.M. '01, Romance languages.

Lecturers: Shaler Berry, s '93, medical jurisprudence; Walter Forchheimer, '87, clinical ophthalmology.

Instructors: C. T. Greve, '84, law; B. C. Van Wye, '04, English.

Assistant: G. W. Thayer, '06, Latin.

Librarian of the University: C. A. Read, '02.

University of California.

Professors: G. H. Boke, A.M. '00, jurisprudence; M. W. Haskell, '83, mathematics; T. W. Huntington, m '76, clinical surgery; A. C. Miller, A.M. '88, political economy; H. C. Moffit, m '94, principles and practice of medicine; G. H. Powers, '61, A.M. '65, ophthalmology; F. W. Putnam, s '62, anthropology, Director of Museum of Anthropology; W. E. Ritter, A.M. '91, zoölogy; W. A. Setchell, A.M. '88, botany; W. F. Sharp, d '91, prosthetic dentistry; Irving Stringham, '77, mathematics.

Associate Professors: Isaac Flagg, '64, Greek; C. A. Kofoid, A.M. '92, histology and embryology; C. H. Rieber, A.M. '89, logic.

Assistant Professors: H. W. Ballantine, '00, law; F. W. Bancroft, A.M. '97, physiology; J. T. Clark, '98, Romanic languages; L. J. Demeter, A.M. '07, German; F. E. Farrington, '94, educa-

tion; R. W. Harrison, '95, law; W. M. Hart, A.M. '01, English; W. E. Hocking, '01, philosophy; Lincoln Hutchinson, '93, commerce; G. R. Noyes, '94, Slavic languages; H. W. Prescott, '95, classical philology; G. H. Roberts, A.M. '01, political science.

Instructors: P. K. Brown, '90, clinical pathology; J. A. Child, '00, Italian; A. M. Kidd, l '03, law; T. C. McKay, A.M. '99, physics; Clarence Paschall, A.M. '01, German; Torsten Petersson, '01, Latin; A. W. Ryder, '97, Sanskrit; H. O. Wood, '02, mineralogy and geology.

Manager, University Press: A. H. Allen, A.M. '00.

Lecturers: A. G. McAdie, A.M. '85, meteorology; Warren Olney, '92, law; Max Thelen, A.M. '06, law.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF HARVARD'S SUMMER SCHOOL¹

It is fitting that mention be made of the late Prof. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, first chairman of the Committee on Summer Courses, who died in service April 10, 1906. Prof. Shaler's relations to the Summer School were unique. He was among the earliest to undertake vacation teaching, and watched its early uncertain progress with a faith that marked him for the leadership when it was seen that the venture needed to be organized in the hands of a committee. For nearly 20 years he gave himself with unflagging zeal and energy to the unfolding problems of this new field of college endeavor; and, when there was strait, he did not hesitate to assume, personally, financial risk and loss in behalf of the work; nor would he accept a salary for his services to the School, either as

teacher or as chairman. That the Summer School has won its way, enabling thousands to find inspiration in Harvard's halls, giving example to scores of schools elsewhere, is due to the sympathy, foresight, resourcefulness, enthusiasm, and patience of Prof. Shaler.

The summer courses of instruction in Arts and Sciences have always been designed primarily for teachers in service, and for those preparing to teach, of both sexes; and, in this first report, a brief sketch of the steps by which the University has been led into its present relations to the summer courses seems not out of place.

In 1863 the University began an experiment, the object of which was to provide instruction for graduates of colleges, teachers in public schools, and others, of either sex, who could not attend the regular classes in term-time, by means of lectures called "University Lectures." From 1863 to 1872 about 20 courses were given each year by members of the Harvard staff, or by eminent scholars from outside the University. The lectures were given on Saturdays or in the afternoons, and each course offered from 6 to 35 exercises, for a nominal fee. They treated a wide variety of subjects and were mostly of advanced grade. The registration is not recorded; except that in the fall of 1871 there were 155 persons — of whom 65 were men and 90 were women — attending the 15 courses then in progress. This experiment was abandoned in 1872, having been adjudged to have failed "hopelessly" in attaining its objects.

Meanwhile, another plan was tried in 1869-70. Two systematic "University Courses of Instruction" were given, designed for "graduates, teachers, and other competent persons (men and women"; the one in philosophy, and the other in modern literature. There were

¹ From the first Annual Report of Prof. J. L. Love, p '90, in charge of the Summer School.

no admission examinations; but each course closed with an optional "honors" examination. It was announced that a larger variety of similar courses would be offered in the next year. There were three lectures a week in each course — at 3.30 P. M. on alternating week-days — throughout the college year. Six men and seven women registered in the first year; no courses were offered in the second.

A third experiment was the institution, in 1871-72, of "The Teachers' Courses" in the Lawrence Scientific School. These were one-year courses in the elements of natural history, chemistry, and physics, "especially intended for teachers or persons intending to become teachers." Since the courses were given only in term-time to regularly enrolled students, they could not be taken by women or by teachers in service. These limitations on the attendance led several college officers to cast about for some way to provide opportunities for those who could not attend the regular classes. At this juncture the summer vacation was lengthened to 13 weeks; and Prof. Asa Gray announced that "Special instruction in botany will be given during the vacation to teachers who are unable to attend during term-time, and students who desire practice in the field can accompany Prof. Gray and Dr. Farlow in their excursions." Prof. Gray's experiment was successful, and was the beginning of the unbroken series of summer courses extending to the present. He made it with Dr. Farlow's aid in 1871; and repeated it in 1872, assisted by Dr. G. L. Goodale, then instructor in botany — Dr. Farlow having gone to Europe for study early in 1872.

Prof. Gray's course, given first in the summer of 1871, was announced, first, in the University Catalogue of 1871-72. In its second year it received the follow-

ing notice in the annual report of the President of the University: "In the spring and early summer of 1872 Professor Gray had a laboratory class in botany which was composed chiefly of women, who worked with energy and success. This last experience is suggestive."

At the end of the summer of 1872 the period of experiment, in botany, was ended. A way had been found, in this subject at least, to attain an object for some years anxiously considered by various college officers, which was "To promote teaching of elementary science in schools, by giving teachers opportunities for laboratory and field work." It remained to apply the new method to other subjects.

Next in the lists was Prof. Louis Agassiz. In the winter of 1872-73 he announced his plans for a summer school of natural history, which he wished to establish somewhere on the coast of Massachusetts; and appealed to the State Legislature for financial aid. His project attracted the notice of a New York merchant who promptly offered the island of Penikese, in Buzzard's Bay, and \$50,000 for carrying out the plan. The offer was joyfully accepted; and Agassiz spent the last summer of his life at Penikese, with more than 50 teachers and students sharing in most intimate and delightful study of his favorite subjects. This was in 1873. In the following winter Agassiz passed away. His genius made his school a success; but the situation was not advantageous, and his school did not survive its master, although it inspired other schools of like purpose in more favorable locations.

In the summer of 1874, Prof. Josiah Parsons Cooke inaugurated the courses in chemistry, with 15 teachers and students in his classes, in Boylston Hall.

In the summer of 1875 Prof. Shaler

organized the first course in geology at Camp Harvard, Cumberland Gap, Kentucky. Prof. Shaler has stated, in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, April, 1898, that he "essayed" a summer course in geology, "in an informal manner," in 1869. In another published account of the Summer School he mentions 1868 as the date of his first experiment. He has not given an account of the nature or the results of these ventures. It is probable that they were attempts to unite teaching with his field work in geology. He has stated, however, that his course in geology was not "definitely planned" until the summer of 1875.

No new subjects were added to the foregoing list until 1887. Meanwhile the courses in botany were given every year — after their introduction in 1871, at the Hunnewell lecture-room and laboratory in the Harvard Botanical Garden — except in the years 1882, 1884, and 1885. Geology was not given from 1881 to 1886, inclusive. The summer courses in chemistry have not once been omitted since their beginning in 1874. In the '70's the courses in chemistry and botany were well attended, but geology fell off. In the early '80's chemistry alone held an assured place. In the years 1884 and 1885 chemistry was the only subject offered; and only 25 students were enrolled. In 1886 there was a marked revival of interest in the summer courses. 43 were enrolled in chemistry; and botany was renewed with 33 students. In 1887 botany and chemistry were repeated; geology was resumed with 14 students; and physical training was introduced by Dr. D. A. Sargent with 57 enrolments.

Up to this time there had been no organization of the summer courses. Prof. Shaler has said that they were "private ventures of those who taught

them, the University giving only the use of the buildings and apparatus, and thus lending its countenance to the project." It should be added that the summer courses were announced in the University Catalogue from 1874 onward. It was in a financial sense that they were "private ventures," and in the sense that the courses were not recognized as a part of the regular college work and were not supervised by any authorized person or committee.

Whether due to lack of organization or to other causes, the record of the first 15 years of the summer courses shows that their ultimate success was very uncertain. In all this period the highest enrolment was 98, in 1875. With some slight fluctuations, there had been a steady decline. But the gain in 1886, followed by the much larger increase in 1887, proved that there was great vitality in the purpose and plan of the work. At this stage President Eliot appointed the first committee to have charge of the summer courses, and named Prof. Shaler its chairman. The date of the appointment of this committee seems to be not a matter of record. It was not a committee of the Faculty of the College, but, as Prof. Shaler says, of the Corporation; and was probably established in 1887 or 1888. It is probable that some informal general oversight was begun as early as 1886, and that this was responsible for the growth of the Summer School which was noticeable first in that year. However, gain in strength was steady henceforth, although the College Faculty gave the summer courses no sanction until 1891, except the occasional credit to a student of a record in a summer course in lieu of a college examination by special vote in each case.

Formal recognition by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences was obtained through a vote on May 5, 1891, specifying the

conditions under which 8 of the 19 courses given in that year might be counted in fulfilment of the requirements for degrees. Soon after, a committee of the Faculty was appointed to have immediate charge of the summer courses. Prof. Shaler was named chairman.

The effect of the Faculty vote was prompt. In 1892 the number of courses rose from 19 to 23, and the enrolment from 287 to 435. The World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893, checked the School for the year; but the enlargement of the work was notable in the '90's. In 1899 there were 44 courses, attended by 636 persons. In 1900 the enrolment leaped to 789, due, mainly, to the publicity given the summer work by the coming to Cambridge of over 1200 Cuban teachers to receive instruction planned for them by the University. In 1903 the number of students in the Summer School again increased abnormally, reaching 1186, owing to the meeting in Boston of the National Education Association, under the presidency of President Eliot. Omitting this exceptional year, the average enrolment from 1901 to 1907 has been 793, with 737 as the lowest, in 1902; and 842 as the highest, in 1905. The average number of courses given during this period was 64.

Since the record of the annual enrolment has been kept, beginning with 1874, the total number of persons listed is 12,455, of whom 8210 were teachers. The fact that members return for more than one session — so that many have been listed more than once — would reduce these totals by 25 per cent to 30 per cent. It is well within bounds, therefore, to say that upwards of 8000 persons have attended the Harvard Summer School of Arts and Sciences; of whom about 5000 were teachers; and more than 4500 were women.

James L. Love, p '90.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

For the past year a reorganization of the Bussey Institution has been under consideration by the governing boards of the University, and a plan involving radical changes was adopted toward the end of the year by the Corporation and approved by the Board of Overseers. It is hoped that through this reorganization it will become a great institution for advanced instruction and research in the important problems of agriculture and applied biology.

The will of Benjamin Bussey left the major part of his property in such form that it would ultimately come to the President and Fellows of Harvard College. One half of the income-bearing portion of this bequest was to be devoted to the encouragement and promotion of theological and legal education in the University "by the endowment of professorships and scholarships in the Theological and Law Schools respectively." The other half of the income-bearing property, together with a large tract of land called "Woodland Hill," was bequeathed for the promotion of "agriculture, useful and ornamental gardening, botany, and such other branches of natural science as may tend to promote a knowledge of practical agriculture." This far-sighted will, recognizing the great significance to the community and to the country of agricultural science, was drawn in 1835, anticipating by many years the Morrill Act in Congress establishing the state agricultural colleges. The property did not become available to the University until 1861; soon after, the Bussey Institution was established as a school for undergraduate instruction in agriculture. It had hardly started before the great Boston fire reduced the endowment to

one half its original value. Crippled financially, the School has not been able to keep pace as an undergraduate institution with the agricultural schools established under the Morrill Act and fostered by the various States.

In 1872 about 220 acres of the "Woodland Hill" estate were devoted to the development of "scientific research and experiments in arboriculture, forestry, and dendrology, and as a museum of trees and shrubs suited to the climate of Massachusetts." This institution, endowed by a bequest from James Arnold of New Bedford, is called the Arnold Arboretum. It has been developed by Professor Charles S. Sargent, its director, until it not only constitutes one of the finest portions of the Park System of Boston, but is one of the great arboreta of the world, admirably fulfilling one of the purposes of Mr. Bussey. In the absence of other resources the Bussey Institution has not been able to carry out with anything like similar success the other purposes of the Bussey Foundation, purposes equally great and equally important to the community. It is hoped that the proposed reorganization of the Bussey Institution will be of such purpose as to appeal to the friends of agricultural science and of the University and lead, with its accumulating success, to a support equal to that which the Arboretum has received and has so greatly merited.

The plans of reorganization call for the establishment of four new departments of work at the Bussey Institution, each of which, as an ultimate ambition, may hope to prove as efficient in its field as has the Arnold Arboretum. The four subjects are Economic Entomology, Comparative Pathology, Heredity and Experimental Plant Morphology. These subjects were chosen with reference to the needs of the country, the investigat-

ors at present in the University, and the existing resources of the University which through the undertaking of such work will be rendered of increased usefulness.

For a number of years past Dr. Theobald Smith has divided his work between the Bussey Institution and the laboratories of Comparative Pathology at the Harvard Medical School. At the Bussey Institution he has pursued investigations in comparative pathology with special reference to their bearings on animal life, but has been greatly handicapped for lack of adequate facilities. It was Dr. Smith, who, fifteen years ago, discovered the cause of the Texas cattle fever. The immediate cause of this disease, so greatly dreaded by the cattlemen of the West, was the bite of a tick, which getting in the fetlocks of the cattle communicated the bacillus of which it was the carrier. This discovery of the intermediary parasitical host is the foundation of a large part of modern preventive medicine. Brought to the attention of Dr. Ross in India it led to the discovery of the mosquito as the intermediary parasitical host of malaria, the bacillus having previously been discovered by Laveran in Italy. From this it led to the discovery of the mosquito as the host for the yellow fever bacillus. Dr. Smith has also been world renowned in the investigation of the relationship of human and bovine tuberculosis, in the study of tetanus, and in the development of antitoxine methods. In order that he might pursue his work to the best advantage Dr. Smith has lived in the old homestead on the Bussey grounds and has devoted summer as well as winter to the work. While he has accomplished much, he has been greatly handicapped for want of anything like adequate facilities. The work in comparative pathology at the Medical School has to deal more with its human relation-

ship, and through the generosity of the late George F. Fabyan has an endowment of \$200,000. It is greatly to be hoped that a laboratory of comparative pathology with special reference to animals may be developed at the Bussey Institution complementing the Fabyan laboratory at the Medical School. If so, the work of each will be greatly enhanced by the existence of the other.

Perhaps the most active field of pathological research in the past ten years, and one which is of the utmost importance, is the study of Heredity. One of the foremost, if not the foremost investigator in this field in America has been Dr. W. E. Castle, professor of zoölogy in the University. Beginning this work in an experimental way at about the time when the rediscovery of the laws of Mendel were made public Dr. Castle has carried forward a series of studies aimed among other things to test the validity and the extent of the applicability of these laws to the characters which together make up the sum total of the individual. The resources of the Department of Zoölogy have been sufficient to carry forward this work on only a very limited scale. But with the aid of some very small grants and bearing a part of the expense himself, Professor Castle has been able to make notable contributions to the elucidation of these problems and has also interested and guided a considerable number of advanced students in the study of this and related questions. The high estimate in which the work of Professor Castle is held by those most competent to appreciate it could not be more clearly shown than by the high praise accorded it at the time of the recent International Zoölogical Congress in Boston, when one of the chief European exponents of Mendelism unreservedly placed Professor Castle among the leading contributors in this important

field of practical as well as theoretical zoölogy. The devotion of Professor Castle to his research and to his students calls for the greatest possible encouragement by the University. It is hoped that this reorganization of the Bussey Institution will present an opportunity.

The study of Heredity is one that obviously concerns plants as well as animals. In fact more headway has been made, and, up to the present, more contributions have come from the study of plants than the study of animals. For this purpose the land of the Bussey Institution offers a tempting opportunity. The contributions to horticulture which this study would promote must be as tempting to New England as the selection of resistant strains of corn and wheat have been profitable to the Middle West. The opportunity which this study presents for immediately useful results is very great, and it presents what is perhaps the most alluring opportunity of all for research. Into this field, under the title of experimental plant morphology, the University would direct the efforts of Professor E. C. Jeffrey, who, working in the field of plant morphology, has established for himself an unrivaled reputation in this country, and who is probably even better known abroad.

The fourth field of activity in this effort of the University to fulfil an old obligation and serve an important science is Economic Entomology. The invasion of New England by the gypsy moth, by the brown-tail moth, and now by the elm tree beetle, demands imperatively that there be a centre for the best scientific activity in this subject in the immediate neighborhood. The Corporation, therefore, called to the University Dr. William M. Wheeler, at present connected with the American Museum of Natural History, with an appointment as Professor of Economic Entomology. This is

the only new appointment so far made in the reorganization and is aimed to meet an especially pressing demand. It will probably be followed by at least one subordinate appointment in the same field. It is worth noting in this connection that the efficiency of Dr. Wheeler's work in the University will be greatly enhanced by the existence in the University Museum of one of the best entomological collections in the world.

The work in all these fields will be enhanced by the fact that it will be closely connected with that of the other scientific establishments in the University. How much Harvard can serve along these lines can be determined only step by step. It will require buildings, equipment; above all, men. It will require means for research and means for the dissemination of a knowledge of results. It is an old obligation for Harvard University to serve in these lines; that they lie within the interest of the community is evidenced by the great activity of the Horticultural Society and the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The Arnold Arboretum is an admirable example of what the University can do and should do, but it is the fulfilment of only one of its great opportunities.

AN ODE TO THE UNIVERSITIES.¹

Once more amid her mountains and her
seas

American, dream-startled Liberty
Stares round her, listening. From her
mystic limbs

Sleep like a garment slips;
Between her lips

Bright wonder trembles momentarily;
About her knees

Her ancient streams and shores, in-
numerable

¹ Phi Beta Kappa Poem, 1908.

With navies and strange peoples, raise
new hymns

In her immortal name. Once more she
lifts

Her head in proud resistance, beautiful
Rebellion: yet not now with martial
frown

To glare through scorching rifts
Of cannon smoke, smiting her foemen
down,

But now, with gaze upturned in the deep
sky

Whose timeless arc reveals each mortal
blur

Of her bright image overhanging her,
To purify herself, for her least wor-
shipper.

Ours is an age of mutability,
A threshold radiant yet sinister
Toward strange horizons, where the eter-
nal hills

Of ancient law heave, and sink shudder-
ing under,

Bursting in giant surf against the base
Of vastier summits, newly starr'd with
wonder;

And though that portent thrills
Our thoughts with dread, or joy, here is
our place;

Here we must look our common future
in the face.

Necessity sounds no alarms, and time
No tocsin for his patient siege. To-day
No detonation of deep Sumter's gun,
Nor lightning musket-flash of Lexington,

Nor jangled steeple-chime,
Ushers our holy war; but silent-shod,
And in the secret way

Of human hearts, where in the sordid
street

The modern slave and master dumbly
meet

And in the other's eyes
Each, unaware, beholds the eyes of God,
That ever after burn and scrutinize

The vitals of his soul; or where, defiled,
The starless miner barter's his own child
For mordant drink to quench his ques-
tioning mind;

Or where, behind
The squandered toil of millions, the
impeach'd man

Puts out his life, to shut away the sham;
Still silent as the flame

Of serpent fire through autumn
grass,

The radiant revolution creeps,
Impregnating the nation's prone morass
With seed Promethean

That, kindling, leaps
Forth on the peaks of life, aspiring
whence it came.

What is that seed? — that living fire?

What secret name,
What mystic shrine,
Revealed, sets free

That sweet and awful Potency,
Which wears, 'neath blasphemy and
ire,

Neath pain and sin and hate and blood,
The hallowed smile of brotherhood?

A myriad names, a myriad
Shrines it hath had,

Yet whatsoever god men call it by,
Still the divine

Democracy of man, while man is, cannot
die.

Hearken how far
The high persuasion

Of our renaissance thunders! Groping,
dumb,

Bowed with old burdens of a continent,
Branded with immemorial scar

Of sheik and king and khan and czar,
They come — they come,

Filing, in vast and orderly invasion,
The planks of Ellis Island. Who shall
tell

What numbers thronged the fields where
great Martel

Marched his hordes, or old Arminius
O'erwhelmed the Roman legions? —
Gaul and Hun,

Vandal and Visigoth, behold, for us,
To-day the humdrum agent, one by one,
By sex and ages,

Chalk-marks and checks, and down the
bright steel cages

Passes the hybrid clans,
Whose migratory hosts pour forth —
Americans.

Præsides et socii collegiorum!
Masters and scholars of the chosen
places!

I ask of you — to whom
Shall those inchoate freemen, dazzled
races,

Turn in their promised land for leader-
ship?

Who shall equip
Their hope with discipline, their nesci-
ence

With light, their sudden zeal with rever-
ence

I ask of you — to whom
The amazed Republic, gazing on this
skein

And stuff of destiny,
Pied-shot with human passion, joy and
pain,

Shall look to engineer the awful loom,
So that within the fabric of the state
The large ideal of the intricate
Design shall blazon, bold and beautiful,
The gracious lineaments of Liberty?

Flower-sprung from mesas of the prai-
ried land,

Star-strewn along the hills and by the
seas —

The quiet-bastioned citadels of peace
And gunless fortresses of freedom —
stand

The universities. No breastwork heaves
Its brow in menace near; the ivied
gates

Rise moatless; from the campus and the
 caves
 Perennial youthhood chimes; and all
 awaits
 The coming conqueror. Yet inward-
 shrined,
 And panoplied
 With arms more glorious than glaive of
 Cid
 Or Charlemagne, the quenchless human
 mind
 Sits inexpugnable;
 While far around, from swarming cities
 and wide swards,
 Murmur the vague, aspiring, passion-
 driven hordes.

Let us not vest with visionary seal
 Of power the scions of communities.
 Wherever among men
 The brave and reasonable citizen
 Thinks for the common weal
 And speaks his thought, there the Re-
 public speaks,
 Yet, if unanswered, speaks in vain.
 For ours is a day of coalition: this
 Our people, viewed with the perspective
 eye
 Of reverie, appears a titan group
 Of powers compositive, vast *Dramatis*
Personae, plying their immortal tasks,
 'Neath which their Atlantean sinews
 stoop,
 In that high Comedy Serene
 Wherein the Evolutionary Will immasks;
 And there, amid those titan forms of
 Man —
 Their torsos poised proud
 In athlete ease, their foreheads pensive-
 bow'd —
 The Spirits of the Universities
 Enact their corporate rôles American.

Therefore to you, lords of the large de-
 mesne
 Of learning, scholars of well-earned de-
 grees,

To you, in your confederated power,
 Preëminently, the Republic turns
 And charges you, by your just love of her,
 To lead, to pilot and uplift
 Her generations, and administer,
 With the most holy shrift
 Of Reason and Time's slow-amassèd
 dower,
 Her bright communion to the multitude.

Toward you, in whose calm hands her
 chalice burns
 With beauty strange, how many thirst
 imbued
 Gaze, yearning! Not alone on your own
 walls
 Wherein your chosen meet — your
 shadow falls
 Also on alien thresholds, thrown across
 The nation's childhood, by the increas-
 ing glow
 Of truth that flares beyond you. As you
 sow,
 So shall the lesser seekers harvest —
 dross
 Or substance. In responsibility,
 You are the true inheritors of kings
 Whose sceptres now lie impotent, your
 halls —
 The sovran courts of the democracy;
 And by the royalty
 Conferred of patient high imaginings,
 Your first prerogative —
 And prime efficiency — is leadership.

Who is the scholar-leader? What is he
 Whose learning shows the unlearned best
 to live?

There be, who — finger hard on
 lip —
 Pore lifelong, with laborious glass,
 On nature's enigmatic heart,
 Dissecting shrewdly, part by part,
 To store her secrets in their scrip,
 Heedless of human love and art,
 'Or how the passionate generations pass.

Others there are who, moved no less
 To explore that mute obscure
 abyss,
 Make of their probing minds a
 prism
 Whose many-sided radiance
 Illumes with their own hearts the heart
 of nature,
 Touching her darkest feature
 With revelation for man's happiness,
 And with love's couchèd lance
 Wrestling from Science a new Humanism.

Such is the scholar liberal: for him,
 Not knowledge which ignores the
 Whole,
 But knowledge grafted in the soul
 Is scholarship; to esteem
 His calling justly is to see
 That culture is proficient sympathy.

For all that issues beautiful
 From dim retort and crucible,
 And makes our modern day to seem
 Arabian night or opiate dream: —
 Genii, that on the wireless air
 Transport within imagined waves
 The cosmic Echo from her caves
 To work their will, or from the stars
 Expound the mysteries of Mars,
 Or in earth's rotting shale prepare
 The alchemy of radium, —
 All powers, articulate or dumb,
 That scholars probe and sages scan,
 Are meaningless except to man —
 To urge his peace, to ease his pain,
 And from his mind's domain
 To exorcise the lurking Caliban.

To exorcise! — Not in the Middle Age,
 With Faust's redemption, did the devils
 cease
 To lure great doctors to their tutelage,
 Whereby to lengthen their protracted
 lease
 Of the lewd rabble's gaping ignorance:
 Still, with unceasing metamorphosis,

The monsters hatch and hiss
 And, breeding, grow
 To honor'd stature in the imperil'd state,
 Where the true scholar still is Prospero,
 Making their misshaped natures
 dance
 Attendance on his master vision: So
 To humble monsters to the use of men,
 The foremost scholar is first citizen.

He, when the rank broods teem and
 generate
 Their giant seed,
 That prowl the rich land with impunity,
 Where corporate greatness stoops to
 cormorant greed,
 And that one bulk, much mouth'd and
 subtle-gin'd,
 The unsated Minotaur, Monopoly,
 Extorts his toll in the meek nation's
 blood

Of boys and maidenhood, —
 He then, the scholar-leader, pores not
 stale
 Upon his book, nor peers where sits the
 wind
 In the golden weather-cock on Minos'
 gate,
 But prescient, girds his clear mind all
 in mail,
 And gathering round the time's unper-
 ished youth,
 Apportions his bright armoury of truth
 And points what right-aimed blow shall
 make the beast disgorge.

So did that steadfast captain of our
 race —
 A storm-trained scholar — stand at Val-
 ley Forge
 With all the gales of England in his face,
 And sharing forth his visionary arms
 Of faith with his shorn comrades, smiled,
 and hurled
 Victory through disaster's blind alarms,
 And wrought with fearless mind the
 future of a world.

O beautiful and spacious one,
 My Country! Spirit free,
 Who floatest wild on that lone eagle's
 wings
 Fledged in the fiery heart of Washing-
 ton,
 And fed on heart's blood of each daunt-
 less son

Of that strong father, how exceedingly
 Fair is thine image, when
 First the least-born of men

Burns with thy story! Then
 Thou art a presence never darkling:
 night,

Shrouding thy solemn flight,
 Sprinkles, with hoary rite,
 Stars on thy plumage; morn,¹
 Ere on the cottage thorn
 Scarce the shy warbler sings,
 Kills all familiar things

With thy far glory; dreams
 Of thee at evening haunt the hermit
 thrush,

And in his ecstasy's pure after-hush,
 High and austere sweet, thine imman-
 ent eagle screams.

So by the large compulsion of that Pre-
 sence

I make this invocation;
 And by the might of that dear name,
 whose essence
 The staling tongue of usage cannot
 taint —

America — I speak, that I may stir
 You, her far-ranging universities,

Through glad constraint
 Of love you owe to her,
 Henceforward to conjoin your destinies
 In grander federation.

Not adversaries in the scrambling street
 Of commerce, need your nobler wills
 compete

For numbers and for names. A saner
 law

Moves your coöperation, and the awe

Of that shall fix a sound stability
 At the base of civic freedom. Strong
 must be

The scholar in himself. Far better were it
 Your halls stood empty and their cor-
 ridors

Silent, than that the youth who from
 your doors

Go forth to breed the nation, should in-
 herit

The sowings of that spirit
 Which bows the mind to serve the vul-
 gar mood,

Or truckles to the man that owns the
 multitude.

It cannot be. Never, till now, before —
 In age of Plato or of Abelard,
 In empire or republic, linking shore
 With shore by aspiration's viewless
 chain —

Has your high calling held the fair
 regard

And faith of one vast people. Not in
 vain

Their faith abides in you. The taint
 which blinds

The weak shall not be yours. Your yards
 and halls

Still with expanding splendor shall be
 filled

By the strong magnet of the sane ideal,
 And to the common weal

Shall speed their generations of glad
 youth

Forth in the land — alumni of the guild
 Of leadership, the minute-men of truth,
 Whose muskets are their uncorrupted
 minds,

Clean for their country where her service
 calls.

Nobly our world renews, even as in
 ages gone.

Man's eras have their vernal equinox
 No less than nature's: Still, on that
 wild dawn

When the high winds, unleashed, no
 longer fawn
 At Winter's knees, but lift his sparse-
 blown locks
 In haggard rack — there, on the loom-
 ing hills,
 Sharp with unearthly light, the sudden
 flocks
 Show radiant, and on the vista'd sills
 Of Spring, earth's visionary beauty starts
 Revealed: Not otherwise in human hearts
 Recurrent, after seasons numb and blind,
 Freshly the ancient Loveliness reveals
 The love of our own kind,
 Rekindling in our race the raptures of
 the mind.

Percy MacKaye, '97.

Windsor, Vt.

VARIA.

SOME MEMORIES, AND A FORWARD LOOK.¹

Those fifty years have dwindled to a day!
 I'm sure 't was only yesterday I heard
 The clanging of the bell that called to prayers
 The boys of "Sixty." It is not of them
 I speak to-night. Their record is assured
 By Shaw and Newcomb, Crowninshield and
 Weld,
 To name no more. From memory's storied
 wall
 I choose those faces I loved best among
 That august body called the Faculty
 To throw upon my wordy screen, that you
 Who knew them not may judge their quality
 And justly rate the old-time polity.

First, *nomen venerabile*, James Walker,
 The old-school gentleman, the teacher wise,
 By prudent counsel holding youth in check,
 Their love the while retaining. In the hall
 Sacred to Harvard's worthies you may see
 The likeness, done by Hunt, my fellows
 gave.
 His reverend look the artist caught, and lo!
 A nineteenth century Fra Angelico!

Next Felton, ruddy, curly-haired and jolly,
 Great Ilion's fall, travels of Odysseus,
 Prometheus' frosty chain, the woes of Aias,
 Admetos mourning for his sweet Alkestis,
 Epos and tragedy sublime, all these
 With insight rare interpreting, — anon

¹ Read at dinner of Keene, N. H., Harvard
 Club, July 24, 1908.

Bubbling with Aristophanean mirth,
 A true Hellene in everything save birth.

From the sun-land where once the sandal-
 prints
 Of his great namesake marked the way, the
 land
 Of olive, fig and generous Chian wine
 That cheers the heart of gods and men, he
 came,
 Dear, quaint, old Sophocles! With port
 serene
 And eye of a Greek god, he might have been
 Grandson to Zeus by Themis and Eirene,
 Transplanted yesterday from old Athenae!

Those were red-letter days when down we
 plunged
 Into the depths of "University."
 The southwest room, — a cellar, but it held
 Vintage of Lowell's pressing, — there to read
 With him Mansoni's masterpiece; — or when,
 Swift mounting to the upper room, we there,
 Best treat of all, drank with cherubic Child
 From Chaucer's "well of English undefiled."

Another known to us as one who bore
 The prestige of an old and honored name,
 Had lent his yet unmeasured energy
 To spin the treadmill wheel of tutorship,
 That ship so oft, alas, ambition's tomb,
 Which founders, waterlogged, and leaves no
 trace,
 Good angels! fended! Sines, cosines and tan-
 gents
 In vain their fascinations wound about him;
 In vain did H₂O, methyl and ethyl
 Their charms disclose; his vision wavered
 not.

No "pent up Utica" for him! The world
 Was none too large a field for his endeavor.
 Not Oxford, nor that other nursery
 Of noble minds, in whose free halls of yore
 John Harvard drew his love of liberty,
 Loomed greater than that University
 He saw in posse on the banks of Charles.
 In posse? Why not then in esse? Nay, —

For answer, stand on Cambridge Common
 once
 And look about you! Ye of little faith,
 Can ye still doubt that what remains to
 crown
 Our Alma Mater queen of all will come, —
 Wealth that can be accepted without shame, —
 Strength that shall bid brute force go hide
 and vex
 Our souls no more with rivalry unseemly?

'T will come, and we're the men to bring it;
 'T will come, and you're the boys to sing it;
 'T will come, make all the echoes ring it;
 'T will come, bid Puck's swift girdle wing it!
 To million hearts be wireless message sent,
 God bless old Harvard and her President.

F. W. Batchelder, '60.

TOSSEING BROOKS IN A BLANKET.

Sixty years ago there was a society in Harvard, whereof the initiation was of such a nature that those who endured it never easily forgot it. One of its features was a tossing of the neophyte in a blanket. It originated in some mad-cap brain, when a dear, good fellow, of the Class of '52, was in the clutches of the initiators, and a blanket was taken from his own bed for the purpose. The blanket was stout, but its owner was stouter. The dear boy was undoubtedly fat and plump; his familiar name was Signor Famm Datty, which, by a transposition of the initials F. and D. shows that his fatness is characterized by an adjective unmentionable in polite society. Well, the blanket split and the poor fellow went through the rent, but not before the untold possibilities for enchanting fun in the tossing in a blanket were disclosed. Accordingly, to guard against similar accidents, a lovely blanket was made of canvas, about ten or twelve feet square, with continuous rope handles on all four sides. And, oh heavens! what sport! when, after a good "one! two! three!" the blanket was pulled taut, and lo! the victim mounts into the air and performs aloft indescribable antics. The heavier he was, the higher he soared, and the more varied his gyrations. This wild prank was committed in the evening, in the College Yard behind the Library; and never, while memory holds its seat, shall I forget the sublime height to which Phillips Brooks rose, nor his universal sprawlings; his legs seemed to reach Cambridgeport, and his arms to extend to Mount Auburn. He was such an ineffable success that we tossed him until, for laughing, there was not an ounce of strength left in our arms.

Twenty or thirty years after graduation, I happened, at some Commence-

ment, to meet, in the Hasty Pudding building, that saintly apostle, Phillips Brooks, and we naturally fell to talking and laughing over old times. "But, after all," I said to him, "would you return, dear Brooks, to those salad days?" "Most gladly! most gladly!" he instantly and earnestly rejoined. "What, and be tossed in a blanket?" "In a minute, in a minute. And be tossed nine times as often!" . . . I will give you two or three verses, all I can remember, which were irreverently made on Longfellow, premising merely that the Professor, as he was then, was extremely neat, precise, and fashionable in his attire, and was wont to wear English low splatterdashes, or gaiters, as we called them, and a gay silk necktie. And I would not now be thus irreverent to his memory, were it not that it was well understood at the time that the poet had heard the verses and had a hearty laugh over them:

Just twig the Professor, dressed
out in his best.
Yellow kids and buff gaiters, green
breeches, blue vest.

Chorus. Longfellow, Longfellow, Longfellow,
fellow,
The man who wrote Evangeline, his
name is Longfellow.

With his hat on one whisker, with
an air that says 'go it!'
Here boys, is your great North
American poet!

CA. Longfellow, Longfellow, Longfellow,
etc.

Evangeline 's his best; 't is a tale
of Acady
'T is the sorrowful tale of a love-
sick young lady.

CA. Longfellow, Longfellow, Longfellow,
etc.

In my day, and for many days, before
and after, there stood in Harvard Square,
Cambridge's solitary grocery store, kept
by the firm of Wood and Hall. It was a

genuine temperance country store, where was to be found everything demanded by civilization or refinement, from ploughshares to popcorn, from cakes to candles. The following two verses are a parody made by him who is now Prof. W. B. Ware on "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls" from the *Bohemian Girl*:

"I dreamt that I dwelt at Wood and Hall's,
With raisins and nuts at my side.
And of all the choice groceries heaped in those walls
I had just as much as I could hide.
There were apples too many to count, and cold roast
Beef and various species of game,
And I also dreamed, which charmed me most,
That they kept there some decent champagne.

"I dreamt that a nice little spree I had planned
And of friends had invited but three.
And, in words that no fellow could misunderstand,
Had asked them to sup there with me.
And I dreamt that myself, the munificent host,
They toasted again and again.

And I also dreamed that they drank this toast
In Wood and Hall's decent champagne."

H. H. Furness, '54, at Harvard Associated Clubs dinner.

¶ "*Cambridge Horse Railroad* — Five trips were made on the road yesterday, to the perfect satisfaction of a throng of passengers. It was demonstrated that two horses tandem made the trip with a car containing forty passengers with more ease than they could have drawn an empty omnibus on the street. A special trip for the observation of a number of gentlemen was made early this afternoon. The cars will continue running regularly next week, and the tracks will be completed the whole distance between the Revere House and the Brattle House during the month of April. This is the, first horse railroad for passengers in New England, and the first one is that between Schenectady and Saratoga Springs, which was built about twenty-three years ago." *Boston Transcript*, March 27, 1886.

ABBREVIATIONS.

So far as possible, the abbreviations used correspond to those of the Quinquennial Catalogue, viz: Bachelor of Arts are indicated by the date of graduation only; a is for Bachelors of Agricultural Science; d for Doctors of Dental Medicine; e for Metallurgical, Mining, and Civil Engineers; A for Holders of Honorary Degrees; l for Bachelors of Laws; m for Doctors of Medicine; p for Masters of Arts, Masters of Science, Doctors of Philosophy, and Doctors of Science, graduated in course; s for Bachelors of Science; t for Bachelors of Divinity, and Alumni of the Divinity School; v for Doctors of Veterinary Medicine.

Non-graduates are denoted by their Class number inclosed in brackets, if of the Academic Department; and by the abbreviations, Sc. Sch. Div. Sch., L. S., etc., for non-graduate members of the Scientific, Divinity, Law, etc., Schools.

The name of the state is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

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DECEMBER, 1908

THE HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE



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CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

Born Nov. 16, 1827; died Oct. 21, 1908. Professor of the History of Art, 1875-1898.

THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. XVII.—DECEMBER, 1908.—No. 66.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S RESIGNATION.

SHORTLY before noon on November 4, the *Harvard Crimson* issued an extra announcing the resignation of President Eliot. The secret, known to the Corporation for nearly a month, had been so well kept that the Board of Overseers had no idea of the object of the special meeting to which they were summoned. The following formal statement was issued:

At a special meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College held at 50 State Street, Boston, this morning, the following communication was presented:

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College held in Boston, Oct. 26, 1908, the President presented the following letter:

"To the President and Fellows of Harvard College:

"Gentlemen—I hereby resign the office of President of Harvard University, the resignation to take effect at your convenience, but not later than May 19, 1909.

"The President's intimate association with the other members of the Corporation in common service to the University is one of the most precious privileges of his highly privileged office. For this association with the fifteen friends who are dead, and the seven who are living, I shall always be profoundly grateful.

"Congratulating you on your labors and satisfactions in the past, and on the sure prospect of greater labors and satisfactions to come, I am with high respect,

Your friend and servant,

CHARLES W. ELIOT."

10 October, 1908.

Whereupon it was *Voted*, that the President's resignation be regretfully accepted, to take effect May 19, 1909.

Voted to communicate the foregoing vote to the Board of Overseers for their information.

A true copy of record.

Attest :

JEROME D. GREENE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

President Eliot's determination came as a complete surprise to the Corporation, who endeavored to dissuade him from pressing it. He has published no reason for his action, but it is generally understood that he is simply carrying out the purpose which he has had for a long time of retiring at the end of forty years' service as President of Harvard. On the 19th of May, 1909, the anniversary of his election, he will be a little more than seventy-five years old, as his birthday falls on March 20.

The news of his resignation, telegraphed far and wide, brought expressions of surprise, regret, and gratitude from all parts of the country, and shared, with the returns from the National Election just held, the attention of the public. At this writing, the Governing Boards of Harvard have taken no steps towards choosing a successor, nor are they likely to do so for several months, although the matter will at once occupy them. President Eliot has given to the Presidency of Harvard a national significance, and the Harvard alumni throughout the land will have ample opportunity to express their views.

In the next issue of the *Graduates' Magazine* an attempt will be made to survey President Eliot's career. At present, the following vital data are given: Charles William Eliot, the son of Samuel Atkins (H. C. 1817) and Mary Lyman Eliot, was born in Boston, March 20, 1834; graduated at the Boston Latin School, 1849; graduated at Harvard, 1853; tutor in mathematics at Harvard, 1854-58; assistant professor of chemistry at Harvard, 1858-61; assistant professor of mathematics, 1858-63; studied chemistry and education abroad, 1863-65; professor of analytical chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1865; second trip to Europe, 1867-68; elected Harvard Overseer, 1868; elected President of Harvard, May 19, 1869.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.¹

AT Shady Hill, Cambridge, in the house in which he was born, Charles Eliot Norton died on October 21. For two or three years past his health had been frail, but only during the last few weeks was the end seen to be near. He was born November 16, 1827, his father being Andrews Norton, one of the leading Unitarians of his time, librarian of the College, and professor of sacred literature in the Divinity School from 1819 to 1830. His wife, Catharine Eliot, was the daughter of Samuel Eliot, a prosperous Boston merchant, and aunt of President Eliot. The Nortons were of Puritan stock, whose pioneers came early to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They and their kinsmen filled pulpits, feared God, and served their town and State. Two of Mr. Norton's ancestors were Mrs. Anne Bradstreet, "the Tenth Muse," and the Rev. Edward Wigglesworth, orthodox of the orthodox, whose epic poem, "The Day of Doom," published in 1662, curdled the blood of sinners and brought grim comfort to the elect of at least two generations. Outspokenness and courage, practised by his forerunners, came to Mr. Norton as an inheritance. He had, further, the tradition of cultivation, and, better still, its environment; for, although the Cambridge of seventy years ago may seem in the retrospect provincial, if not parochial, it was a community in which the best men and women devoted themselves to the highest concerns of the intellectual and moral life.

Mr. Norton's earliest instruction was from a private tutor named Wheeler, and later he attended a private school in Boston. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1846, having among his sixty-two classmates Francis J. Child, the first scholar, and George M. Lane, the second — subsequently his colleagues in the University — and George F. Hoar, destined to become a United States

¹ The following sketch is reprinted, with additions and changes, from articles in *The Nation* of Oct. 29, 1908, and Nov. 21, 1907. The *Graduates' Magazine* for December, 1907, celebrated Professor Norton's eightieth birthday by printing a remarkable collection of original tributes to him, including a sonnet by Mrs. Edith Wharton, and articles by Ambassador Bryce, President Eliot, Dr. H. H. Furness, R. W. Gilder, Col. T. W. Higginson, W. D. Howells, Prof. G. H. Palmer, Prof. Bliss Perry, Goldwin Smith, and Pres. Andrew D. White. — Ed.

Senator. He himself stood tenth, having "highly distinguished" himself in Greek and Latin, and "excelled" in political economy; and he delivered at commencement a dissertation on "Santa Croce." He entered the East India house of William S. Bullard in Boston, and for several years had practical experience in the business methods of the time. Sent in 1849 as supercargo to Calcutta, he saw something of India and the East, and returned home by way of Egypt and Europe. This first European visit may have confirmed in him the decision, which he had been slowly arriving at, that neither his talents nor his inclination fitted him for a mercantile career; but he did not yet escape from the counting-house. Nor were the years he spent with Mr. Bullard wasted, since they taught him a certain businesslike directness in dealing with practical affairs which the public in his later years hardly dreamt of, but which was apparent to any one who consulted him.

On returning to Cambridge, he received a temporary appointment as instructor in French at Harvard, to supply the place of a friend who had fallen ill. Meanwhile, he was already absorbed in the study of the great problems which were then agitating progressive thinkers at home and abroad, and in 1853 he published a volume of "Considerations on Some Recent Social Theories." The death of his father in that autumn caused him to devote the following two years to editing the elder Norton's posthumous works. Before he had completed this pious task, however, his own health, which was never robust, gave way; and as soon as he could he went again to Europe, with his mother and sisters, for a long stay. The two years he passed there proved most important in his development. They revealed to him the significance of Italy — which came later to play a great part in his life-work. It was at this time, also, that he began to form friendships with interesting Englishmen, above all, with John Ruskin, who, although the elder by eight years, found in the young American the wisest and truest friend he ever had, one with whom he immediately became infatuated with the raptures of a young girl for her lover. That friendship produced a lasting effect on both. It fired Mr. Norton with Ruskin's enthusiasm for the fine arts as a register of culture, and with admiration for Ruskin's genius, which he had already

known through his books; but Norton's poised mind, and his searching, critical faculty restrained him from accepting Ruskin's doctrines in their extreme form. He studied the paintings and monuments of Italy for himself, controlled his flood of new opinions by personal examination, comparison, and reflection, and came home after two years equipped for the higher criticism of art which was then almost a sealed book in America. Italy, and his dear friend Lowell, who was now professor of the Italian and Spanish literatures at Harvard, quickened Mr. Norton's study of Dante, in which he made himself a master. In 1859 he printed a translation of "The New Life," and in 1860, a volume of "Notes of Travel and Study in Italy," which are still delightful for general reading, and valuable for the glimpses they give of Italy in the fifties.

Thenceforth, Shady Hill was Mr. Norton's home and he mixed, as "to the manner born," with the group of scholars and poets and authors who gave lustre to Cambridge and Boston. Longfellow and Lowell were at the height of their fame; several of the Harvard professors had a national reputation; Holmes came often from Boston to enliven that circle; Hawthorne and Whittier and Emerson were familiars; Sumner, on his visits from Washington, reported news of the great issues which were being fought over in Congress before they were settled on the battlefield. Those were the days when Boston, including Cambridge, was the acknowledged Athens of America. The *Atlantic Monthly* had begun its brilliant course, and to Lowell, its first editor, Mr. Norton had brought from England a satchelful of contributions besides promises of support from many of the eminent British writers of the time. He himself constantly aided Lowell, who was not a willing editor, with advice and with an occasional paper.

When the Civil War came, Mr. Norton consecrated his energy to upholding the Union cause. From 1862 to 1868 he served with Lowell as joint-editor of the *North American Review*, which he made a mouthpiece of patriotism. He contributed to it in about equal proportion literary and political articles. He believed in Lincoln at a time when stanch supporters of the Federal Government mistrusted, undervalued, or misunderstood "the Illinois rail-split-

ter." He edited the material of the Loyal Publication Society, which served as a sort of watershed from which patriotic doctrines and words of courage flowed into every town and village in the North. Recognizing the need of an enlightened journal, which should furnish independent authoritative criticism of politics, books, and art, and should represent the best conscience not less than the best scholarship of the time, he discussed with Frederick L. Olmsted, Edwin L. Godkin, and a few others the feasibility of launching such a journal, and their discussion led to the founding, in 1865, of *The Nation*. Mr. Godkin was as dauntless and self-sustained an editor as America has ever had; but we know now from his letters that it was the approval of the quiet scholar at Shady Hill that more than once gave him courage to fight on. Mr. Norton's support of *The Nation* in its early days was not merely financial and consultative, for he contributed freely to it articles and critiques; and he continued this connection during more than forty years.

Mr. Norton married in 1862 Miss Susan Sedgwick,¹ daughter of Theodore Sedgwick, a lawyer of New York. In 1868 he went to Europe with his family and spent five years in England and on the Continent. Upon his return he found at Harvard a new régime and in Cambridge a new atmosphere, and President Eliot, the young head of the University, persuaded him to undertake a course of lectures in 1874. The next year the Corporation appointed him professor of the history of art, and during the following twenty-three years Mr. Norton's courses were the most notable in the University. In 1898, having passed threescore and ten years, he retired. But his activity did not cease. Up to the last few months nothing that greatly concerned Harvard, or the public interests, or movements for social and intellectual advance, passed without his cognizance: usually, indeed, he was consulted in regard to them, and often he gave the originating suggestion. The Massachusetts Reform Club, the Free Trade League, the Anti-Imperialist League had his valid support; and he labored with equal zeal for the Cambridge Hospital for Incurables and for no-license and honest government, or for the welfare of his village neighbors at Ashfield, his summer home.

¹ They had six children, three daughters, and three sons; the sons are Eliot, '85, Rupert, '88, and Richard, '92. Mrs. Norton died in 1872. The children are all living.

Such, briefly, are the dates and outwardly marking events in the life of Charles Eliot Norton ; but how little they give of the man ! How little they explain for a stranger the influence, deep and refreshing, which he exerted during nearly half a century ! He held a unique position in America, whether as expounder of esthetics, as man of letters, or as unflinching critic of political evils and of the modern tendencies towards gilded vulgarity and conscienceless money-making. When he began to utter his protests, the land was still at the stage where public men and popular writers gauged the prosperity of the country by the size of its crops, the growth of its population, the expansion of its railways and industries. Mr. Norton taught that these are very fallible metres of civilization. His teaching may sound trite now, when all the world repeats it, and yet the number of the vulgar rich increases on one side, and of the joyless, angry poor on the other. The surprising thing to many persons who, having known of Mr. Norton merely as a severe critic, came into acquaintance with him, was that the critic was without sourness or asperity. He was a man who had the truth ever before his eyes ; he saw her beauty, and desired, by stripping away the false or the ugly, to let others see her as beautiful. Hence, he was never a carping critic : he always had a better to substitute for the bad which he condemned. As a part of his fruitfulness as critic should be reckoned his remarkable work in stimulating and suggesting. He gave the inspiration which other men carried out. The Dante Society, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Archæological Institute of America, the American Classical Schools in Athens and Rome, Radcliffe College, the Niagara Falls Reservation, — these are some of the causes which he either launched or encouraged during their years of struggle for existence.

This constructive quality, this mingling of critic and creator, went into all his life, and being reinforced by sympathy and by charm made him the chosen friend of the best men of two continents. He had a rare genius for friendship, and it mattered nothing whether its object were Ruskin or Lowell, or a college undergraduate in whom he discovered signs of promise. And here, two points which reveal his nature are to be emphasized. The

terms of his friendship were perfect equality. Even when, as a young man, he entered into comradeship with men already famous, with Longfellow and Emerson and Carlyle, he was their companion and not their disciple. He never surrendered his personality, he sat at nobody's feet. His intellectual and moral qualities, coupled with sympathy and downrightness, made men of genius take him for their intimate. And in like manner he always treated younger men as equals. He neither expected them to conform to his opinions, nor would he have tolerated satellites. Among the hundreds of brighter undergraduates who came somewhat closely under his influence in the course of a quarter of a century — not a few of whom have since made their mark in the world — it would be hard to mention any who could be classed as a "Nortonian." He would have been sorry to have it otherwise: for he held that the mission of culture is to emancipate and not to enslave, to train up independents, not echoes or mimics.

To his friendships the world owes some of its most precious biographical records of the nineteenth century. He edited the Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson, the Letters of Ruskin, the Letters and Memorials of Lowell, the Letters and Works of George William Curtis. For Carlyle he did even more: because, when Froude brought out the falsified version of the "Reminiscences," Mr. Norton gave them in their authentic form, and went on to edit Carlyle's Correspondence with Goethe, and several volumes of Carlyle's general correspondence. As editor, perfect veracity and taste guided him: what he printed was ungarbled, but he had a severe judgment as to what was essential, and as to how much the public has a right to know of the private or petty details of a great man's life. This body of editorial work will keep Mr. Norton's memory fresh as long as posterity has any interest in the great names in this list. His chief original book, "Church Building in the Middle Ages," grew out of his lectures on Venetian and Florentine Art. But his translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy" ought to rank also as original, for it remoulded in English prose one of the world's masterpieces, and is not likely to be superseded. A monograph, all too brief, on Dante, and the early translation, already mentioned, of "The New Life," belong in this reference

to his Dantean studies. After resigning from the *North American Review*, he published from time to time articles in the magazines, but he was too fastidious to write copiously, and as he held that far too many books are published, he never gathered his essays into a volume.

Mr. Norton's service as professor is one of the glories of President Eliot's administration at Harvard. For the first time in the history of an American university the place of the Fine Arts as a means to culture was adequately recognized, and their significance as the experience of human ideals and as a register of human attainments was adequately set forth. Professor Norton treated, in different years, the various arts — architecture, sculpture, and painting — from their early manifestations in Egypt and the Orient down to the medieval and Renaissance achievements in Europe. He discussed also the relations of the Fine Arts to literature, especially to poetry, and, beginning in 1882, he gave a course in Dante's "Divine Comedy." In spite of what seemed at first the remoteness of his subjects, students soon discovered his charm as a lecturer, and they flocked to hear him. In 1894, when the total enrolment of the College and Graduate School was 1925, no fewer than 446 students elected his course in Roman and Medieval Art, and subsequently the attendance became so large that Freshmen had to be excluded. During many years, probably two thirds of the men who passed through Harvard sat under Mr. Norton. "Thousands of Harvard students," says President Eliot, "attribute to his influence lasting improvements in their modes of thought, their intellectual and moral interests, and their ideas of genuine success and true happiness. His work in the University and his training were both unique, and are not likely to be paralleled in the future."

During the decades of reorganization, when Harvard was expanding into a university, Professor Norton's counsel was invaluable. "To the anxious debates of the Faculty," says his colleague, Prof. G. H. Palmer, "through which the modern Harvard has been gradually evolved, he brought the steadying influence of a mind free from provinciality, an acquaintance with the best the world elsewhere has known, a spirit averse to mechanical methods, a loy-

alty to high ideals, and a disposition ever to make the moral being of the students his prime care." He served on the Administrative Board — where he urged that the erring be dealt with kindly ; he was the first chairman of the Athletic Committee (1882-84) and strove to check the excesses in athletics, which were then beginning to run riot in American colleges ; he was until his death a member of the Library Council ; and he served on many other committees. From of old, he championed the elective system and voluntary prayers, and in recent years he advocated the proposed merger of Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The secret of his influence as a university teacher lay in his power to humanize knowledge. In his elucidation the mere special fact became irradiated by its connection with general laws. Thus the pertinence, the applicability to yourself of whatever art or history or nature presents to you, he unfolded very simply, but with unforgettable impressiveness. What he touched, lived : there was no dead knowledge ; even erudition took on an unwonted glow. If Ruskin first introduced him to a perception of the spiritual significance of the fine arts, he proceeded, as was his habit, to investigate for himself ; and he found in the beautiful severity of the art of Greece the proper counterpoise to Ruskin's romanticism. So his criticism of art had the long perspective which Ruskin's lacked, and it was free from the quality of magnificent impressionism, with its inevitable tendency to "pathetic fallacy," which troubled many readers of Ruskin. Here, too, Mr. Norton's inborn taste, strengthened and refined by ceaseless cultivation, never failed him. For many years he has been at Cambridge the Oracle of the Humanities ; and from Cambridge his influence has been shed afar. Any sketch of him, to be true, should lay stress on his strong human sympathies, his helpfulness, his good comradeship in the highest sense. Persons who suppose that he held himself aloof, in a sort of academic isolation, should be reminded that he was long the genial president of the Boston Tavern Club. So, in earlier days, those who imagined him to be a pre-Raphaelite esthete, who screened himself from the world's rude gaze behind a hedge of diletanteism, were as mistaken as those who imagined that he read nothing more recent than Plotinus. In fact, Mr. Kipling's "Plain

Tales from the Hills," and Mr. Dooley's first papers, were read at Shady Hill, and appreciated there, long before the general public had heard of them. The best contemporary works seemed to gravitate naturally to his library. But although he was up-to-date in his manifold interests, he believed in the rights of the individual to privacy, and he set himself firmly against the shameless eaves-dropping and reporting which modern newspapers practise. Such reticences and reserves as his are called old-fashioned now; but they ought never to go out of fashion.

His books remain: the memory of his personal charm, of his friendliness and varied conversation, will live as long as those live who had the privilege of enjoying them; but the one aspect of him which has been too little dwelt upon, the aspect by which he would prefer to be longest remembered, must not be passed by here. This was his citizenship. He had an abiding sense of duty to his town, his state, his country. He held that that culture is sickly or spurious which does not teach one how to be a citizen. In his young manhood he organized and taught a night school. During the Civil War, he went regularly to the Cambridge City Hall to pack boxes for the soldiers; he took part in every movement for their benefit and for promoting patriotic enthusiasm at home, besides editing the precious leaflets of the Loyal Publication Society. And thenceforth, although ill-health and aversion for the controversies of the platform, kept him out of active politics, he always let his position be known, whether on local or national issues, and if there were need, he joined in organizing a corrective movement. Critical as he was of American shortcomings, he was never other than an unwavering American; the very close ties which bound him to the best in England, never made an Anglomaniac of him. Much of the effectiveness of his criticism of public affairs was due to the fact that he spoke for the conscience of that remnant which is hated by its own generation and haloed by the next. Rare courage is required to stand out against popular frenzy, to utter truths that will alienate one's friends; but it came so naturally to Mr. Norton that he probably never thought of it as a virtue in his case.

The measure of his influence was given in 1898, when his condemnation of the Spanish War brought down upon him a storm of

abuse from all parts of the country. That the sober censure of one private scholar should so infuriate the politicians and the jingoes in and out of Washington, together with the great horde of manufacturers and camp-followers, who saw their opportunity in the war, not to speak of innumerable yellow journals, which profited by every sensation, and clergymen of many sects who temporarily forgot their worship of Christ, the Prince of Peace, in order to propitiate and exalt the God of Battles—all this, I think, constitutes the highest tribute ever paid in America to the voice of conscience uttered through the lips of one man, indefectible in courage and in moral vision. But happily Professor Norton lived ten years longer, to see the country, which in its wrath had vituperated him, tacitly acknowledge his wisdom by regretting the consequences of its own folly. Even Senator Hoar, one of the most virulent of his abusers, sought a meeting and apologized to him. The last years were filled with public recognition. Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Cambridge, and Oxford Universities bestowed on him their highest honors. The King of Italy, in acknowledgement of his Dante studies, made him a Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy. The Harvard Alumni elected him their president, and a member of their Board of Overseers. One of his former pupils, Mr. James Loeb, '88, founded in his honor the "Norton Fellowship in Greek Studies." But what gratified him most was the creation of a fund, by his former pupils and friends, for the preservation of his library at Harvard as a memorial, and the remembrances which distinguished friends and several hundred Harvard undergraduates sent him on his eightieth birthday, a year ago.

And so his life closed amid urbanity, as those who loved him would prefer. In his last weeks he was reading Shakespeare and Scott, and John Morley's latest volume of *Miscellanies*, and writing letters full of characteristic cheer to his friends. He had lived his life out, filling it with activity and with public and private benefits, and he welcomed death. Brought up in the simple piety of Unitarianism, instructed from childhood to cherish the reasonableness of religion, endowed with strong religious sentiments—he he himself had been superintendent of the First Parish Sunday-school and had edited a book of hymns—he grew naturally into agnos-



SHADY HILL, CAMBRIDGE,
Birthplace and Home of
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

ticism, and his passage from the old to the new, being accomplished without wrench, left neither scars, nor bitterness, nor regrets. He had always faced life bravely and cheerfully: what had he to fear from death? He seemed to embody the spirit of Marcus Aurelius, his favorite religious companion. "Habituate yourself," says that sweetest of Stoics, "to the perception of all-pervading change; dwell on it continually, and order your thoughts accordingly; nothing more elevates the mind, and emancipates it from the body. He who realizes that at any moment he may be called upon to leave the world and to depart from among men, commits himself without reserve to justice in all his actions, and to nature in all that befalls. To what will be said or thought of him, to what will be done against him, he does not give a thought; but is content with two things only — to be just in his dealings and glad at his apportioned lot. Free of all hurry and distractions, he has but one wish — to run the straight course of law, so with a straight course following good." These sentences may serve as a valedictory for Charles Eliot Norton.¹

William Roscoe Thayer, '81.

BARBAROUS COLLEGE SONGS.

FOR a number of years past at the gatherings of Harvard men where music was an element in the proceedings there have been used selections of College Songs in pamphlet form. Different editions have perhaps been prepared for the special occasion, but the matter is substantially the same with perhaps occasional additions from time to time. It has been said "Let me write the songs of a people and I care not who writes their laws." The world's estimate of a nation, or any lesser aggregation of men, is certainly affected by songs, if there are any, which it has produced or specially adopted as its own. If the character of song has any significance or importance, no one connected with Harvard can regard the collection spoken of, an edition of which was produced at the

¹ From the day of its founding, the *Graduates' Magazine* had in Mr. Norton an unfailing helper. He gave his advice; he suggested topics for discussion and the persons best fitted to treat them; he contributed his memorable eulogy of Gov. William E. Russell, '77, and his memoir of Prof. F. J. Child, '46, besides other articles.

annual meeting in May last of the Associated Harvard Clubs, with any other feeling than indignant disapproval, not to say disgust.

Examination will justify this assertion. There are 62 songs, counting as such a few of a single verse, in the collection. Of these nine or ten are exultant pæans, two or three of which set forth athletic triumphs over Yale, the others are vague and vain-glorious announcements of *expected success*. Exultation, loudly and indecorously expressed, emphasized by derisive and contemptuous epithets, over an opponent's defeat, is always in very bad taste, but the crude and childish doggerel in which the Harvard triumphs, largely as was said *in futuro*, are set out, constitutes a still more glaring offence against good manners and good taste. So much for the most objectionable feature of the "Songs."

A few fine old songs there are, beautiful in word and melody, dear to Harvard's children for generations: it is painful to see them in such company. There are a few later additions well deserving in both these respects.

Presumably it is to show patriotic feeling that the ditty entitled "Gen. Grant" was included in the collection; what is its origin, or why it was selected, we can only conjecture; to read it will render a detailed discussion of it absurd. This, and some other military and naval songs are so puerile in ideas and silly in expression that they would not be accepted in a well-conducted variety theatre or music-hall. Various pieces of verse also there are, descriptive of life, social or otherwise, and manners, written in a style supposed to be humorous. Throughout the songs of later date, the meaning is occasionally emphasized by the use of capital letters, a device often employed in the lower sorts of literary composition.

One gem of song must not be overlooked, borrowed from political celebrations in Pennsylvania, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's all here, What the hell do we care, etc."; happily its fitness for a Harvard song is not evident. An objection far less weighty, but which may fairly be made is, that there are a number of songs, good in themselves, but out of place, because they have nothing in common with the college world or student life. Still a good song, no matter what its source, is a good thing, and we can pardon their presence. There are several songs largely gibberish, of which it can be said that they compare fairly well with others that are not.

Of late years, we are told, the study of music has made great advances at Harvard. To what extent if any it has resulted in the production of musical composition of any sort, we are not informed. What would a musical critic, or a lover of music with any knowledge of it, think, who, having heard of the high estimation of the art of music at Harvard, had his attention called to these "College Songs"? The study of the art is commendable, but are these its fruits? To an outsider the collocation would be ludicrous; to any one with an interest in Harvard it is mortifying in the extreme. It can be said with perfect truth that these songs are the production, or selection of earlier days, but it is not pleasant to know that many of them ever were, and are still approved or even tolerated.

We have spoken of the songs as a whole, not discriminating between the musical and literary elements. The former should be criticised by some one with a knowledge of music, to which we lay no claim, as for the latter, any well-educated person is competent. Out of 62 songs some 25 should only serve as an awful warning, and find no place in any respectable collection. A detailed examination of them, other than above given, is useless, they stand on the same level of inanity and vulgarity. It would be a satisfaction to most Harvard graduates, whether lovers of music or not, if this collection could be passed on by those competent in every way to pronounce a judgment. Such action may not be within the scope of the functions of the Department of Music, but there is one important service it can render, thoroughly in accord with the object and spirit of its creation, even if not set out in its curriculum. Let it make a collection of Harvard Songs, old and new, for which surely the material is ample. If this were done, and the fact made known, there would be prompt action on the part of all interested in Harvard to have their work published. That it would supersede the present travesty, to call it by no severer appellation, there can be little doubt.¹

Charles Chauncey, '59.

PHILADELPHIA.

¹ NOTE. The collection which Mr. Chauncey criticises contains a score or more songs which have no college contacts, but were evidently borrowed from the variety halls and vaudeville. The boastfulness, which he justly condemns, is common to the songs of other colleges. The catchy tune seems in most cases to be the only explanation to offer for nine tenths of the doggerel which circulates with the label "College Songs." One may well shudder to reflect what the archeologist of the future would infer as to our civilization, if only this collection were to survive. — ED.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

WHEN I saw the notice of Mr. Weinschenk's death not long ago, a vision of old times rose before me — of times when Weinschenk was the College Printer. Few of us knew his name then, but nearly every one heard the strangest stories about the College Printing Office, and, what is stranger still, we all believed them. Those were the days when cultivated Freshmen admired the heroes of G. P. R. James, of Marryat, and of Mayne Reid, and would hardly have been surprised to see, towards dusk, the immortal solitary horseman ride pensively into the Yard, water his richly caparisoned steed at the College Pump, and, with courage undaunted, take the perilous road to the Lower Port.

The Printing Office then occupied one or two rooms on the ground floor of the brick ell of Wadsworth House. The interest which undergraduates felt in it became acute the night before examinations — especially Freshman examinations in required mathematics and in Greek composition. A large percentage of each class had no special aptitude for these subjects, although they were declared to be as indispensable to the mental equipment of a "college-bred man" as were his toothbrush and button-hook to his traveling-kit. Accordingly, whether warned by innate modesty or alarmed at the reports of the many who had failed in previous years, these virtuous Freshmen took steps to procure the examination paper. The instructor was supposed to be too foxy to furnish copy to the printer until the last moment, that is, the evening before the morning of the fateful day. Weinschenk was incorruptible — Robespierre himself not more so — but he always seems to have had a journeyman compositor, taken on during the rush of examinations, and this journeyman always proved to be conveniently venal. When Weinschenk was n't looking, he would pull a rough proof of the paper, and manage during the course of the night to convey it to the go-between, who promptly carried it to a specified room in Weld, where the crowd of Freshmen, anxious, but still virtuous, and a private tutor awaited him. Then

the tutor would go through the questions, show how to solve the problems, and repeat, and repeat, and repeat, until the dullest youth there felt sure of passing. The conspirators separated for a hasty breakfast, to-reassemble at nine o'clock in the examination room, and look with a stony stare on their old friend, the paper, when the proctor distributed copies of it. As a reward of their foresight and diligence, they learned a fortnight later that they had passed, usually with credit. If I recollect aright, 53 per cent. in my class got through algebra, and 46 per cent. analytical geometry by buying the paper. Just who made the computations, or on what grounds, I never knew.

Probably, no one knew; certainly, no one cared to question. We were all at the age when a good story is its own excuse for being—the age when, in the evolution of the undergraduate, myths spring up luxuriantly and legends circulate unchallenged. And especially if you had not been let into the pool, you found it easy to believe that some *deus ex machina* must have intervened to place the painfully un-Hellenic Sporter on the honor list in Greek composition or to give the congenitally unmathematical John Doe 82 in trigonometry. The totals seemed mild compared to those cited of earlier classes, and there was a touch of romance to the transaction—the mysterious go-between, the wicked journeyman, the keyhole—which must have been large enough to let a cat pass through—the hush of midnight, the chance of detection by the College watchman—which cleansed it of the stain of common corruption. Once, it was rumored, the go-between who negotiated with the Freshmen's envoy, wore a mask and muffler, and palmed off a bogus paper. On another occasion, the instructor at the last moment changed all the signs on the algebra paper, *plus to minus*, and *vice versa*, to the consternation of the over-confident purchasers of the first edition. But generally the scheme worked. Sums that then seemed to me fabulous were paid the go-betweens to share with the journeymen printers, and these gentry were doubtless soon able to seek in Wall Street a field more commensurate with their talents. To my own misfortune, I did not know of the existence of this postern gate to a degree until Junior Year, when it could no longer be of use to me.

And now, I am quite unable to say that there was ever any basis of fact for these legends. Having no understanding of statistics and figures and percentages, I have grown very skeptical about them. It seems incredible that in the Golden Age before the Elective System, — when, as we hear now, every student was fired with enthusiasm for study, — any Freshman could have wittingly deprived himself of the inestimable benefits which flowed from compulsory Mathematics and Classics. That fifty per cent., or even ten, — having wasted their opportunities during half a year, — should colloque the night before the ordeal to buy the paper is plainly preposterous. I say nothing of the moral aspect. My classmates are now all judges, parsons, and bankers, with a professor or two for academic flavoring, — evidently gentlemen who could not, at any time in their career, have practised deceit, bribery, or corruption, or could have wished to curtail by a minute those most delightful and uplifting hours spent in the algebra classroom.

Well, I picture honest Weinschenk in heaven now, robed like the gruff, bearded saints that the Master of Cologne used to paint, a self-adjusting halo upon his head, a font of heavenly type — pearl, agate, diamond, chalcedony, all real — at his fingers' tips, and only *Te Deums* and *Magnificats* for copy. No printer's (or other) devil will disturb him there, and no slippery apprentice will need be watched: for St. Peter, at the Gate, holds only *oral* examinations — advance copies of *his* papers cannot be surreptitiously bought.

Another old-timer, who recently passed away, was Charlie Garey, that inimitable artist who during the course of his long and useful career made up many generations of Pudding, Dickey, and Pi Eta actors. He too was rather a small man, with black hair and moustache always just on the verge of gray, and a certain air with him which made me suspect, on our first acquaintance, in my Sophomore year, that he must really be an exiled Italian count, or at least a French baron in disguise. Somehow, almost every one who has to do with the theatre, from the star to the scene-shifter, suggests to the youthful imagination courts and pageants and the pomp of kings — which I take to be a very great compliment to royalty.

You called him deferentially "Mr. Garey" in the beginning, and "Charlie" before Strawberry Night; for you soon discovered that although he had an imperial firmness in everything that concerned your make-up, there was none of the sterile hauteur of rancid aristocracy about him.

He had a preternatural skill for discerning facial possibilities and he carried out his designs with the remorseless precision of a safe-blower. A drooping eyelash, a dimple, a mole, the angle at which your nose tilted, if it was a pug, or arched, if it was Roman, gave him the hint from which he proceeded to bestow upon you a complete suit of features to match. He was utterly impartial. He would exaggerate a defect to the point of caricature, or he would hide it behind a charitable veil of rouge. On fellows with rudimentary chins he hung a valance of Crusaders' beards, giving them an aspect more than virile — heroic! The receding forehead he fledged with ambrosial curls, or built over with a dome-like wig, which might have out-glistened Mr. Pickwick's bald and cheery poll. He was a great discourager of vanity. When one of our chorus went to him fully expecting to emerge a houri of enravishing beauty, Charlie quickly transformed him into a first-class witch, wrinkled, grimy, disheveled, repulsive. Occasionally, on the contrary, he metamorphosed some bright-eyed, regular-featured Reginald or Algernon into so stunning a girl that the audience went wild at the sight of her; and to this day you can't help wondering whether the elderly Reginald whom you meet on State Street is not really a female in trousers.

I can understand now what strength of mind it required to resist the suggestions, whims, and pleas of the thirty or forty members of the troupe; and how much patience, not to say tact, had to be employed to prevent a displeased star, who had the notions if not the voice of a professional *prima donna*, from going off in a huff. Charlie worked with the lightning speed of the artist who knows how to make minutes serve instead of hours. It was astonishing as you sat in his chair to see with how few strokes he replaced your usual Phi Beta Kappa expression by the bandit fierceness of Robert Macaire or the plump, gluttonous good nature of Friar Tuck. The new part seemed to suit you so perfectly — to be so "convince-

ing," I think the modern slang is — that you wondered whether your former self were not an alias or a miserable impostor; and it often took you several days to recover the outward semblance of academic superiority. For in those modest days you passed at your own valuation. If you allowed your intellectual endowments to be hidden under a bushel, you might never be suspected of possessing them. Some men carried simulation so far, indeed, in their anxiety to be regarded as intellectual, that they wore long hair and ink fingers. Now, I am told, students at Cambridge are distinguished by hat-bands or by chevrons of different colors according to the grade — A gold, B crimson, C purple, D green, and E blue. This is simple, effective, delicate; it saves awkward questions and evasive answers; it encourages the *summa cum* men to keep their locks trimmed; it proves at once that only "gentlemen" attain "the gentleman's mark"; it enables the tail-enders to enjoy their ease without being accused of trying to deprive the deserving burners of the midnight kerosene of their coveted prizes.

But Charlie Garey thought of none of these things. He was no respecter of persons. Men who have since become president or ambassadors, bishops, and captains of industry came from his chair with whatever face he allotted them — the future bishop as a bayadère, the future ambassador as a New England spinster, the future temperance reformer as our rubicund old friend, Sir Toby. Looking back, there was humor and paradox in it all, but not more humor than in life itself — and hardly more misfits, with certainly far less tragedy. The last time I saw Garey was a year or two ago on the back platform of a crowded trolley car. He eyed me for a moment with that quick, artist glance of his, and I am sure that he was saying to himself, "What a splendid Methusaleh I could turn you into!" But Charlie had the heart of a gentleman, and he said, instead: "They've had no such Ruy Blas as you these past thirty years!" The cynical might regard this as an ambiguous compliment; but I took it straight, as I knew he intended it, and there flashed before me the glory of the moment when Ruy Blas knelt before the Queen (who is now a stout orthodox parson in Montana) and there arose such bursts of applause, wafted in clouds of smoke, as only the college theatre can generate. Charlie

had added shampooing and dyeing to the higher branches of his profession, in which, I suppose, younger competitors were pushing him hard; and now he is dead. How he will occupy his time in heaven, where neither wigs nor wrinkles are worn and no complexions require to be improved, I cannot guess; but I can fancy the raptures with which, on his first tour of the celestial precincts, he saw the magnificent beards of the patriarchs and prophets, and the crisp golden curls of Botticellian cherubs. On earth he made memorable, if not supremely happy, at least one night in the college life of every fellow who walked the college stage — there were thousands of them in all. Which of us, according to his sphere, would not rejoice to have merited such a record!

(To be concluded.)

THE ATHLETIC SITUATION.¹

THE minds of Harvard men work so differently when the subject of athletics is mentioned that it is difficult to know in discussing the "situation" whether to treat of length of schedules, methods of coaching, intercollegiate records, or the chances against Yale. The evils connected with athletics in general have been quite fully presented. From what I have seen during the last six months, I believe that the so-called evils connected with athletics and much of the apparent friction now existing can be eliminated through the centralization of authority in administrative matters in a graduate adviser who should see that a stable policy is pursued.

Numberless questions come up for decision in connection with the management of teams and conduct of games. Many of these have heretofore been decided by undergraduate managers, often in a way irritating to the College officials.

The general direction of the teams is still left to undergraduate managers and captains. The advice of a graduate familiar with the mistakes of previous years should prevent them from repeating those mistakes. The graduate adviser should cooperate with the College Faculty and the Athletic Committee in maintaining the high standards and ideals of Harvard, both in scholarship and as to the conduct of athletic sports, whether local or intercollegiate.

I am not unmindful of the strength and the soundness of some of the

¹ In reply to a request from the Editor, Mr. Garcelon has prepared the following paper. — Ed.

critics of our present-day athletics, but differ, perhaps as to the best way of attaining the desired results, or possibly, when details are considered, as to the results desired.

Considerable progress has been made along some lines recommended by the Faculty, who desire to maintain a high standard of scholarship. The Student Council, although received by some with scepticism, and of course experimental as to its practical workings, nevertheless shows that the undergraduates realize and appreciate the desirability of coöperating with the Faculty to this end. Public opinion influences undergraduates as well as older men. The Student Council can be a powerful factor in so arousing and shaping undergraduate sentiment that the Faculty will have less cause to complain of neglect of studies by athletes or through athletics. Already the Council has justified its existence. It recommended that students should not accompany the football team to Annapolis and cautioned students against disorderly conduct in the recent political torchlight parade. It recommended to the captain and manager of the hockey team that the schedule offered to the Athletic Committee be shortened. This was done. Asked for an opinion upon the second basketball team schedule, which included six games away from home, it recommended a shortening of the schedule and that no games be played that would require absences from lectures.

Besides these minor changes for the better that have recently been made, other plans have matured or are to be carried out to effect a curtailment of absences from Cambridge and the attendant loss of lectures. The Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament has usually caused four men to be absent five days. Owing to the hearty coöperation of the students with the suggestions made by the athletic authorities of Harvard and other colleges, the tournament will hereafter be held in June after the close of examinations and will, therefore, make absences unnecessary. Complaint has been made of the long absences of the golf team during the intercollegiate tournaments of the early fall. After this, these are to be held in the fall before the opening of college. The basketball schedule is to be cut from 16 games to 8, three of these away from Cambridge as against seven last year. All are to be played on college premises. Four games will undoubtedly be dropped from the baseball schedule and no games played before the spring recess. These are distinct advances in the elimination of "excesses."

While the problems before the athletic authorities are many, the ones needing immediate attention are that of preventing intercollegiate competitions from encroaching upon the work of the class-room and that of extending the athletic equipment and giving opportunity, encouragement, and instruction in out-of-door work to the hundreds of students who be-

cause of their inability to "make" college teams have received little attention. The problem of intercollegiate competition is only incidental to the broader problem of conducting out-of-door athletics upon educational lines and can, it is believed, be so settled as to allow the continuance of these contests with reasonable restrictions. The progress of a comprehensive scheme of athletic exercise is necessarily slow. Harmony and the coöperation of all interested in the progress of the University are necessary. One class of men who emphasize the development of the mind must be convinced that such a plan can be conducted with an educational motive. Another class must be made to realize that it is not wise to devote all our energies to the development of 'varsity teams to win intercollegiate victories, and that the sane development of the many is preferable to victories won by the expenditure of all our efforts on the few 'varsity athletes who are already strong and skilful. The tendency for several years at Harvard has been towards more general participation in out-of-door sports. Several hundred men may be found daily on the river, the courts, or the field — men who are out for the fun of it and the good in it and who have no expectation of "making" a team. The providing of equipment has been the only encouragement for this. Except in rowing, where two coaches are at hand to teach beginners, very little in the way of instruction has been available for men unless they were possibilities for the teams. Perhaps it may occur to some graduates that a fair degree of intercollegiate success in rowing has followed a more wide-spread interest and more general participation in it.

If Harvard can in the next few years develop and broaden and systematize instruction in out-of-door sport, so that many more of her graduates will leave college physically much better than when they entered and with a love for and appreciation of exercise in the "open," not only will a distinct educational advance be made but less will be heard of the "evils of athletics."

Our splendid athletic equipment needs still further extension if the plans of largely increasing the number of students taking daily exercise are matured. The opportunities for rowing are ample, although, perhaps, more boats could be used. 60 tennis-courts are hardly enough on pleasant spring and fall days. At the present writing there are in actual use on Soldier's Field 4 football fields, one soccer football field, a baseball field, and a lacrosse field. 24 acres of land remain to be developed. The necessity of underdraining makes this an expensive task. To complete the Stadium, build a covered baseball stand, make a swimming-pool and build a new gymnasium are among the things one would like to do.

The popularity of rowing is very gratifying. Dormitory and class crews have races in fall and spring. Very many men are daily out in

singles. In baseball there is, of course, a great interest. Last spring, with a few days' notice, 225 men reported for scrub baseball. The football squads have been large this fall and an unusual effort has been made by the coaches to keep all the candidates busy. The track team brings out between 300 and 400 men who find the work, varied as it is, very helpful and pleasant. Hockey, almost included as a major sport, is played on three ice-rinks made on Soldier's Field. Of the minor sports, some flourish and some do not. Soccer football and lacrosse are attractive out-of-door games, each having between 50 and 100 devotees. Harvard is now champion of the Northern Intercollegiate Lacrosse League. The minor sports should be encouraged more and more, for they attract those men whose physical qualifications do not lead them to be sought out for the major teams.

While desiring to see Harvard teams win and appreciating the joys and the value of victories in intercollegiate contests, I believe the aim of the director of athletics in a great institution like Harvard should be to entice into the "open" and on to the field of vigorous physical contest those hundreds of young undergraduates who are dissipating their energies in foolish living, and those other hundreds who are unmindful of the relation of the body to the mind and who fail to appreciate the necessity of a strong body to get the best results from a highly developed mind. A plan should be developed to reach these men and to encourage and instruct them. My personal experience during ten years of occasional coaching with Harvard track teams has brought me in contact with many, many men who needed only a word of encouragement and a bit of instruction to transform them from lookers-on and pipe-smoking idlers to enthusiastic participants in the sport. Some of these, indeed, have after three years of practice developed from weaklings into intercollegiate point-winners. Considering the good that can be accomplished because of the great influence that an athletic instructor can exert with students, why may we not hope that within the next few years some of our best athletic students will perfect themselves in the theories and practice of athletics and will be recognized by the University as instructors in a distinctly practical and important branch of educational work? With our athletics in charge of such men we should not need to worry about the maintenance of high standards nor would the development of intra-mural and inter-dormitory contests be neglected for the preparation of a fortunate few to take part in intercollegiate games.

Wm. F. Garcelon, 1 '95.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

PROF. C. S. MINOT'S "AGE, GROWTH, AND DEATH."¹

THIS book comprises the course of lectures delivered by Prof. Minot at the Lowell Institute in March, 1907. They constitute the results of the most important investigation of this subject yet made, so far as we are aware, by an American man of science. Were not so many great fields but recently opened up by researchers, we might be surprised that this field, which may be considered to contain the bed-rock of physiological life, has been so tardily explored. The reason is, of course, that the attitude of the human mind towards experience had to change, and its valuation of facts had to be revised, before such a study could be regarded as even worth undertaking. That an immense body of biological data had to be collected by workers in various sciences, was also one of the prerequisites to such an investigation as Dr. Minot has achieved.

Dr. Minot begins with a description of the conditions of old age—for old age is, in fact, the crux of the problem. Taking growth for granted, why is its rate checked? and why finally stopped? and what determines, at last, its breaking down and destruction, which we call death? From the later conditions of old age, therefore, Dr. Minot very properly works backward to the earlier stages of exuberant, normal growth. By a paradox, he discovers the rate of senescence to be greater in childhood. He describes the life of the cell at each stage, and suggests explanations to account for the variations which he demonstrates as taking place between one stage and another. He draws his material from many sources, because his object is to penetrate to the secret of life in general, and not merely to that of human life.

It is impossible, in a notice like the present, to examine Dr. Minot's demonstrations in detail. It must suffice to say that they have been most carefully prepared and are clearly set forth. Dr. Minot's conclusions have not the rather suspicious sensational quality of some of Prof. Metchnikoff's, and they may, therefore, require more time in dissemination. He formulates three laws of cytomorphosis, as follows; "I. Cytomorphosis begins with an undifferentiated cell. II. Cytomorphosis is always in one direction, through progressive differentiation and degeneration towards the death of the cells. III. Cytomorphosis varies in degree characteristically for each tissue, hence in the adult higher animals nearly all stages of cytomorphosis may co-exist." In addition, Dr. Minot says

¹ *The Problem of Age, Growth, and Death. A Study of Cytomorphosis.* By Charles S. Minot, p. 78, Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Harvard Medical School. "The Science Series." (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.)

that, if his arguments are correct, he has established the following four laws of age: "I. Rejuvenation depends on the increase of nuclei. II. Senescence depends on the increase of protoplasm, and on the differentiation of the cells. III. The rate of growth depends on the degree of senescence. IV. Senescence is at its maximum in the very young stages, and the rate of senescence diminishes with age. As a corollary from these we have this — natural death is the consequence of cellular differentiation."

PROF. G. A. BARTON'S "ECCLESIASTES."¹

"The book *Kohleth*," says Renan in the introduction to his translation of *Ecclesiastes*, "is one of the most charming works that antiquity has bequeathed us," and the praise is justified by the acuteness of its remarks on life and the simple seriousness of its tone, which though pessimistic is never cynical. The book has given rise to much discussion, the points in debate being its unity, its date, and the source of its ideas. On the first point critics have now reached a substantial consensus — few regard it as a unit, some assume a great number of writers. Prof. Barton, wisely avoiding extremes, supposes three hands (all Jews) in the composition of the present book: a man who believed in the existence of a supreme God (*Kohleth* proper, the "orator" or "discourser"), but could see no worthy outcome of life nor any sign of a moral government of the world; then a glossator who held that wisdom is a sufficient guide and a source of satisfaction; and finally an orthodox editor who inserted here and there, especially at the end of the book, the declaration that obedience to God secures happiness in this life (the future life, as an ethical fact, is ignored throughout the book). This analysis may be accepted as substantially correct. The date of the book, though still in dispute, has been brought within comparatively narrow limits. The Solomonic authorship was given up long ago, and the work is now generally assigned to the Greek period; opinions run from the third century to the latter part of the first century B. C. (the book was not definitely received into the Canon till about 100 A. D.). In the absence of clear historical allusions critics have to depend on internal literary evidence, and Barton agrees with several recent scholars in the view that *Ecclesiastes* is followed or imitated by *Ecclesiasticus*; the date of the latter work is about B. C. 180, and *Kohleth* would then be earlier (not far from B. C. 200). If such borrowing could be established, it would fix the date; but the relation between the two works in question is yet uncertain. In regard

¹ *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Ecclesiastes* (in *The International Critical Commentary*). By George Aaron Barton, p'90, Professor of Biblical Literature and Semitic Languages, Bryn Mawr College. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, crown 8vo, \$2.25 net.)

to the provenance of *Kohleth's* philosophical ideas the question in debate is whether there are traces of Greek influence in the book. In a very interesting discussion of this point Barton rejects the hypothesis of Greek influence, holding that *Ecclesiastes* represents an original development of Hebrew thought, thoroughly Semitic in its point of view. To this conclusion there are, as it seems to me, serious objections: *Kohleth's* thought is not all Semitic, and in his day Greek ideas were in the air. But Barton's treatment of the subject is fresh and impressive, as indeed his volume is a valuable contribution to the literature of *Ecclesiastes*, and an admirable guide for one, whether specialist or non-specialist, who would penetrate into the spirit of this "charming" bit of pessimism.

Crawford H. Toy, h '04.

PROF. EDWARD CHANNING'S NEW VOLUME.¹

Prof. Channing's second volume enables us to form a better estimate of his range, methods, and intentions; although he has not yet reached a period that may fairly test his ability as a narrative historian. The treatment he has adopted for describing the colonial system of the 17th century is, in the main, analytical. He gives with much fulness the ingredients of society — whether those ingredients be the political, social, and religious principles which underlay each colony, or the types of the colonists themselves. This enables the reader to differentiate the Yankee from the New Yorker, or the Virginian from the Pennsylvanian, much more clearly than is usual. Prof. Channing pays also great attention to the material side of his subject, to agriculture, commerce, and industry, those natural forces which slowly modified the colonists and established indefinite but most real sectional characteristics. The balance between the physical or material and the intellectual and ideal is maintained throughout with greater success than in any other similar work on American history with which we are acquainted.

The two commanding political themes of the century under discussion are the colonial and provincial relations with England, and the contest between England and France for supremacy in North America. Prof. Channing takes up the former with ample detail: the account of the latter he condenses into some 70 pages — a limit which may seem narrow to readers who have set their gauges by Parkman's standard. But Parkman devoted eight or ten volumes to this racial conflict, and was in duty bound to show us each detail under the microscope, whereas, Prof. Channing has to regard the whole simply as an episode in his long story. If the French had conquered, all subsequent history would have been different,

¹ *A History of the United States*, Vol. II. A Century of Colonial History. 1680-1760. By Edward Channing, '78. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.50 net.)

and everything concerning the French would have had vital significance; but the historian deals with facts, not with *ifs*, and we feel that Prof. Channing's account of the conflict which culminated at Quebec in 1759 is sufficient.

His readers who are specialists will turn to his pages on the navigation acts, on the currency laws, on slave and free labor, and will be surprised to find how thoroughly he has mastered these fields. Many of his most entertaining pages are devoted to a description of social conditions (in the largest sense). With a true perception of essentials he slights neither education nor religion; and occasionally he singles out some apparently minor matter because he sees in it great symbolic significance. He gives as much space, for instance, to the little-discussed case of Zenger as to the much-discussed Witchcraft Delusion. Prof. Channing pursues his own way throughout; selects his material to fit the scale he has chosen; and forms his own estimate of men and events. The result is a work thoroughly individualized, and alive, in marked contrast to the colorless, sterilized historical writings which were once deemed the only proper products of academic timidity. If Prof. Channing had done no more than disperse the notion that historians must neither think nor feel but merely record — like a photographic plate — he would have performed a worthy service. He is doing much more.

SOME ESSAYISTS.¹

None of our American writers, who to-day drop into essays as an avocation, command more attention than does Prof. Barrett Wendell. This is due to various reasons, among which are his telling way of saying things, and his saying things that startle. It might not be impossible to demonstrate that Mr. Wendell belongs, unconsciously no doubt, to the Paradoxical School, of which Mr. Chesterton is, in England, the most successful member. But whereas Mr. Chesterton volleys his paradoxes for the pure fun it gives him to shock and to upset, Mr. Wendell, if you read between his lines, is not always aware that he is uttering paradoxes. So in this little volume of four essays he speaks about American Democracy and American Education in a way to astonish those Americans who assume that we are living in the best of all possible worlds, under the best of all possible political and educational systems. The most important essay, which gives the title to the book, is a clever plea that the privileged classes are not those commonly so-called — not the plutocrats, nor even the solid business

¹ *The Privileged Classes*. By Barrett Wendell, '77. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, \$1.25 net.) — *In a New Century*. By Edward Sandford Martin, '77. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, \$1.50 net.) — *The Essential Life*. By Stephen Berrien Stanton, '87. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, \$1 net.)

men and the *rentiers* — but the artisans and proletariat. The former, Mr. Wendell urges, bear all the burdens and responsibilities; the latter are paid high wages for slack work, and they have at their call the resources of civilization — free schools, dispensaries, hospitals, and all the other modern improvements, and give nothing in return. In a second paper, he outlines some of the features of the coming American revolution, — a catastrophe which can be averted only by combating “the dangers of thoughtlessness, of heedlessness, of folly,” by education in the broadest sense. Of education proper he treats in two papers which are full of the results of his experience and observation as a Harvard professor. His general warning against reposing too much confidence in our public school system is as sound as his specific criticism of some of the defects of American university methods. Mr. Wendell’s wit enlivens all his discussions. The following remarks, anent mortmain as it exists to-day in the handing on of fortunes in trust, are typical: “The practical objection to what results,” he says, “does not end with the fact that now and again the living, who benefit by this system, are vacuous or otherwise unworthy. Whatever the qualities of the dead, *none can be more generally characteristic than their inertia; as a class, they cannot possibly be enterprising.*”

Readers of *Life*, of *Harper's Weekly*, of *Scribner's*, and of his own previous books, will require no introduction to Mr. Edward S. Martin's volume of papers, “*In a New Century.*” They are desultory, whimsical, earnest, humorous, as the mood may dictate, but they are never dull. Mr. Martin is what would once have been called a social satirist. The drama of life, especially of fashionable life, has an endless attraction for him. So have politics, business, and the devices by which the average man or woman — New Yorkers, by preference — try to convert their five or five thousand dollars into a few hours' amusement. Being a satirist, he emphasizes the folly side of his world; but he is a humorist, too, — if we may still make the old distinction — and so he has pity as well as sarcasm at command. The critic can no more distil into a paragraph the substance of his many papers — with their unexpected contents — than you could pour a dozen bottles of different cordials into a thimble. In these days when candidates for Ph.D. in English are racking their brains for the subject of their thesis, we suggest the following: “*The Essay of Society as Practised by Dick Steele and Ned Martin; with a Comparison of the Respective Talents of these Two Essayists, and of the Times and Environments in which they Lived, and with Deductions therefrom as to the Intellectual, Moral, and Naval Conditions of England in 1708, and of the United States in 1908. Kindly omit bibliography.*”

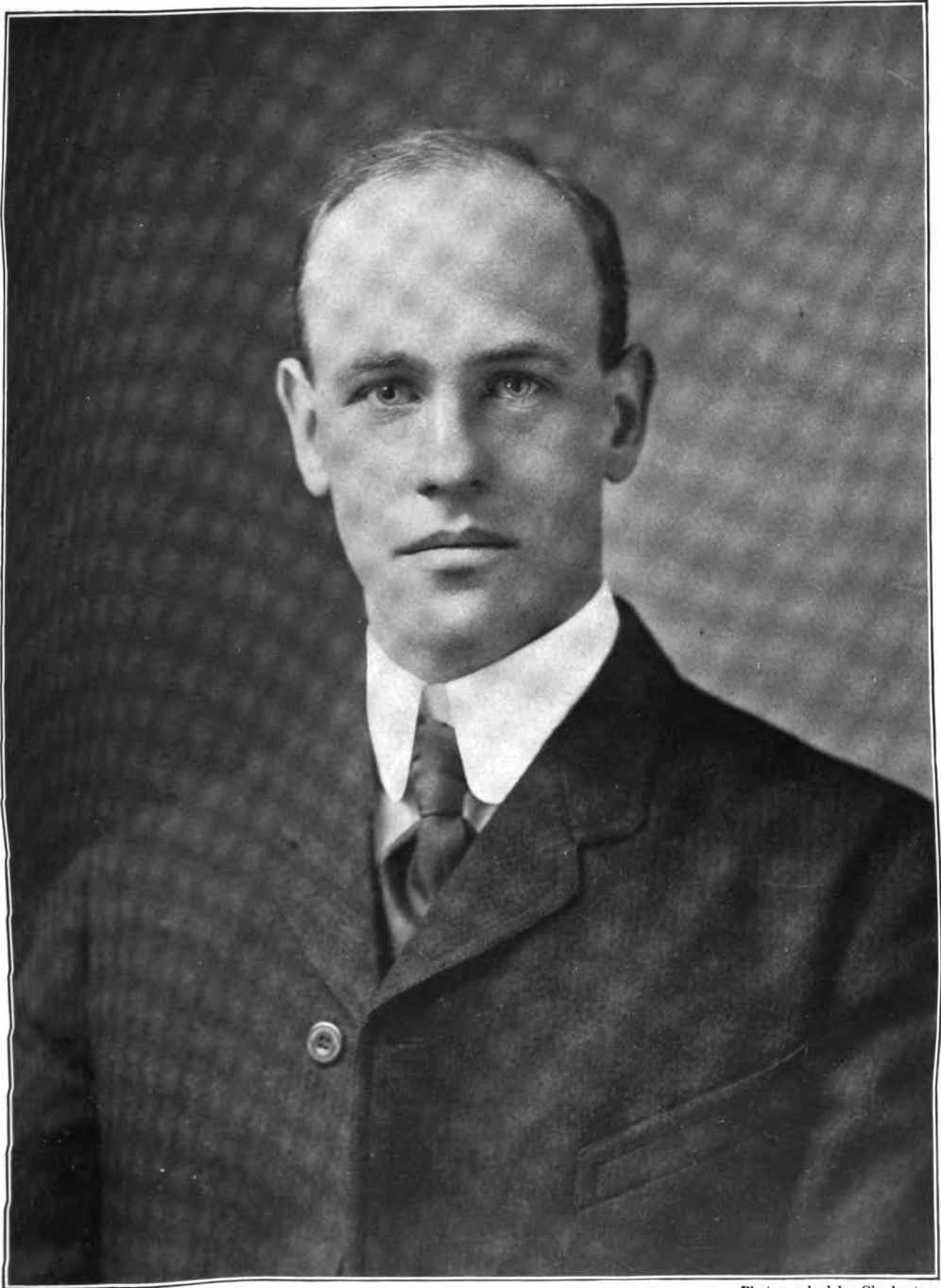
Mr. Stanton's “*The Essential Life*” differs from these volumes of Messrs. Wendell and Martin in being neither polemical nor satirical, but

personal. Its province is the inner life, not the outer. It is truly spiritual and must to many persons be helpful. Mr. Stanton often speaks without being aware of it, in the voice of one who has listened to Emerson. He has evidently formed his style on Emerson's, and he abounds in lithe phrases. A few sentences, picked at random, will serve as samples of much of the book. "Nothing discloses so little of itself as a mirror." "Conciseness is the refuge of the eloquent." "There are no Islands of the Blessed save in the archipelago of the heart." "Through the rose-window of reverence the past reaches us in beautiful design and color." "Man perpetuates the penalties imposed by evolution upon variations from the type." Evidently, Mr. Stanton himself has a gift for maxim-making. He is what used to be called Orphic. Essays like his may make the appeal of revelation to some readers, and seem trite to others. But that is true of all moralizing. He has taken the best precaution possible against monotony by clothing his wisdom in compact, crystalline language.

THE NEW DEAN OF THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

HENRY ASBURY CHRISTIAN, Virginian, bachelor and master of arts of Randolph-Macon College, doctor of medicine of Johns Hopkins University, master of arts of Harvard University, has been appointed Dean of the Harvard Medical School at the age of 32. An analysis of this act of the Corporation shows that the last step has been taken in freeing the Medical School from any tinge of localism. That the new dean is not New England born and neither academically nor medically Harvard bred has astonished certain circles and particularly certain outside circles in which the proud and successful individualism of Harvard has always proved a thorn. Here, some have said, is a concession to the world outside the shade of the Washington Elm. But no one who has followed the appointments of the Harvard Corporation for now many years can fail to be struck with the number of chairs filled *ab extra*. In the Medical School itself, the appointments of W. T. Councilman, Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy; Franz Pfaff, Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics; Theobald Smith, George Fabyan Professor of Comparative Pathology; W. T. Porter, Professor of Comparative Physiology; James Homer Wright, Assistant Professor of Pathology; and Otto Folin, Associate Professor of Chemistry, as well as Dr. Christian's own appointment as Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, testify to the tendency of the Corporation to the securing of professors of other derivation than Harvard.

The important feature of the new appointment is that, not merely have



Photographed by Chickering.

HENRY ASBURY CHRISTIAN,
Dean of the Harvard Medical School.

numerous important fundamental departments been placed in charge of good men from the outer and non-Harvard world, but now there stands *coram publico* a non-Harvard man to represent the Medical School and to shape a certain important part of its career. The second feature of this appointment, as estimated by public comment, is the comparative youth of the appointee. It is interesting to note in this connection that several members of Dr. Christian's Hopkins class have secured high professional honor at the same interval after graduation or even earlier, *e. g.*: Joseph G. Flint, Professor of Surgery at Yale Medical School; Preston Kyes, Assistant Professor of Experimental Pathology at the University of Chicago; A. W. Hewlett, Professor of Medicine at Ann Arbor. It does not appear that age is a factor of extreme importance for or against the modern appointment. For appointment in fundamental courses (anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, and pathology), achievement in research combined with teaching ability is essential. For an appointment in clinical courses, achievement in research must be subordinated to breadth of fundamental training; since, on the basis of training, will the clinical achievements be built up. For an appointment of a broad administrative and correlative character such as the deanship, it is the understanding of numerous points of view that becomes essential, and here it proves that both fundamental training and clinical insight are desirable. Age is a factor subordinate to all these.

What are the compelling reasons for Dr. Christian's appointment as Dean? Certainly not because he is not a Harvard man or because he is 32 years of age, though these points enter into his fitness for the place. Again, not because of a winning personality and an effective way with students and with colleagues, though such points must count much. The compulsion is not a matter of personality, but a matter of preëminent fitness by training. A man with the sort of training which Dr. Christian has received is regarded as the best mouthpiece for the School in its public relations and as the best adviser for interdepartmental adjustments and correlations of many sorts within the School.

Comprehensive training is the first requisite in the intermediary figure known as dean. The intricacy of curricular relations, the difficult permanent dualism which every medical school presents with its fundamental work opposed or apparently opposed to the practical and clinical side, the change of front which gradually goes on with every advance in science and practice, these and kindred difficulties signify one thing — that the dean must be a skilful adjuster. The basis of such adjustment, it may be repeated, is comprehensive training. It is not what the new appointee has done, so much as what he knows how to do, that makes the School's outlook bright in its official career. And, if the new dean gives up to some

degree for a few years the personal accomplishment of certain bits of research, his colleagues, both present and future, will be enabled to accomplish more than they otherwise would because of the comprehensive training of their public representative.

An analysis of Dr. Christian's training shows a definite progress in at least five steps. During his course at Randolph-Macon College he became much interested in chemistry and, after receiving his A.B., remained for a further year chiefly in the pursuit of chemical studies. The second step in his scientific training was his course in the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Baltimore at that time (1896-1900) still possessed Dr. William Osler, whose scientific training and persistent interest in medical science has inspired so many Johns Hopkins medical graduates to the pursuit of clinical honors through research. Dr. William H. Welch, in many ways our foremost medical educator, was Professor of Pathology and, with Dr. Simon Flexner, now Director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, gave Dr. Christian as medical student his first insight into the pathological problems which he later took up in Boston. Dr. F. P. Mall's course in anatomy, remarkable for its absence of lectures and its emphasis upon individual study, appealed to many men of the time as showing that the older didactic methods are not necessarily the best.

The third step in Dr. Christian's training finds him no longer a student. Appointed interne at the Johns Hopkins Hospital soon after receiving his M.D., Dr. Christian resigned to enter the Pathological Department of the Boston City Hospital under the directorate of Drs. W. T. Councilman and F. B. Mallory. The laboratory of the Boston City Hospital is in some ways a unique institution. With its Harvard directorate it has become a training-school for pathologists. The *raison d'être* for the establishment of this laboratory was in the first instance the necessity of adequate bacteriological examinations of the patients in the South or Contagious Department of the institution. About this bacteriological nucleus has sprung up an elaborate system of anatomical, chemical, and surgical diagnosis. The young men who pass through this institution have unique opportunities in the performance of autopsies under expert guidance, in the recording of results according to high standards of accuracy, and in the initiation of special pieces of research derived directly from the concerns of the patients. The laboratory has proved an invaluable school of laboratory diagnosis. A number of young men have gone from this institution to take posts of importance. Among these may be named: Dr. G. B. Magrath, Medical Examiner for Suffolk County; Dr. W. R. Brinckerhoff, Director of the Leprosy Investigation Station at Honolulu and Molokai; Dr. R. L. Thompson, Professor of Pathology at St. Louis University; Dr. E. E. Southard, Assistant Professor of Neuropathology in Harvard; Dr. Joseph

H. Pratt of the Massachusetts General Hospital; Dr. S. B. Wollbach of the Bender Hygienic Laboratory in Albany, New York; and Dr. R. M. Pearce, Professor of Pathology at the University and Bellevue Medical College, New York City. Dr. Christian's interests at the City Hospital were distinguished for their breadth and for their direct relation to his future work in medicine. For work done at the Boston City Hospital Dr. Christian obtained the degree of A.M., 1903, from Harvard.

The next step in Dr. Christian's work was his Instructorship for three years (1903-05) in Pathology in the Harvard Medical School. He shortly mastered the business of teaching and organizing instruction in the pathological classes and it was with no surprise that his success in a quite different field, as Instructor in the Theory and Practice of Physic (1906-07), was noted. His Instructorship in the Theory and Practice of Physic was marked by an innovation. An elective in this subject was pursued in the wards of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Four students for a month at a time were introduced directly among the patients of the Massachusetts General Hospital under Dr. Christian's guidance and were there made to work intensely and productively upon laboratory and clinical data from the point of view of a combination of these two sorts of data in making up a diagnosis. This teaching in medicine exemplified a remarkable synthesis in the two tendencies of medical work — the academic or laboratory tendencies on the one hand, and the practical or clinical tendencies on the other. It is this kind of synthesis, however, to which the devotees of the Harvard Medical School are now looking forward in the larger correlation of the whole curriculum.

The fifth step in development began with Dr. Christian's appointment as head of the medical interests in the Carney Hospital. The single service with the responsibility of one man for the total policy of the medical work was installed here for the first time in the Carney Hospital's history. Dr. Christian, therefore, has had the advantage which accrues from organizing in an institution a new system. For this purpose he was of course especially adapted having the well-known experience of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in mind, and having seen the excellent results of the single term service on the pathological side at the Boston City Hospital.

It appears then from this analysis that Dr. Christian's training has been broad; that he has enjoyed singular advantages as medical student, as investigator in the methods of pathological diagnosis, as teacher of classes in two separate fields, as organizer of hospital concerns, and that he is peculiarly well fitted to effect the synthesis of scientific and practical viewpoints which the Medical School so much desires.

FOREIGN ASSOCIATES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

A DISCUSSION was recently published in the *Popular Science Monthly*, LXXIII, 372, of the Foreign Associates of National Societies, now living. In the physical sciences, it appears that 87 persons are members of at least two of these societies. Of these but three were born in the United States, and only six are residents here, but of them the three belonging to the largest number of societies are all graduates of the Lawrence Scientific School, none of the large universities, except Harvard, being represented at all. Counting membership in each society separately, 12 out of 18 were filled by Harvard men. This proportion is still further increased, if the moral and physical sciences are included, as but two Americans are added, one a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, who belongs to 4 of these societies. The numbers are, however, too small from which to draw general conclusions. A compilation has accordingly been made of the graduates, and of those who have received honorary degrees, from Harvard or Yale, and are members of one or more of the foreign societies named below. Members of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States are accordingly not included, unless they are also members of one or more of the other societies. Few additions would be made by including other universities, as their graduates, if living, would be included in the former list, if distinguished they would probably have received the honorary degrees which would admit them to the present list, and if graduates of the younger universities, like Johns Hopkins or Chicago, they would probably not be old enough to have attained the requisite membership.

The seven great powers of the world in the order of population, not including China and Japan, are Russia, United States, Germany, Austria, Great Britain, France, and Italy. The societies representing them, with the years of their foundation, are: Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, 1725; National Academy of Sciences, 1863; Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, 1700; Royal Austrian Academy of Sciences, 1847; Royal Society of London, 1645; Institute of France, 1795; Royal Academy of the Lincei, 1603. The last Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard, that for 1905, and the last Catalogue of the Officers and Graduates of Yale University, that for 1904, have been used in preparing Table I. The later facts have been derived from various sources. The first five columns of Table I give the name, residence, subject, degree, and year of death, if no longer living. Membership in the 7 societies is indicated in the last 7 columns, the letters, R, U, G, A, B, F, and I, in the headings indicating Russia, United States, Germany, Austria, Great Britain, France, and

Italy, respectively. The letters, i, s, a, and m are used to indicate the subjects represented in the Institute of France by the Academies of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, of Natural and Physical Sciences, of Beaux-Arts, and of Moral and Political Sciences, respectively. A dot indicates that the member was eligible, but not elected. A dash indicates that he was not eligible, either because he died before the Academy was founded, or because it does not include the department of human knowledge in which he was distinguished.

Of the 16 Harvard graduates given in Table I, nearly all received the honorary degree of LL.D. later in life. Mr. Agassiz also received the degree of S.B. in 1857 in the Scientific School, as intimated above, and Dr. James studied for one year in that institution. Nearly all have made Cambridge or Boston their permanent residence. Eight men, representing 16 memberships, devoted themselves to the Moral and Political Sciences, 7 representing 28 memberships, to the Physical and Natural Sciences, and one representing 1 membership, to Belles-Lettres. Ten became active officers of the University. Four of those receiving honorary degrees, but graduates of other universities, devoted a large part of their lives to work at Harvard. The popular impression of the eminence of the distinguished teachers at Harvard, A. Agassiz, James, Gray, L. Agassiz, and Longfellow, is confirmed. Of the 48 honorary degrees, 16, or one third, were awarded in the first 211 years, or from 1636 to 1846, one third from 1847 to 1883, and one third from 1886 to 1908. Of these, 16 were awarded to Englishmen, 4 to Frenchmen, and 7 to other foreigners, making 27 in all. Of the remaining 21, 5 were awarded to residents of New York, 4 of Cambridge, 3 of Washington, 3 of New Haven, and 6 to residents of 6 other cities.

Of the 5 graduates of Yale, all are now dead, while the 5 graduates of Harvard during the last 55 years are still living. As might be expected, the names of Dana, Gibbs, and Whitney are conspicuous. Four of the 5 Yale graduates became professors in that University. Only two of the honorary degrees have been awarded to foreigners. Of the remaining 11, 4 have gone to residents of Washington, the others are scattering. The Natural and Physical Sciences are represented by 9 persons, and 34 memberships, the Moral and Political Sciences by 3 persons and 4 memberships, Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres by 1, and 4 memberships.

Of the 40 residents in the United States in Table I, 16 are graduates of Harvard, 5 of Yale, 2 of the Rensselaer Polytechnic School, one of each of 11 different colleges, and 7 had a common school education only. The division according to subject is irregular. The largest number of Harvard Graduates are in History 4, Astronomy 3; Harvard Honorary, Law 7, Medicine 6, Geology 5, and Chemistry 4; Yale Graduates, Geology 2;

TABLE I.
Harvard Graduates.

Name.	Residence.	Subject.	Degree.	Died.	R.	U.	G.	A.	B.	F.	I.
Winthrop, J.	Cambridge.	Physics.	A. B. 1732	1779	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bowdoin, J.	Cambridge.	Physics.	A. B. 1745	1790	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Everett, E.	Cambridge.	Morals.	A. B. 1811	1866	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Freecott, W. H.	Boston.	History.	A. B. 1814	1859	.	.	m	.	.	.	.
Sparks, J.	Cambridge.	History.	A. B. 1815	1866	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bancroft, G.	New York.	History.	A. B. 1817	1891	m	.	m	.	.	.	.
Pelroe, B.	Cambridge.	Mathem.	A. B. 1829	1890	.	s	.	.	.	.	.
Motley, J. L.	Boston.	History.	A. B. 1831	1877	m	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perkins, C. C.	Boston.	Art.	A. B. 1843	1886	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gould, B. A.	Cambridge.	Astronomy.	A. B. 1844	1896	s	s	.	s	s	s	.
Wells, D. A.	Norwich.	Pol. Econ.	S. B. 1851	1898	.	.	.	.	.	m	m
Elliot, C. W.	Cambridge.	Morals.	A. B. 1853	—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Agassiz, A.	Cambridge.	Zoology.	A. B. 1855	—	.	s	s	s	s	s	s
Newcomb, S.	Washington.	Astronomy.	S. B. 1858	—	.	s	s	s	s	s	s
Pickering, E. C.	Cambridge.	Astronomy.	S. B. 1858	—	.	s	s	s	s	s	s
James, W.	Cambridge.	Philosophy.	M. D. 1869	—	m	.	m	.	.	m	m

Harvard. Honorary Degrees.

Name.	Residence.	Subject.	Degree.	Died.	R.	U.	G.	A.	B.	F.	I.
Franklin, B.	Philadelphia	Physics.	A. M. 1753	1790	s	.	.	.	.	.	.
Livins, P.	Canada.	Law	A. M. 1767	1795	.	.	.	.	m	.	.
Holla, T. B.	England.	History.	LL. D. 1787	1804	.	.	.	.	m	.	.
Humphreys, D.	Connecticut.	Poetry.	A. M. 1787	1818	.	.	.	.	i	.	.
Lettsen, J. O.	England.	Medicine.	M. D. 1790	1815	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bowditch, N.	Salem.	Astronomy.	A. M. 1802	1838	.	.	s	.	.	.	.
Jenner, E.	England.	Medicine.	LL. D. 1803	1823	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Copleston, E.	England.	Poetry.	S. T. D. 1822	1849	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Macintosh, J.	England.	Philosophy.	LL. D. 1822	1832	.	.	.	.	m	.	.
Wheaton, H.	New York.	Law.	A. M. 1825	1848	.	.	m	.	.	m	.
Whately, R.	Ireland.	Moral.	S. T. D. 1831	1863	.	.	.	.	m	m	.
Livingston, E.	New York.	Law.	LL. D. 1834	1836	.	.	.	.	.	m	.
Mittermaier, K. J. A.	Germany.	Law.	LL. D. 1836	1867	.	.	.	.	.	m	.
Gray, A.	Cambridge.	Botany.	A. M. 1844	1888	s	s	s	.	s	s	.
Lyell, C.	England.	Geology.	LL. D. 1844	1875	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grinnell, T.	England.	Archæology.	LL. D. 1846	1846	.	.	.	.	i	.	.
Holland, H.	England.	Medicine.	LL. D. 1847	1873	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Agassiz, L.	Cambridge.	Zoology.	LL. D. 1848	1873	s	s	s	.	s	s	.
Ballam, H.	England.	History.	LL. D. 1848	1859	.	.	.	.	m	m	.
Lieber, F.	New York.	History.	LL. D. 1850	1872	.	.	.	.	.	m	.
Bache, A. D.	Washington.	Geodesy.	LL. D. 1851	1867	.	.	.	.	.	s	.
Guyot, F. P. G.	France.	History.	LL. D. 1852	1874	.	.	.	.	m	m	.
Toqueville, A. C. H. C. de.	France.	Pol. Econ.	LL. D. 1852	1874	.	.	.	.	.	m	.
Elgin, Lord	England.	Law.	LL. D. 1853	1863	.	.	.	.	m	.	.
Hunt, T. S.	Canada.	Geology.	A. M. 1854	1892	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longfellow, H. W.	Cambridge.	Poetry.	LL. D. 1859	1882	m	.	.	.	m	m	.
Mill, J. S.	England.	Pol. Econ.	LL. D. 1862	1873	.	.	.	.	.	m	.
Laboulaye, E. R. L.	France.	Law.	LL. D. 1864	1883	.	.	.	.	.	m	.
Whitney, W. D.	New Haven.	Philology.	LL. D. 1876	1894	i	.	i	.	.	i	i
Dufferin, Lord	England.	Law.	LL. D. 1878	1902	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hall, A.	Washington.	Astronomy.	A. M. 1879	1907	s	s	.	.	.	.	.
Walker, F. A.	Boston.	Pol. Econ.	LL. D. 1883	1897	.	m	.	.	.	.	.
Chevrel, M. E.	France.	Chemistry.	LL. D. 1886	1889	.	.	.	.	.	m	.
Dana, J. D.	New Haven.	Geology.	LL. D. 1886	1895	s	s	s	.	s	s	.
Hall, J.	Albany.	Geology.	LL. D. 1886	1898	.	s	.	.	s	s	.
Landani, R.	Italy.	Astronomy.	LL. D. 1886	—	.	.	.	.	.	s	.
Langley, S. P.	Washington.	Physics.	LL. D. 1886	1906	.	s	.	.	s	s	.
Marsh, O. C.	New Haven.	Geology.	LL. D. 1886	1899	.	.	.	.	.	s	.
Playfair, L.	England.	Chemistry.	LL. D. 1886	1898	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gibbs, W.	Cambridge.	Chemistry.	LL. D. 1888	—	.	s	.	.	.	.	.
Hunt, R. M.	New York.	Architecture	LL. D. 1892	1895	.	.	.	.	.	s	.
Retzius, G.	Sweden.	Zoology.	LL. D. 1893	—	.	s	.	.	.	.	.
Pollock, F.	England.	Law.	LL. D. 1896	—	.	.	.	.	.	m	.
Gaudens, A. St.	New York.	Sculpture.	LL. D. 1897	1907	.	.	.	.	.	s	.
Hoff, J. H. van't.	Germany.	Chemistry.	LL. D. 1901	—	s	s	s	.	s	s	.
Oster, W.	Baltimore.	Medicine.	LL. D. 1904	—	.	.	.	.	.	s	.
Sherrington, C. S.	England.	Medicine.	LL. D. 1906	—	.	.	.	.	.	s	.
Bryce, J.	England.	Pol. Econ.	LL. D. 1907	—	.	.	.	.	m	m	.

Yale Graduates.

Name.	Residence.	Subject.	Degree.	Died.	R.	U.	G.	A.	B.	F.	I.
Humphreys, D.	Connecticut.	Poetry.	A. B. 1771	1818	.	-	.	.	i	.	.
Dana, J. D.	New Haven.	Geology.	A. B. 1833	1896	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Newton, H. A.	New Haven.	Astronomy.	A. B. 1850	1896	.	s	.	.	s	.	.
Gibbs, J. W.	New Haven.	Physics.	A. B. 1858	1903	.	s	.	.	s	s	.
Marsh, O. C.	New Haven.	Geology.	A. B. 1860	1899	.	s	.	.	.	s	.

Yale. Honorary Degrees.

Name.	Residence.	Subject.	Degree.	Died.	R.	U.	G.	A.	B.	F.	I.
Bowdoin, J.	Cambridge.	Physics.	M. A. 1750	1790	.	-	.	.	s	-	.
Franklin, B.	Philadelphia	Physics.	M. A. 1753	1790	s	-	.	.	s	-	.
Bache, A. D.	Washington.	Geodesy.	M. A. 1830	1867	.	s	.	.	s	s	.
Everett, E.	Cambridge.	Morals.	LL. D. 1833	1865	.	-	.	.	.	m	.
Rangabé, A. R.	Greece.	Archæology.	LL. D. 1867	1892	.	-	m	.	.	m	.
Whitney, W. D.	New Haven.	Philology.	M. A. 1867	1894	i	-	i	.	-	i	i
Eliot, C. W.	Cambridge.	Morals.	LL. D. 1870	—	.	-	.	.	.	m	.
Newcomb, S.	Washington.	Astronomy.	LL. D. 1875	—	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Hall, A.	Washington.	Astronomy.	LL. D. 1879	1907	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Rowland, H. A.	Baltimore.	Physics.	LL. D. 1886	1901	.	s	.	.	s	s	s
Langley, S. P.	Washington.	Physics.	LL. D. 1901	1906	.	s	.	.	s	s	s
Michelson, A. A.	Chicago.	Physics.	LL. D. 1901	—	.	s	.	.	s	s	s
Kelvin, Lord,	Scotland.	Physics.	LL. D. 1902	1907	.	s	s	s	s	s	s

in each of three subjects, one each; Yale Honorary, Physics 6, Morals 2, Astronomy 2. It will be noticed that Yale conferred 6 out of 13 degrees on physicists, or 9 if we include the kindred subjects of astronomy and geodesy. The proportion of memberships in the latter case is still greater, 34 out of 42. No degrees have been given at Yale in either of the four subjects receiving the largest number at Harvard. The total number of graduates of Harvard is 26,939, of Yale, 22,035. Honorary degrees, Harvard 1238, Yale, 1182.

Edward C. Pickering, s '65.

AMERICAN IDEALS.¹

PROF. A. C. COOLIDGE's book is the outcome of the lectures given by him at the Sorbonne two years ago. His purpose is to trace briefly for the information of ignorant or half-informed persons the growth, ingredients, and ideals of the American Republic from its formation down to the present time; and having done this, to define the actual position of

¹ *The United States as a World Power.* By Archibald Cary Coolidge, '87. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2 net.)—*Ideals of the Republic.* By James Schouler, '59. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)—*As Others See Us. A Study of Progress in the United States.* By John Graham Brooks, t '75. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.75 net.)

the United States among the nations of the world. As nine tenths of the people of this country are shockingly ignorant of its historical development, Prof. Coolidge performs a real service in enlightening them: for they need such enlightening as much as the French audiences did whom he first addressed.

We have not space to review in detail a book, every one of whose chapters invites to a lengthy discussion. We prefer, therefore, to note a few of the author's conclusions, from which the reader may deduce for himself something as to the range and importance of the book. Prof. Coolidge does not believe that American nationality is endangered by the floods of immigrants, who, he thinks, are bound to become Americanized in the second generation. The American of the future will not be Anglo-Saxon, — the American of to-day is no longer that — but he will be American, and the variations due to geography and to racial provenance will not be greater than those between the Prussian and the Bavarian, or the Norman and the Provençal. Race questions Prof. Coolidge regards without alarm, although he admits their difficulties; and he expects to see a greater segregation of blacks and whites in the South. In an interesting chapter he discusses American "Ideals and Shibboleths," and shows our tendency to inconsistency, which he connects with our practicalness, and finds typified in Cleveland's famous remark: "It is a condition which confronts us — not a theory." In his review of the Monroe Doctrine — he summarizes the concrete international acts which preceded it — he points out that the adoption of this policy has incidentally drawn the United States into the sphere of foreign diplomacy. We not only say "Hands off" to any European power which covets a possession over here, but we begin to feel that we have a stake in international agreements affecting other continents. This leads to a survey of the Spanish War, of the new colonial policy, and of the Philippine question, all of which Prof. Coolidge attempts to treat as a recorder of *faits accomplis* and not as a judge. His *Rundschau* of our position towards the rest of the world to-day fills half the volume and is packed with interesting statements. While in general he discerns relations which make for peace, he predicts that the question of Canada will press more and more to the front and affect our attitude towards England, and he describes the situation in the Far East which, owing to our occupation of the Philippines, may at any time cause trouble. But he reminds us very pertinently that "the glib prophets of future conflicts usually overlook the many forces that are working to prevent them." As we are a "world power," whether we like it or not, it is desirable that the facts and responsibilities of this new status should be clearly set forth. This Prof. Coolidge has done very acceptably.

Prof. Schouler's "Ideals of the Republic" is also the product of a course of lectures, which he delivered at Johns Hopkins University. In many respects it serves as an excellent counterpart to Prof. Coolidge's treatise, because it deals with the subject primarily from the side of principles, whereas the latter is more interested in evolution as traceable through events. Prof. Schouler begins, therefore, with a consideration of the rights of human nature, and mounts from that to political rights and government by consent, and so reaches the stage where the American Union established itself as a federal republic. He lays proper stress upon the ideals which dominated the Founders, brought them through the precarious Revolutionary War and the almost equally precarious seven years of indeterminate relations, and were finally embodied in the Constitution. Having assembled these elements, Prof. Schouler proceeds to describe how they have stood the test of experience. He shows us the three branches of the government in operation and records the modifications which each has undergone through legislation or practice. He supplements his examination of the national political organism by frequent reference to state and even local methods.

A survey of party government, the means by which this political organism is kept at work, fills the last quarter of the volume. Here again Prof. Schouler constantly confronts practice with principle, so that his readers are never left long in doubt as to the distance which the later generation has traveled from the ideals of the Founders. He discusses party machines, nepotism, the spoils system, and up-to-date questions like government ownership. He finds in "the strife to surpass" the force which tends to destroy the theoretical equality on which our democracy rests, and for this he suggests remedies which, it may be hoped, will be tried as soon as possible. In general, Prof. Schouler is optimistic. His work, the aftermath or summary of a lifetime devoted to American history and institutions, carries much weight.

Mr. John G. Brooks, in "As Others See Us," has the admirable purpose of following historically the criticism of foreigners upon our institutions and ourselves. Was it Dr. Holmes who remarked that when two men meet there are really four present, — the two themselves, and the two imaginary persons whom each supposes the other to be? So in studying a long series of judgments passed by visitors on the genus American, we see at once that these visitors often come prepared to see an American who does not exist, and that the American often turns to them a side which he would in nowise regard as characteristic. The best of the foreign critics rid themselves, of course, of prepossessions and endeavor to see us as we really are; but most of them give snap-judgments, like the Chicago lady who said, "Don't go to Lucerne — it always rains there";

and who, on being questioned further, admitted that she had spent at Lucerne only part of a day, which happened to be rainy. Still, from a large number of even snap-judgments and hasty generalizations one can make certain inferences as to the traits which, lying on the surface of our life, first attract a stranger's attention.

Mr. Brooks goes into the matter with much enthusiasm, but having a serious object in view, he is not content with merely reporting the impressions of his caravan of observers. He studies the personality of the most important of them, so that we can understand the special fitness or prejudice that each brought with him to make his opinions valuable or to vitiate them. Mr. Brooks proceeds to answer the question, "Who is the American?" and in a chapter as interesting as it is illuminating he searches for that Protean creature. Then he groups the verdicts of many of our critics during the first half of the 19th century on the American love of bragging and the American sensitiveness to foreign criticism. Mrs. Trollope, Dickens, Miss Martineau, Capt. Basil Hall, and other censors of that period, are drawn on for testimony which may be said to be classical. The largest body of foreign criticism comes, as one would expect, from British sources — at first hostile, then supercilious, then respectful, until in Mr. Bryce we reach the large, sympathetic, understanding critic who has had the genius to take a more comprehensive view of the American government and people than any American has done. A striking contrast is afforded between the verdicts of Mr. Bryce and those of Alexis de Tocqueville, the only other foreigner of first-rate endowment who has written on America.

Mr. Brooks devotes special attention to several of the earlier visitors beside De Tocqueville, including Hall, Marryat, Lyell, Dickens, and Miss Martineau, and among contemporaries he singles out Mr. H. G. Wells, Max O'Rell, and Prof. Münsterberg for detailed examination. The range of his inquiry runs from foreign opinions of the American Constitution, down (or up) to the ice-water habit and the corn-on-the-cob habit. There must be few persons able to read at all who can fail to be interested in parts if not in the whole of this entertaining book. The adult American no longer goes around with a chip on his shoulder, and even the Irish-American does n't carry his black-thorn shillalah to church: so that we can nearly all listen without too much exasperation to what foreigners say of us. In some cases the foreigners may be right; where they are not, the aggressive American or his touchy brother may enjoy a laugh on them. At any rate, Mr. Brooks has gathered an anthology to be grateful for, and which possesses, in addition to a large supply of entertainment, much potential significance.

FLUCTUATIONS OF UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT.

No question in the administration of a college or university is more difficult than that of the right interpretation of gains or losses in the number of students. That numbers often have some relation to efficiency is probably true; that they often make a reputation for efficiency is undeniable. Yet under different conditions a given cause may account both for gains and for losses. It may be interesting to note some of the factors which have to be taken into account in drawing inferences from fluctuations in the number of students. All of these factors are familiar and their operation may be obvious; but they are not always borne in mind.

In the first place, there are two standards of comparison for any educational institution, namely, its own past record and the record of its competitors. Absolute growth and relative growth are both to be considered. In any growing community growth, however moderate, will, in the long run, be justly taken as the normal experience of a healthy institution; loss, in the long run, as a sign that something is amiss. But an absolute gain may be a relative loss in comparison with other institutions, and absolute loss a relative gain. It must be remembered, too, that relative growth in comparison with other institutions may yet indicate a stationary position, or a loss, in comparison with the growth of the constituent population.

Again, the signification of the terms relative gain or loss, in comparisons between different institutions, is determined by the extent to which they are really competitive. Neighboring institutions do not necessarily grow, or grow wholly, at each other's expense.

In weighing the causes of fluctuations in numbers it is important to distinguish between an immediate effect and a later effect, as the two are often different. Thus the immediate effect of a change in admission requirements may be to throw school programmes out of gear and thus reduce the number of qualified candidates. After the readjustment is made things may go on as before; or there may be a gain or a loss according as the new requirements are better or worse adjusted to the resources of the schools. If the requirements for admission or for graduation are made easier, the greater ease of entrance may be offset by a loss of prestige causing a diminution of numbers; and the converse is also true.

A college may be so limited in its resources that it can take care of a small body of students very well, but of a large body of students very badly. An increase of students due to its earlier efficiency may result in inefficiency, leading back to smaller numbers again. On the other hand,

the prestige which mere numbers give may suffice to maintain those numbers for some time in spite of reduced efficiency. Again, if the increase in numbers affects chiefly the less costly branches of instruction, the access of tuition fees may pay for improvements in teaching and appliances, with cumulative results.

A reputation for primacy in any field is a valuable asset to an American university, the desire to get the best, at any cost, being a very strong motive in ambitious students. A primacy once established by merit is likely to bring a lead in numbers and to result in a reputation based partly on that insecure foundation.

Quality of instruction, expense of board, lodging, and tuition, and the conditions of social life are the three things which chiefly concern the qualified student who is on the point of choosing his college or university. Changes in these respects, therefore, have an important bearing on the question of numbers. An institution that makes a favorable claim in regard to these elements in its resources will attract numbers. In the different departments within a university, these elements possess varying degrees of importance. In the college proper the conditions of social life weigh much more than they do in the graduate or professional schools. It has recently been shown by statistics of a convincing nature that in the graduate schools of Arts and Sciences library and laboratory facilities and the strength of the teaching staff outweigh scholarships and other aids for meeting expense, as means of attracting students.

Legislation affecting the amount of tuition fees, or the convenience of students in paying them, may have temporary or permanent effects on numbers. The immediate effect of increasing the cost of tuition is naturally to diminish attendance, yet there are those who argue that a college of the first rank which set its tuition fees considerably above the ordinary level would at once invite a large resort of those persons who think that quality may safely be inferred from cost. It has even been said that a reputation for being a college for the rich and socially favored would be a sure means of attracting not only that sort, but also the poor and socially unfavored. There may be room for doubt whether such a motive would furnish a fortunate basis for recruiting an academic community.

Changes, whether within or without an institution, which affect the question of expense must undoubtedly affect the resort of students. It has not yet become possible, however, to predict the effect of "hard times" on attendance at colleges and universities. In fact an increase in the rate of growth has sometimes followed a season of panic in the business world.

The value of educational advertising is a subject about which there is much difference of opinion. There can be no doubt, however, that advertising may affect the resort of students to a college. The view that ad-

vertising is undignified places narrow limits on the kind of advertising that merely keeps the name before the public and justifies that kind which periodically spreads reliable information regarding the educational resources of the institution. Certain important changes of policy, affecting, for example, the requirements for admission, absolutely require advertising in order to make them effective. Advertising may be intentional, whether in the form of catalogues, circulars, paid advertisements, or genuine news items having an intrinsic value for the public, or it may be unintentional, as when some accidental occurrence brings an institution favorably or unfavorably to public notice. In either case the effects of advertising are extremely difficult to trace, and it is almost impossible to say, for example, whether an institution whose numbers remain stationary after a period of extended advertising has obtained no results, or whether it has been thereby saved from a considerable loss which would otherwise have occurred.

The growth of an institution, being largely dependent on its reputation, is affected by both the true and the false opinions of the community. The false opinions may operate now to the advantage, now to the disadvantage of the institution. There is comfort in thinking, however, that not only does the truth tend, in the long run, to prevail, but also that persons easily taken in by slander and misrepresentation are, on the whole, a class of persons whose elimination may be contemplated with equanimity.

Enough has perhaps been said to indicate the rashness of accounting hastily for the fluctuation of numbers in an educational institution, in view of the very large number of possible causes. Even though the tendency of a given measure or policy may be predicted with the greatest confidence, it is often impossible to say whether a given increase or decrease is the simple and direct result of a single cause, or whether it may be the resultant of several causes, some of which are unknown. The intricacy of the problem seems to increase the more it is studied. If one were to hazard a general conclusion it would be that numbers, like happiness, are an illusive end; and that, in the long run, the most satisfactory experience in this regard will result from a policy in which educational efficiency is always, within the limits of expense, the prime consideration. An institution that is largely dependent on tuition fees needs protection from large fluctuations that cannot be foreseen. The safest insurance it can carry against adventitious losses is probably a reputation for continuous fidelity to its educational ideals.

The foregoing considerations are in part called out and in part illustrated by an examination of the Harvard enrolment for 1908-09. The registration of students in all departments of the University on Oct. 31, 1908, was 74 less than at the corresponding time last year. Against this

figure must be set the forced diminution in the numbers of the Lawrence Scientific School, which admits no new undergraduate students, and the closing of the Bussey Institution as an undergraduate school, the department having been re-established as an experiment station within the Graduate School of Applied Science. The loss of 60 in the Lawrence Scientific School and the disappearance of the 20 in the Bussey Institution do not, however, indicate a net loss of those numbers, as some of the lost students have reappeared in other departments.

In Harvard College the most striking variation from the figures of last year is furnished by the Senior Class, which gains 44. The losses in Sophomores, Freshmen, and Specials slightly exceed the gains in Seniors and Juniors. The loss of 48 in Specials is a significant figure, because it indicates the effect of a marked raising of the standards for admission. Before the reorganization of the Scientific School was decided upon, Special Students were admitted on much lower terms than is now the case. Indeed, it may be said that probably 50 per cent of the students who would have been admitted to the Scientific School a few years ago, either with conditions, or as Specials, and were thereby given access to the instruction offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, are now rejected outright. It is true of Special Students, and also true of all students admitted to the College with conditions, that quality — the test of ability to do College work — is given a greater relative emphasis than ever before. No fixed number of points short of the total 26 now insures admission with conditions, the treatment of each case being determined on its merits after careful personal inquiry. The graduates and the public may know, therefore, that getting into Harvard College now connotes a somewhat higher and a very much fairer standard of merit than ever before. An interruption of growth is a natural result of this improvement; but it ought to be followed by a steady building up on the higher and more solid foundation.

The students who used to go to the Lawrence Scientific School may be classified roughly as follows: (1) those who intended to get the best training in applied science accessible to them; (2) those who desired training in applied science, but would have been content under any circumstances with a four years' undergraduate course; (3) those who desired to secure, on easier terms than Harvard College offered, the advantages of residence in the University; (4) qualified students who wished to carry on special studies not leading to a degree. The effect of closing the Scientific School to undergraduates and setting up a Graduate School of Applied Science has been to divert from Harvard to other colleges and scientific schools the students who fall within the second and third groups. This diversion is a loss from the standpoint of numbers and tuition fees, but an immense gain from the standpoint of scholar-

ship. Those students who would have fallen within the first group are now entering Harvard College, either as candidates for the A.B., or as candidates for the S.B., and will elect courses of study which include the essential preparation for the Graduate School of Applied Science. Students of the fourth group will be admitted either to Harvard College or to the Graduate School of Applied Science to take special studies for which their previous training may fit them.

The Graduate School of Applied Science, which started in 1906-07 with an enrolment of 29, had last year a total of 63, and has at the date of writing 69 for the year 1908-09. The further progress of the School must inevitably be slight until the resources of the McKay bequest become available, the present indications being that the income will be at the disposal of the Corporation within two years. The School can afford to wait for a growth in the number of students while the plans for the use of the McKay money are being perfected. Meanwhile, with the most select body of technical students in this country, the School is doing better work than ever before, and cannot begin to meet the demand for its graduates.

The Graduate School of Business Administration has made an excellent start with 56 students, of whom more than half are devoting their entire time to the School as regular students. The courses offered are proving very attractive to young men already engaged in business, and many of them have enrolled to take a single course. The School has, in short, plenty of students for its first year. By far the most encouraging sign for the future is the evidence that a large number of undergraduates are planning their college work with a view to entering the Graduate School of Business Administration. An increase of 25 per cent in the enrolments in Economics affords evidence of the extent to which the establishment of the School has stimulated preparatory work in this kindred field.

The increase of 17 in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences is a surprise to those who expected hard times to bar graduate students from the luxury of university work. The number of students in the Divinity School is unchanged and permits no important inferences with regard to the effect of the removal of Andover Theological Seminary to Cambridge. Andover is beginning its Cambridge career modestly with 4 students. Time alone will tell whether its growth will affect that of the Harvard Divinity School, or whether both will flourish as a result of the greater attraction exerted by the combination of resources. The latter eventuality is earnestly hoped for. Both the Law School and the Medical School suffer a diminution in the number of first-year students, but the Medical School is practically stationary when the total enrolment is considered. Here again a halt in the progress of the School was the most natural

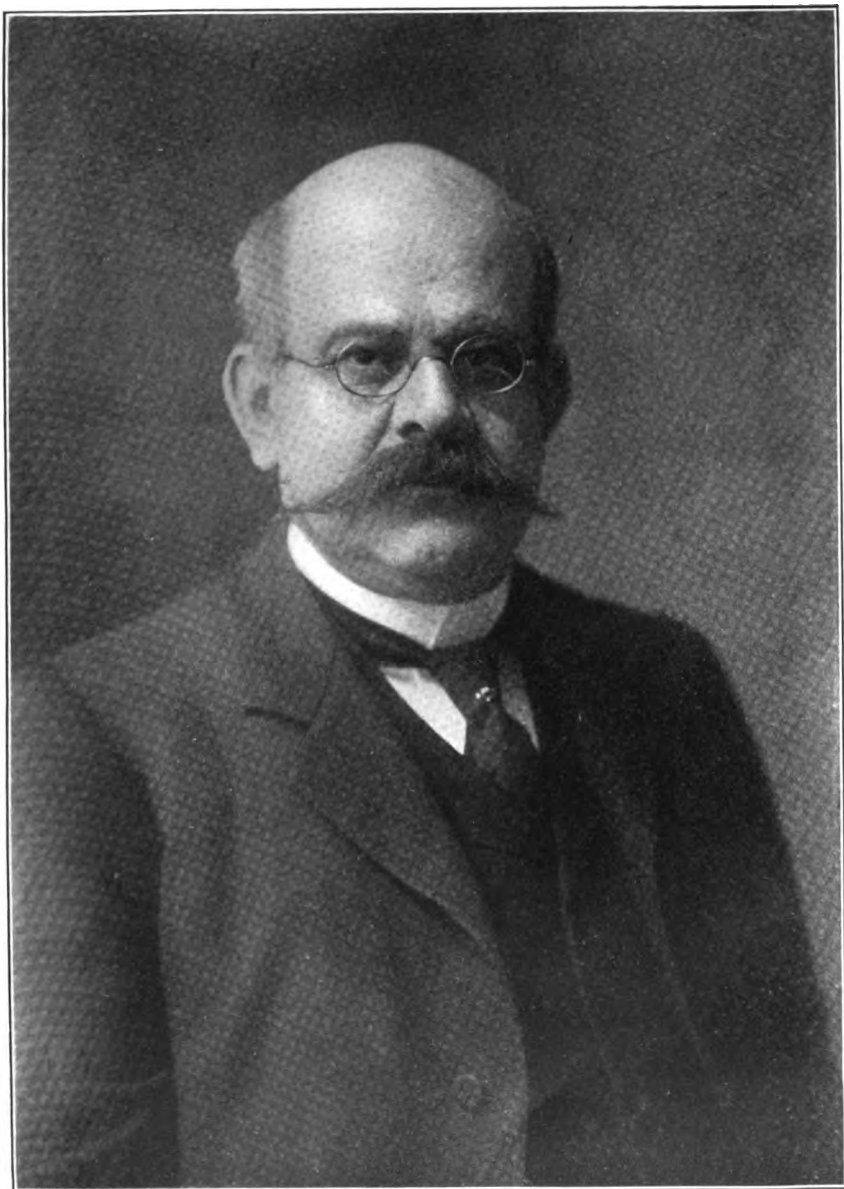
result of the delay in appointing a Dean, and in the improvement of the clinical resources of the School. Under the leadership of Dean Christian the School now looks forward confidently to the gradual realization of the hopes which inspired the promoters of the enlarged establishment. The Dental School numbers are unchanged, but its supporters build large and well-grounded hopes on the prospective removal from North Grove St. to the new building on Longwood Ave., which will be ready for occupation next year. No department of the University has been served with greater zeal or disinterestedness than the Dental School has been served by its indefatigable band of teachers. President Eliot's prediction at the last Commencement that the Dental School would ultimately join the ranks of the graduate schools of the University illumines the path along which the efforts of the School will be directed during the coming years.

That the University has practically held its own during recent years in spite of the almost epoch-making changes of organization and improvements of standard in nearly every department is evidence of the stability and health of the institution. It will be hard to wait for the fruits of the many changes that have been made since the opening of the present century; and some of those fruits may be long delayed. Large demands are made on the faith and hope of the Governing Boards and Faculties. But the principles determining the recent changes have, for the most part, been firmly established in Harvard experience, and the logical extension of those principles to the entire University can have but one effect so long as Harvard can rely upon the support which it has hitherto received from its graduates and from the community.

Jerome D. Greene, '96.

CHARLES HARRINGTON.

CHARLES HARRINGTON was born at Salem, Mass., July 29, 1856. He was the son of the late George Harrington, a merchant of Salem, and Delphine Rose Eugénie Saudray of Havre, France. On his father's side he was descended from Robert Harrington, who settled in Watertown, Mass., about 1640, and who was for 15 years a selectman of that town. After attending private schools and the high school of Salem, Harrington entered Bowdoin College in 1873, but joined the Freshman Class at Harvard in August, 1874, and was graduated in 1878. During the first two years he roomed in 34 Matthews, alone, and for the rest of his course in 9 Weld, the last year with his cousin, Dr. Francis B. Harrington, Tufts, '77, then a student in the Medical School. At Bowdoin he was a member of the Ψ Y fraternity, but at Harvard, beyond membership in the Cricket



CHARLES HARRINGTON.

Born, 1856. Harvard A.B. 1878; M.D. 1881. Died, 1908.
Professor of Hygiene at the Harvard Medical School.

Club, of which he was secretary and treasurer, and of the Football Club, he took little part in the social activity of the College. He was, as in after life, fond of music, and played in the Pierian Sodality. His elective studies were chiefly in philosophy, history, and natural history, pursued for the first three years with little enthusiasm. His determination to study medicine was not formed until the end of his Junior year, when he took a course in chemistry at the Summer School, followed by an elective in chemistry during the next year. He also continued the study of natural history and his work for the Senior year was of high grade.

Entering the Medical School in 1878, Harrington carried on his medical studies with the same energy and concentration that characterized all his subsequent work, and was graduated in 1881. During the last six months of the course he served as medical house officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was a member of the Boylston Medical Society, served as its secretary and treasurer, and won in 1881 its first prize for an essay on "Some of the Sources of Accidental Arsenical Poisoning."

During his Medical School course and particularly toward the end, Harrington had assisted the late Professor Edward S. Wood, '67, in medico-legal and toxicological investigation, and was thereby influenced to take up the further study of these subjects. He accordingly went to Germany in August, 1881, and began work at Leipzig. Attracted during this period by the related subjects of hygiene and sanitary chemistry, he went to Strassburg for the summer semester of 1882, where his study under Schmiedeberg determined his future career as a hygienist. After leaving Strassburg, he passed a semester at Munich with von Pettenkofer, returning to Boston in the spring of 1883. The intervals between semesters were taken up by journeys on the Continent and in England.

Dr. Harrington's work in Germany was brilliant. His intense application and his remarkable power of observation enabled him to acquire in the comparatively short time of three semesters not only a fundamental knowledge of his subject, but also a familiarity with necessary analytical methods, in which his early training had been defective. He returned, therefore, with a thorough preparation as an analyst, upon which so much of his success as a hygienist afterward depended.

In June, 1883, he was appointed assistant in chemistry at the Harvard Medical School and in October began also the duties of milk analyst for Eastern Massachusetts under the direction of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity. In addition, he entered upon a practice as consulting chemist, chiefly in sanitation and hygiene. He was married at Boston, February 25, 1884, to Martha Josephine Jones, daughter of the late John Coffin Jones, a merchant of Boston, for some time consul at the Hawaiian

Islands, whose wife was Manuela Maria Antonia Carrillo, the daughter of one of the Spanish governors of California. For two years after his marriage he lived in Longwood, afterwards in Boston, but for 18 years his residence was at 57 Orchard St., Jamaica Plain. His children are : Charles Pratt, born in 1885, who was graduated from Harvard in 1906 and is now in business in Boston ; Marguerita Carrillo, born in 1888 ; Eugene Saudray, born in 1891, who enters Harvard next year.

Dr. Harrington's appointment as assistant in chemistry was renewed yearly until June, 1888, when he became instructor in materia medica and hygiene and a member of the Medical Faculty. From 1885 to 1888 he was also assistant in hygiene. In 1898 he was made assistant professor of hygiene and was advanced to a professorship in March, 1906.

His public work began in May, 1889, on his appointment by Mayor Hart as inspector of milk and vinegar for the City of Boston. His connection with the State Board of Health as analyst ceased in 1892, but as chief of the bureau of milk inspection, which was placed under the health department of Boston in 1895, he continued his duties for the city until 1904. During his 15 years' incumbency of this office, the importance to which he had raised it rendered his successive re-appointments independent of political considerations. In this position he established for himself a wide reputation as a sanitarian and hygienist, an efficient public servant, an accurate and conscientious analyst, and a fearless prosecutor. It was characteristic of his methods that, in dealing with violations of city ordinances, his presentation of a case in court was always based on data established by accurate analysis and incontrovertible evidence. To the judge or jury his attitude was convincing and the defendant rarely appealed from a decision. There was never any persecution ; he did not prosecute without good cause, but with it he acted boldly and uncompromisingly. Though threatened sometimes with bodily injury and often vilified by those whom he had brought to justice, he pursued his way unterrified. He found the milk-supply of Boston in a low state, a result on the one hand of the indifference of Americans as consumers, on the other of the ignorance of the producers. During his administration a high standard of purity was maintained, the distribution of the supply was brought under conditions which safeguarded the public, and the people were educated to better understand the enormous importance of clean milk to their health and that of their children. Although his direct influence on public health was of necessity mainly local, there was to come an opportunity by which his influence could be exerted more widely.

The Massachusetts State Board of Health was created in 1869, became ten years later the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, and in

1886 was reorganized under its former title. It has always had a commanding position in the country. Guided by able hands and especially fortunate in having as chairman Dr. Henry P. Walcott, '58, ever since its reorganization, it has proceeded quietly and conservatively to the enactment of public health laws which have given a measure of protection to the citizens of Massachusetts enjoyed by few states in the Union. In October, 1904, the long efficient secretary of the board, Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, *m* '62, died, and in December Dr. Harrington was selected to fill the vacancy. He accordingly gave up his Boston office, and, while retaining his professorship in the Medical School, entered with his accustomed vigor into the congenial duties of his new position. Though the time of his service has been brief, the results of his work have been far-reaching.

Continuing his special subject in a broader field, he brought the influence of the State Board to bear upon the problem of intra-state supply and transportation of clean milk, though hampered by the absence of much needed national regulation of the interstate service. Among his published papers on this subject, which have impressed the danger of infected milk upon the medical profession and the public, are the following: "The Problem of City Milk Supplies"; "The Sanitary Importance of Clean Milk; Sources, Effects, and Prevention of Dirty Milk"; "Infant Mortality and its Principal Cause—Dirty Milk"; "Milk as a Carrier of Infection."

In the laboratory of the Board he had the efficient co-operation of a trained staff of chemists who skilfully carried out the routine examinations of foods and drugs and the various investigations suggested by him of articles injurious to the public health. Among these investigations was an exposure of the high alcohol content of various patent medicines; the warning against the use of preservatives in food; and the unmasking of the cocaine evil hidden in the variety of nostrums parading as headache and other cures. He was instrumental in procuring from the legislature a law restraining the use of this insidious drug, which he conclusively proved was ruining thousands of young people.

In his frequent appearances before legislative committees in the interest of the Board of Health, he was illuminative, forceful, and convincing, and was a strong factor in obtaining legislative assistance. One of the most important investigations sanctioned by the legislature was concerning the effect of manufacturing conditions upon the health of employees in factories and workshops. The Board of Health has always had the confidence of the legislature; an important outcome of this factory investigation was the law which has recently gone into effect by which the state is divided into 15 districts, each under an inspector whose duty is

to look out for all matters in his district pertaining to the public health and to report thereon to the Board of Health. In this legislation Dr. Harrington took an important part, and especially insisted that the inspectors should be competent medical men.

However watchful a community may be over its own health conditions and however efficient its health officers may be, this watchfulness and efficiency do not always avail unless the surrounding communities are working similarly, in the interest of all, to prevent the transmission of disease from one to another. Through state laws the interest of various groups of people within the state may be conserved; far different is it in these states of ours which are not united in the prevention of inter-communicable diseases, on account of the ever-present bugbear of states' rights. Dr. Harrington was profoundly impressed with the bearing of this on the efforts of his own state. The National Pure Food Law, so-called, while only incidentally a public health law, pointed a way in which the states could get together to prevent, through national legislation, the evils of adulteration and mis-branding of foods and drugs. Dr. Harrington was asked to deliver the address before the 57th annual session of the American Medical Association at Chicago in June, 1908, and chose as his subject: "States' Rights and the National Health."

In this address, which was perhaps his most important constructive work, he gave the history of the movement for national control of the public health, which, beginning in 1871, has resulted in the Bureau of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, whose power, however, is so limited constitutionally as to prevent its real control over the public health. He showed that all results obtained through this bureau or by specific action of Congress, in regard, for instance, to quarantine and pure food laws, have been possible through the authority granted to the Government to regulate interstate commerce. He made it clear that Congress could always find a way to avoid interference with states' rights if the commercial interests of the nation were at stake, and pointed out the blindness of business men in their failure to see that the public health was the greatest business asset to a commercial nation such as ours pre-eminently is. He urged that there should be either a department of health, represented in the cabinet, or a division of some existing department with a commissioner for chief, and that the present Bureau of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service could properly be a nucleus. He outlined the duties of the head of such a department or division, and explained how he might co-operate with the state boards and the medical profession. For the accomplishment of this legislation he especially impressed upon his audience of physicians the need of better education in matters of public health, not only among themselves, but through them

of the general public over which they had so much influence for good or bad.

The general investigations which Dr. Harrington conducted in hygiene and sanitation were numerous, and are embodied in some fifty papers, published in various professional journals, of which the following titles will indicate the scope: "Proper and Improper Methods of Disinfection"; "Value of So-called Diabetic Foods"; "Food Nostrums"; "Food Poisoning and Metallic Irritants"; "Reported Cases of Typhoid Fever Attributed to Contaminated Oysters"; "Germicidal Action of Alcohol"; "Sodium Sulphite, a Dangerous Food Preservative"; "Some Studies in Asepsis." He was on the editorial staff of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* for several years and contributed many articles, book reviews and criticisms to that journal. Though a severe critic, he was just, and his style was marked by a pungency which rendered all his writing interesting and forceful. His most important literary work was a textbook, "Practical Hygiene," published by Lea Brothers of Philadelphia in 1901, the fourth edition of which he had begun just before his death. This book, which has found wide acceptance, was based on his lectures to his classes at the Medical School, and is a valuable compendium of the results of his many years of teaching, practice, and investigation.

Dr. Harrington's association with the profession was wide. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Massachusetts Medico-legal Society, Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Boston Society of the Medical Sciences, American Medical Association, American School Hygiene Association, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American Public Health Association, and others. In September, 1903, he represented the United States Government at the 13th International Congress of Hygiene at Brussels; at the 2d International Congress of Dairying at Paris in October, 1905; at the 14th International Congress of Hygiene at Berlin in September, 1907. He was appointed also a delegate to the 3d International Sanitary Convention at Mexico in December, 1907, but was unable to serve. He was on the permanent committee of the International Congress of Hygiene and a member of the national legislative committee of the American Medical Association.

An intensely active professional life such as Dr. Harrington's is not always balanced, as it was in his case, by congenial avocations and many social interests. Though averse to society in its ordinary sense, he sought the companionship of interesting people in and out of his profession. He joined the St. Botolph Club of Boston in 1886, was one of its most enthusiastic members, and served a term as its secretary and on its election committee. He was a member of the Papyrus Club from 1887 to 1899,

and its president from 1897 to 1899. He joined the Union Club in 1901, and was also a member of the Strollers' Club of New York. He associated with men of great diversity of tastes, with whom the many-sidedness of his avocations brought him into contact. His general interests were broad, and he brought into them the same powers of observation and criticism which he used so successfully in his vocation, so that, in whatever he took up, he made himself an authority. His occasional researches in genealogy were painstaking and accurate. His collection of historical American china was choice, his knowledge of this special branch of ceramics was thorough, and he was a valuable guide to other collectors. As a philatelist, his collection was large and he was an authority on rare and unusual issues. As a breeder of fancy poultry, he won many prizes.

In his judgment of men and affairs, Dr. Harrington was very critical, often harsh, but instinctively just. He had a peculiar joy in ridicule, but he generally used this weapon on those who laid themselves open to its use. Positive in his opinions and often expressing them with extreme bluntness, he was modest concerning himself and critical of his own work. He made no contributions to sensational sanitation. He characterized the agitation which preceded the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 as "areal fermentations," and was little moved by the excitement attending the packing-house "revelations," as his own experience had conclusively shown that the danger to the public health from diseased or improperly handled meat was infinitely less than that from, to use his own homely expression, "dirty" milk, a food which is nationally neglected.

Such is the brief history of an extraordinarily active life. Few men, even of Harrington's physique, are able to stand the demands of such ceaseless energy. During his whole career he never set aside adequate time for absolute rest, though his avocations and his intercourse with his friends gave him some corrective relaxation, and he derived much benefit from occasional professional trips to Europe. For some time, and especially during the last year, it was evident to his associates that the strain was becoming too great. This summer, realizing himself the need of rest, he decided to go abroad for some time. Accordingly he sailed for Holland in August with his friend, Dr. John T. Bowen, '79, of Boston. After a brief stay in Holland he went to England with Dr. Bowen, and had spent some days at Lynton in Devonshire. He had been gaining physically and mentally, and on the evening of September 10 retired in good spirits. Shortly after awaking the next morning he suddenly felt ill, and died almost immediately. The autopsy showed that an affection of the heart had existed for some time. A memorial service was held at Emmanuel Church, Boston, on Sept. 18, conducted by the Reverend Carroll Perry

of St. Peter's Church, Jamaica Plain. The ashes were committed on Oct. 20 to Mount Auburn.

Harrington died according to his own often expressed wish, — in the full possession of his faculties, in the midst of the strenuous work which he loved so well. To no man was vouchsafed more of the joy of living and the delight in accomplishing difficult things. His progress in his profession had been sure and strong; he had lived to see many results of his labor, and he knew that he had built a foundation on which others to come must, for the common good, complete the structure. That future triumphs and a still greater reputation awaited him, none can doubt; inscrutable is the fate which removes from us a man of such usefulness. To the large number of co-workers and acquaintances who knew him with respect and delight, his memory recalls ever a model public servant and citizen. From the closer circle of his intimates, a warm-hearted, sincere and helpful friend, a delightful companion, is gone.

Charles Robert Sanger, '81.

THE NEW PI ETA CLUBHOUSE.

THE Pi Eta Society is building from the designs of Putnam and Cox a new clubhouse on Winthrop Square, the site of the old-fashioned bow front wooden house which they have occupied since 1894. The theatre, left intact as it was constructed in 1897, now forms a unit with the new building. Its shingled wall, which was a fitting background for the old clapboarded house, has been replaced with brick to unite it in appearance with the new clubhouse.

The building faces Winthrop Square, a park with shrubs and trees, that separates it from the main highway and gives it a setting which is unusual in a city. Between the club and the park is only a narrow pathway, so that the illusion of privacy and seclusion is complete. Advantage was taken of this unique condition in the design of the house, by extending across its front five feet above the ground an uncovered terrace, the only access to which is from the main club-room, through three pairs of French windows. On this terrace, it is expected, during the spring and fall, the daytime gatherings of the members will take place. In full view from this terrace will pass to their games and practice on Soldier's Field and on the Charles River the football elevens, the crews, the baseball nines, and the track teams, as well as the thousands of spectators and students interested in their sports.

Red brick and gray stone have been used in the design to harmonize with the older and more characteristic buildings of the college, while a

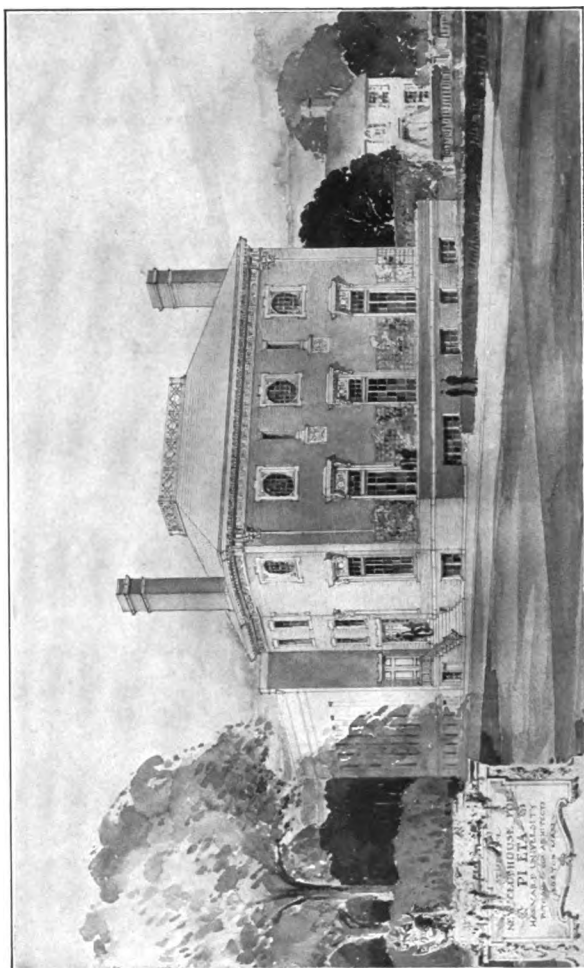
suggestion of a club has been secured by the tall French windows of the club-room and the circular windows of the library. The whole effect is dignified while not too formal, and homelike without the suggestion of a dwelling-house.

A flight of steps at the side leads from Winthrop St. to a platform. From this, one enters the hall of the clubhouse, which serves also as a lobby for the theatre. At the right is the club-room, 54 feet long, 23 feet wide, and 16 feet high. This room runs the full width of the building and terminates at each end in a circular bay with a liberal fireplace. At the left is the theatre with a seating capacity of 225 and a completely equipped stage. Passing straight through the lobby one enters the staircase hall with its elliptical stairs, four feet wide, winding from the basement to the top floor. Beyond this are the coat-rooms and a passageway into the theatre behind the proscenium arch. In the basement, under the theatre, is a very large billiard-room, and under the club-room a thoroughly appointed café with service-rooms and a kitchen. Beneath the terrace is a suite of rooms for the janitor. The boiler-room is below the side-entrance platform. On a mezzanine floor halfway between the first and second stories are two committee-rooms, while from the stair-landing a small balcony opens into the club-room. The second and top story has a card-room, a ladies'-room, and a library that runs across the entire front. This room, with its two fireplaces, its comparatively low stud, and its alcoves formed by book-shelves, furnishes seclusion and quiet for those wishing to study.

The finish throughout the halls and main rooms is oak, varying from the dark brown of the billiard-room and the lighter browns of the café to the light gold of the club-room. The committee- and ladies'-rooms were to be finished in white paint, but one of these rooms is being finished in mahogany by an enthusiastic member.

It is expected that the building will be ready for a rousing "warming" in the early days of the new year, when the formality of handing over the new house to the undergraduates will be hurried through, and the informality of an entertainment by the stars of 40 years will be indulged in.¹

¹ A full description, with illustrations, of the present house was published in the *Graduates' Magazine* for June, 1895.



PI ETA CLUBHOUSE.

THE OPENING OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR.

THE announcement of the resignation of President Eliot — finally accepted by the Board of Overseers on Nov. 4, 1908 — arrived just as the present issue of the *Graduates' Magazine* was going to press, and cannot therefore be fully discussed until the March number. It is to take effect May 19, 1909, the fortieth anniversary of Mr. Eliot's entrance upon the duties of his high office. The loss which the University sustains in his departure is impossible to express in words, but, whatever the doubts and perplexities that may result from it, her friends and alumni the world over have reason for profound thankfulness, in the assurance that the fruits of his long term of splendid leadership are permanent and lasting, and in the hope that he will be spared for many years to serve his country as he has served Harvard.

The months of September and October witnessed the deaths of two of the most faithful servants of the University, the one in the fullness of years and honor after a life unique and distinguished both in this country and in Europe, the other, scarcely past his prime, stricken down in the midst of a busy career of high public service.

Deaths of Professors Norton and Harrington

Charles Eliot Norton, '46, Overseer of Harvard College, and Professor of the History of Art, Emeritus, died at his home at Shady Hill, Oct. 21, in the 81st year of his age, after an illness of several weeks, which was, happily, almost painless. The full descriptions of his career and activities within the University and without it, which are printed in the earlier part of the present issue of this *Magazine*, and in that of a year ago which celebrated his 80th birthday, render unnecessary any extended account of him here. The last survivor of the immortal group of poet-scholars which formed one of Harvard's chief glories a generation ago, he was a constant link and reminder of all that is noblest in her past, at the same time that he labored valiantly for her present, and loved and idealized her future. Few men graduated here between 1875 and 1898 who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to hear him, either in his larger courses on the History of Art, or in his smaller one on the life and writings of Dante; his influence was extended over a very wide field, and was deeply felt. Though they did not often recognize the permanence of that influence at the time, Mr. Norton's students in after years freely admitted that a large proportion of the ideas which they carried away from their college course was derived, directly or indirectly, from his teaching. His courteous courage in stating his convictions, opposed though they might

be to the beliefs of every single one of his hearers, was perhaps the chief reason for this: one found one's self returning in thought to the words he had uttered, and, almost invariably, after a while, seeing new things, or, perhaps more frequently, old things in new ways. To the younger teachers in the University he was a warm friend and generous helper, ever ready with encouragement and sage counsel, and a noble example of the breadth of the really great scholar. No one ever respected more deeply or upheld more stoutly the dignity of the individual and the right of independent judgment.

Of the many benefits which Mr. Norton's life conferred upon his country and mankind, it is more fitting that others should speak. Harvard owes him a debt that can never be repaid, in the rich associations at home and abroad which he brought her, in the unswervingly high ideals in character and accomplishment which he constantly set before her, in the life of splendid service and unselfish example, which he unsparingly devoted to her. The congregation that gathered in Appleton Chapel on the Friday after his death, to pay final tribute to his memory, was that debt's best outward expression. But only those in closest touch with Harvard will realize the extent of the loss, when, in moments of perplexity and downheartedness, they remember that the wise counselor and sympathetic friend to whom it was their comfort to turn is now no longer at their side.

By the death at Lynton, England, on Sept. 11, of Charles Harrington, '78, the Medical School loses an eminent professor, and the community an active and disinterested servant. His connection with the University began in 1883 when he was appointed Assistant in Chemistry. In 1884 he was made Instructor in Hygiene in the Medical School and in 1899 and in 1906 Assistant Professor and Professor of that subject. In the meantime he served 8 years (1883-91) as Chemist to the State Board of Health, and from 1904 to his death as its Secretary. At the time of his last appointment, the campaign of education in tuberculosis was just beginning, and on him fell the chief burden of the work. The planning and carrying out of public exhibits, expert advising of legislative committees, investigation of the sanitary conditions of factories and workshops, and reporting upon them, all formed a part of his multifarious duties; and all were performed with an energy, skill, humor, and honest enthusiasm, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to surpass. Most closely of all was he identified with the Bureau of Milk Inspection of the city of Boston, of which he was given charge in 1899. "From that moment until he laid down the office, he was the watchful, aggressive, and sagacious guardian of the Boston milk-supply, a terror to evil-doers, and a devoted and incorrupt public servant." His whole career is typical of the Har-

vard ideal of high public service, exhibited without as well as within the walls of the University, in steadily increasing power, and ever-widening circles.

The accompanying table gives the comparative registration statistics in the different departments of the University as taken on the third Saturday of the term in 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908.

University
Enrollment—
Statistics and
Comments.

In view of the changes and development in the constitution of the University during the past year, a few words of explanation of this table may not be amiss. The Graduate School of Business Administration opens most auspiciously, with a total registration of 53 (of whom 44 are regulars, and 9 specials): these students are also enrolled under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The registration in the Divinity School—tabulated as 30—is virtually increased to 33 by the advent in Cambridge of Andover Seminary, though the three Andover students are not enrolled as regular members of the University. The disappearance of the students in the Bussey Institution as a separate category in the table is explained by its recent reorganization as a strictly graduate school: students who attend it as such appear under the heading Graduate School of Applied Science; while those who did not complete their course there on the old basis last year are now registered in Harvard College. Comparing the figures, category by category, with those of last year, it will become immediately apparent that the loss of 46 in the Grand Total is primarily caused by the expected decrease—no less than 80—in the Lawrence Scientific School, which in three years will cease to appear as a separate institution, and become merged in the College and Graduate School of Applied Science. The variations in the other departments of the University are slight, and the new School of Business Administration comes in for the first time to swell the total. The disappointing thing is that Harvard College and the Graduate School of Applied Science have not increased enough to make up for the expected dwindling of the Lawrence Scientific School—the College has lost 1 and the School of Applied Science gained 13—which of course fails to make good the loss of 80 above mentioned. The reasons for this state of affairs are, as usual, variously estimated and explained. Business depression has undoubtedly much to do with it; but the fact that other colleges and universities have many of them been able to show a gain is clear proof that there are other causes as well. An examination of geographical statistics indicates, as before, that the loss is not outside of New England. In the West and South Harvard has more than held her own. It is the non-resort to the University of students from New England and more especially from Massachusetts

	Oct. 14, 1905.	Oct. 15, 1906.	Oct. 12, 1907.	Oct. 17, 1908.
College.				
Seniors.	942	327	282	348
Juniors	417	408	448	478
Sophomores	602	637	686	624
Freshmen	483	602	613	600
Special	148	266	231	181
College Total	1902	2240	2232	2231
Lawrence Scientific School.				
Fourth year	66	67	27	21
Third year	71	44	30	7
Second year	131	62	40	12
First year	94	36	23	-
Special	138	-	-	-
L. S. S. Total	500	208	120	40
Graduate Sch. of Applied Science	-	30	57	70
Graduate School of Business Administration.	-	-	-	53
Graduate School.				
Resident	368	362	361	378
Non-Resident	16	21	16	17
Graduate School Total	384	373	377	395
Total Arts and Sciences . . .	2786	2851	2786	2789
Divinity.				
Graduates	10	11	8	9
Third year	6	8	10	8
Second year	5	8	3	2
First year	10	8	8	7
Special	3	2	1	4
Total Divinity	34	37	30	30
Law.				
Graduates	1	-	2	-
Third year	187	181	162	164
Second year	215	196	196	203
First year	239	238	272	243
Special	59	56	62	65
Law Total	701	673	693	675
Medical.				
Graduates	14	7	17	18
Fourth year	69	68	64	60
Third year	65	58	62	71
Second year	59	62	70	86
First year	77	97	102	67
Special	-	1	1	5
Medical Total	284	293	316	307
Dental.				
Graduates	1	1	-	-
Third year	41	27	26	24
Second year	23	16	21	21
First year	20	21	21	23
Dental Total	85	65	68	68
Bussey	27	40	22	-
Grand Total	3917	3959	3915	3899

that causes the decline: and as before, what is Harvard's loss has been the small college's gain. There is a very strong disposition on the part of many officers of the University to attribute this to the rigorous and at times vexatious admission requirements: the recent remark of a prominent New England schoolmaster that two more years were necessary to prepare one of his boys to enter Harvard than to enter one of the larger New England "small colleges" is significant, and the fact that the Freshman and Sophomore classes have diminished greatly (the loss there being counterbalanced by a large gain among the Juniors and Seniors) gives added weight to this contention. No one who has the interests of the University at heart desires to see her relax in the smallest degree her high standards of scholarship for admission, but it is an open question whether, by remodeling the whole admission examination system, it might not be possible at once to adapt it to the school curricula in a way which would make the University more accessible than before to good students, and at the same time to preserve the high level of attainment on which Harvard has always insisted. Lastly, it is pleasing to note that the final figures for the Summer School as given below indicate a gain of no less than 148 on that of 1907, so that if this item be included the University registration shows a total increase of 102. Radcliffe College also is about 30 larger than last year.

A redistribution of the general expenses of the University among its various departments, which was adopted by the Corporation a year ago, has now taken effect for the first time in the accounts of the year 1907-08. Its very gratifying result is to give the University and College account a substantial surplus for the first time since 1901-02, and at the same time to have all the Professional Departments (save the Divinity and Dental Schools and Arboretum, which have trifling deficits) with good credit balances as well. A fuller account of the inauguration of this improved system of book-keeping will doubtless be found in the Treasurer's Report for the ensuing year. For the present, it must suffice to add that the announcement which its adoption makes possible will be a source of the liveliest satisfaction in more quarters than one.

Among the gifts recently received by the University may be mentioned: By the will of the late Mrs. Grace M. Kuhn of Lenox the sum of \$175,000, to endow a new Department of Biological Chemistry, in memory of Mrs. Kuhn's son, Hamilton Kuhn, '87; a gift of \$50,000 from Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, toward the fund for the erection of a new Germanic Museum; from an anonymous donor the sum

of \$2500 for the investigation of cancer; from Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Clark of Philadelphia the sum of \$10,000, from the estate of F. P. Fisher, '48, the sum of \$5000, and from the Harvard Club of Hawaii an annual gift of \$200—all these for the foundation and maintenance of different scholarships, and from an anonymous donor the sum of \$1000 to be added to the Julius Dexter Scholarship; and gifts to the College Library of \$25,000 by bequest of the late George F. Parkman, of \$1500 from friends of the late Arthur S. Dixey, '02, for the purchase of books of or about French literature as a memorial to Mr. Dixey, and of \$50 from Mrs. John Markoe of Philadelphia, to be spent for books on the Italian Risorgimento.

Another extension of the recent projects for a German-American educational alliance was announced in October. Beginning with Sept. 1, 1908, the University has undertaken for a period of ten years to accept as guests of the Corporation each year five German students of advanced standing, to be selected by the Prussian Ministry of Education; these students to have access to all departments of the University free of tuition. The German educational authorities have expressed themselves as highly gratified at this substantial indication of good will on the part of Harvard, and there can be no doubt that they will promptly take advantage of the opportunity offered.

On Oct. 12, Henry Asbury Christian, M.D., Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, was appointed by the Corporation Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and of the Medical School, to fill the place left vacant in 1907 by the resignation of Dr. W. L. Richardson, '64. This appointment was ratified by the Board of Overseers on Oct. 14. Dr. Christian is a native of Virginia, 32 years of age, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Christian, who patented 1000 acres of land in Charles City County as early as 1687. He is a graduate of Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., and of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and received the degree of A.M. from the Harvard Medical School, in 1903. He was Instructor in Pathology at the Medical School from 1903 to 1905, Instructor in the Theory and Practice of Physic from 1906 to 1907, Assistant Professor of that subject in 1907-08, and since the resignation of Dr. R. H. Fitz, '64, last year he has held the Hersey Professorship. He has been Assistant Pathologist in the Boston City and Children's Hospitals, and is at present physician-in-chief of the Carney Hospital. He is recognized throughout the country as a fruitful investigator and author in the fields of pathology and clinical medicine, and is a member of various medical and scientific societies.

German
Students at
Harvard.

New Dean of
the Medical
School.

The past year has been marked by a most unusual degree of literary and scholarly productivity on the part of officers of the University. Foremost in the list of books recently put forth by Harvard professors stands Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell's remarkable work Books by Harvard teachers. on "The Government of England," which was reviewed at length in the September number of this *Magazine*. The second volume of Prof. Channing's History of the United States entitled "A Century of Colonial History, 1660-1760," fully maintains the high standard set by the first. Other books by members of the Department of History and Government are Prof. Stimson's "American Constitution," and "Law of the Federal and State Constitutions"; Prof. Hart's "National Ideals, Historically Traced, 1607-1907"; and Prof. A. C. Coolidge's "The United States as a World Power,"—this last work has been already translated into French and German. The publications of the Department of Philosophy include Prof. Royce's "Philosophy of Loyalty," and "Race Questions," Prof. G. H. Palmer's "Life of Alice Freeman Palmer," and Prof. Münsterberg's "On the Witness Stand." To the Department of English belong Prof. Wendell's "France of To-day," and "The Privileged Classes," and Prof. Bliss Perry's "Park-Street Papers." The late Prof. Paine's lectures have been preserved and edited in book form by Prof. A. A. Howard under the title of "The History of Music to the Death of Schubert." In Mathematics Prof. Bôcher has contributed an "Introduction to Higher Algebra"; in education Prof. Hanus has published a volume of essays; in science Dr. Charles S. Minot has written "Age, Growth, and Death," and Prof. R. de C. Ward "Climate Considered Especially in Relation to Man," while the briefer contributions in journals or proceedings of learned societies are unusually numerous and important. As editors also the teachers of the University have been equally active. The past year has witnessed the completion, in 27 volumes, of Prof. Hart's "American Nation." Fresh volumes have also appeared in Prof. Lanman's *Harvard Oriental Studies*, in Prof. Neilson's "Types of English Literature," and in the *Harvard Economic Studies*. Prof. Gross has edited "Select Cases Concerning the Law Merchant," in the Publications of the Selden Society, Prof. Munro "Documents Relating to the Seigniorial Tenure in Canada," for the Champlain Society, and Prof. F. N. Robinson "The Irish Lives of Guy of Warwick, and Bevis of Hampton." The list might easily be prolonged. But surely enough has been said to show that Harvard is maintaining her reputation as a home of productive scholarship, as well as of an institution for the training of youth.

The new Graduate School of Business Administration has started its

first year with a vigor and promise which have attracted universal attention. The enrolment is highly satisfactory, the richness, variety, and attractiveness of its courses remarkable, and the eminence of the special lecturers who have been engaged to conduct them exceptional. Several noted lawyers, presidents, and influential members of railroads and other corporations in New York and Boston figure prominently in the list, and the interest with which their courses are awaited is abundantly proved by the fact that business men from Boston have signified their desire to attend them. Ample arrangements have been made for the reception of students and visitors who propose to do less than full work: the general rule being that tuition fees are to be computed at the rate of \$15 for an hour a week of instruction during the academic year. No department of the University promises to bring Harvard into closer or more profitable relation to the community than this.

The chief result so far of the removal of Andover Theological Seminary to Cambridge has been the consolidation into one system of the courses given by the Harvard Divinity School and Andover Faculties. This consolidation has already greatly enlarged and enriched the body of instruction open to theological students in Cambridge: it will do so still more when the two vacant Andover Professorships of Systematic Theology and Practical Theology shall be filled. Under the conditions of the present year it has been no surprise to the friends of the removal to find that only three students are registered in Andover Seminary. The work of the Seminary cannot be carried on to the best advantage, and its enrolment will consequently remain small until the erection of the Andover building. The site and plans of this building have not yet been announced, but it is understood that it will contain a library, lecture-rooms, and offices.

The new Dental School building on the corner of Longwood Avenue and Wigglesworth Street, adjoining the new Medical School, is making rapid progress. The contract calls for its completion by next August. It has a frontage of 78 feet and extends back about 173; it has a basement, ground floor, and second floor. It will be furnished with the most modern equipment throughout, and when completed will possess hospital facilities for clinical teaching unsurpassed by any dental school in the world. It is perhaps worth while to add that the new building is intended to provide for hospital service only. The lectures are to be given in Building D of the Medical School, to which access from the new Dental School is gained by an underground tunnel.

The Division of Forestry begins the present academic year with greatly increased resources and equipment, and, counting only graduate students

(who alone are admitted under the new regulations), an attendance nearly doubled. Organized instruction in the new Harvard Forest at Petersham opened Oct. 1. Students and teachers are housed in the reconstructed buildings which formed part of the gift of Mr. J. S. Ames, and work on the fundamentals of Forestry is carried on almost entirely in the field. The effectiveness of this scheme, particularly in comparison with the method hitherto necessarily employed at Cambridge, can scarcely be overestimated. No more than two courses are given during any one week and usually the work of each occupies a full day at a time. According to the routine of the camp, breakfast is at 7 o'clock, and there is a lecture for each of the two classes (first and second year) from 8 to 9. At 9 each class, divided into squads, each with a particular assignment, goes into the woods and works till 4 p. m. Under this arrangement the first-year men have been studying forest botany, silviculture, and forest measurements, so as to combine constant practice in the identification of trees, scientific methods of cutting, and the calculation of volume and growth with lectures on these different topics: and in the same way the second-year students have pursued their study of forest organization and the regulation of yield, taking part in the actual lumbering operations in the forest. Both classes will return to Cambridge Dec. 1 for the winter term.

After a year's enjoyment by staff and students in the College Library of the additional space and conveniences rendered possible by the enlargements of the summer of 1907, it is pleasant to report ^{The College} that these additions have accomplished more even than was ^{Library.} expected of them, indeed, that (as is always the case with indispensable improvements) it is difficult to see how this important department of the University managed to get along for so many years without them. The new collating-rooms are perhaps more obviously useful than any of the late additions; but the treasure-room, and the rooms for small classes upstairs, are scarcely less so. It is also obvious that other additions will be imperatively necessary in the near future. The accessions of the past year (30,000 volumes) have been more numerous than ever before, and there is no prospect of their diminishing; and the result is that the small amount of extra shelf-room gained by the recent enlargement has been already almost exhausted. The basement of Hastings Hall has recently been made available, through the removal to Langdell Hall of law books previously stored there, as an overflow, but it is earnestly to be hoped that further extensions of the Library itself may be made possible in the near future which will render subterranean accumulations in outlying buildings no longer necessary.

The final statistics of the Summer School of Arts and Sciences of 1908 show that it had the largest attendance in the history of the institution with the exception of the summer of 1903, when the meeting of the National Educational Association in Boston brought an unusual number of teachers to this vicinity. There were 957 students enrolled in the Summer School as against 809 in the summer of 1907. It is to be noticed that these figures do not include the Summer Schools of Theology, Medicine, Dentistry, Mining, the Engineering Camp at Squam Lake, or the field classes under the direction of Prof. Wolff in Montana, Prof. Davis in Europe, and Prof. Woodworth in South America. Of the 957 students, 489 were men and 468 were women. There were 545 teachers, 172 Harvard students, and 134 students from other colleges. The geographical distribution of the students was especially interesting. Massachusetts came first with 436 students; Pennsylvania was second with 67. Other large representations were as follows: New York, 58; Ohio, 34; Illinois, 27; Maine, 26; China, 26; Maryland, 21; Connecticut, 20; New Jersey, 18; New Hampshire, 17; Canada, 17; District of Columbia, 16; Minnesota, 13; Georgia, 11; Rhode Island, 11; Wisconsin, 10. In addition there were representatives from 28 other states. Besides the students from China and Canada, there were 6 from Cuba, 3 from Japan, 2 from Mexico, and 1 each from England, Germany, Hawaii, Panama, and Turkey.

It is too early at this date of writing (Nov. 1) to prophesy intelligently concerning the prospect in athletics. On the face of it the outlook seems highly promising all around. The football men are enthusiastic in their loyalty to their new coach, who has certainly succeeded in infusing an unusual amount of life into his men, and has been aided by one of the largest and most efficient bands of assistant coaches that the present writer has ever witnessed on Soldier's Field. The track team has also gone into its autumn work with unusual vim, under its new trainer, Donovan, and in the autumn games on Oct. 24, a new college record of 12 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches was established in the pole-vault. In baseball and on the river the autumn season is progressing favorably; last year's victories in these two branches of sport certainly have not led to over-confidence, for the enthusiasm and energy of captains and candidates have never been surpassed. So far, moreover, the question of athletics has not come up for discussion in the Faculty, so that the Athletic Committee continues to enjoy its welcome respite from outside interference. A word remains to be added as a tribute to the efficiency of Mr. Garcelon, who has taken up the responsibilities of his new position with a zeal which promises before long to relieve the Athletic Committee of a

mass of onerous routine, and at the same time to unify and regulate the somewhat heterogeneous conditions under which different branches of sport are carried on in the University.

The formation during the past summer of a 'Varsity Club, with quarters on Holyoke St., is another thing which will doubtless serve to improve the conditions of Harvard athletics in years to come. The idea of such a club at Harvard originated with Mr. P. D. Haughton, '99, who soon enlisted the enthusiastic support of a number of old Harvard athletes. The club has been underwritten by graduates who are to pay one fifth of their underwriting as soon as called on. Invitations have been sent to those eligible to join. The dues are \$10 a year for graduates of more than three years' standing, and \$5 for those of less than three years and for undergraduates. The membership is limited in the older classes to graduates who have represented Harvard on a 'Varsity team in football, rowing, baseball, or on the track, and in later classes to "H" men in the same sports and to undergraduates who have played or are playing on any of these four teams. The principal objects of the club are: to serve as headquarters of the undergraduate athletic council; to carry out more effectively the objects of the present 'Varsity Captains' Club; to promote a greater intimacy and good-fellowship among the members of the various teams; to furnish a common and easily accessible meeting ground for coaches and players; to provide training-tables for the teams and a proper living place for graduates who come back to Cambridge to coach, and a meeting place where such graduates may assemble to exchange ideas and to organize themselves into an effective coaching corps.

The past few months have witnessed the appointment of two more Harvard men as university presidents, and the translation from one university to another of a third. C. A. Duniway, A.M. '94, Miscellaneous and Personal Ph.D. '97, has been elected President of the University of Montana, and S. E. Mezes, '90, of the University of Texas. D. F. Houston, A.M. '92, has been called from the presidency of Texas to that of Washington University, St. Louis. — The following members of the Faculty are on leave of absence for the academic year: Professors A. P. Andrew, Jr., Kuno Francke, W. F. Harris, A. B. Hart, S. M. Macvane, A. Sauveur, W. R. Spalding, J. H. Woods, and C. H. C. Wright. Mr. G. G. Wilson, lecturer in International Law, and Prof. A. C. Coolidge are on leave of absence for the first half-year; Prof. C. H. Haskins for the second. — Prof. Wilson was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt as a delegate to represent the United States at a conference to meet at London in October, 1908, for the purpose of arriving at an agreement as

to the generally recognized principles and rules to be observed by the International Prize Court. — At the inauguration of Pres. Garfield of Williams College, Prof. A. L. Lowell, '77, received the degree of LL.D. President Eliot made one of the addresses at the alumni dinner. — The annual series of Hyde lectures under the auspices of the Cercle Français will be given this year by M. Abel LeFranc, professor of literature in the Collège de France, Paris. The course will consist of a series of four public lectures in French on "Molière and His Writings." They will be given in Emerson Hall in February. — Arthur G. Sedgwick, '64, of New York, has been appointed by the Corporation to deliver the Godkin Lectures during the present academic year. — Prof. W. Z. Ripley, of the Economic Department, sailed for London on Nov. 4, to deliver the annual Huxley Memorial Lecture in commemoration of Thomas Henry Huxley's work in the field of ethnology, before the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. This lecture is in substance a recognition of work done in the preparation of Prof. Ripley's book, "The Races of Europe."

R. B. Merriman, '96.

THE UNIVERSITY.

CORPORATION RECORDS.¹

Meeting of Sept. 29, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff for his generous gift of \$40,000, the final payment on account of his offer of \$50,000 to defray the expenses of a scientific expedition to and excavations in Palestine under the auspices of the Semitic Museum of Harvard University, the remainder, if any, to be used under the direction of the Committee on the Semitic Department for the purposes of the Semitic Museum.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gifts, amounting to \$3333.32, received since June 23, 1908, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University

on account of the Draper Memorial.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$2333.76 from the estate of Francis Porter Fisher "to endow a scholarship to be named 'The George Fisher and Elizabeth Huntington Fisher Scholarship,' the interest of which shall go to help worthy and needy students of said College, preference being given to any collateral heirs of this testator, in such manner as the College trustees may prescribe, it being made to appear that this endowment is a memorial to both my father and mother, . . . and that it is the joint gift of myself and my twin brother, Frederick Pitkin Fisher, both of the Class of 1848."

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$2500 for the investigation of cancer, to be used under the direction of the Caroline Brewer Croft Fund Cancer Commission, be gratefully accepted.

¹ Extracts.

Voted that the generous gift of \$3884.-62 from an anonymous friend, to meet the deficit in the account of the dining-room in Memorial Hall for the Summer School for 1907, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor A. C. Coolidge for his gift of \$1450 for the purchase of books on German and French history and on India.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Joseph Lee for his gift of \$1800 towards the salary of a certain Instructor in the Department of Education.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Joseph Lee for his gift of \$750 towards the expenses of the School for Social Workers.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Society for Promoting Theological Education for its welcome gift of \$1510.71 "for the purchase of books for the library of the Divinity School and for the maintenance of said library."

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$1500 from the parents and friends of Arthur Sturgis Dixey, A.B. 1902, to purchase in his memory, books of French literature for the College Library, the money to be spent within five years, current fiction, plays of the day, and works of a grammatical or philological character to be excluded, and a memorial bookplate to be placed in each volume. It was thereupon *Voted* that this welcome and generous gift be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$1000, an addition to the Julius Dexter Scholarship, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for their final payment of \$625 for the year 1907-08 on account of

their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arnold Arboretum in accordance with their offer of June 30, 1905.

Voted that the gift of \$500, from Mr. John E. Thayer, his sixth annual gift of this amount towards the "Bermuda Biological Station for Research," be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his additional gifts, amounting to \$1249.98 on account of his offer of \$15,000 towards the expenses of the Peabody Museum South American Expedition in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Abby A. Bradley for her gift of \$600 to be added to the income of the William L. Bradley Fund.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$232.41 for the purchase of books on Dutch history for the John Lothrop Motley Collection, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$267.59 from Professor A. C. Coolidge for the purchase of books for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$516.75, through Mr. Charles C. Jackson, Treasurer, the balance of the John Homans Memorial Fund, and the same was gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of Cleveland for the gift of \$400 for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Cleveland for 1907-08.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of Buffalo for its gift of \$200 for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Buffalo for 1907-08.

The following letter was presented:

Honolulu, Hawaii, August 21, 1908.
The President and Fellows of Harvard
College,

Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Gentlemen, — The Harvard Club of Hawaii with the purpose of extending the influence of Harvard University in Hawaii desires to found a scholarship the income of \$200 to be paid each year to a deserving student in any department of Harvard University, nominated by the Harvard Club of Hawaii subject to the approval of the Committee on Scholarships and other Aids for Undergraduates of Harvard University.

It is proposed to maintain the scholarship by annual contribution; the award to be made with the understanding that it is a loan, repayable after a term of years. It is the desire of the Club that this scholarship be known as the "Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Hawaii."

Provided this offer is accepted by the Corporation, the Harvard Club of Hawaii desires to nominate as the recipient of the scholarship for the college year 1908-09, Mr. John R. Deaha of Hilo, Hawaii, a prospective Freshman in Harvard College.

Enclosed herewith is a draft for two hundred dollars.

Very respectfully,

SIDNEY BALLOU,
President.
RALPH S. HOMER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the offer of the Harvard Club of Hawaii be gratefully accepted upon the terms stated in the foregoing letter.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of Seattle for its gift of \$150, the first payment on account of its offer of \$300 for 1908-09 for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Seattle.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Jeremiah Smith for his fourth gift of \$250 to be credited to the account of Scholarship Money Returned in the Law School.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of New Jersey for its gift of \$125, one half of a prize offered by the Club to that student from New Jersey entering the Freshman Class in Harvard College in the Fall of 1908 who has passed the best examinations.

Voted that the gift of \$100 from the Harvard Menorah Society for the prize for 1907-08, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$844.10 for expenses incurred in connection with the Bowie Library recently given to the College, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$210.15 from Mr. James Loeb, for the cost of a special case built in the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. James Loeb for his gift, received last July, for the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum, and consisting of reproductions from ancient marbles, bronzes, and terra-cottas from the collection of the late Professor Furtwängler.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$250 received for the salary of a Secretary for the Caroline Brewer Croft Fund Cancer Commission for 1909, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$20, from Dr. James P. Leake, toward the cost of sending to high-school teachers in the State of Missouri, copies of the new pamphlet describing the University and its departments, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., his second payment on account of his offer of \$100 a year for five years, in semi-annual payments of \$50 each, to be expended at the discretion of the Librarian of the Peabody Museum for the purchase of books and periodicals for the Museum Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$20 for the purchase of books on Algiers be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mrs. John Markoe, for the purchase of books relating to the Risorgimento in Italy, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$10, from Mr. Howard P. Arnold, for the purchase of periodicals for the Stillman Infirmary, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$25, from Mr. Carl E. Bacon, for the purchase of books on India, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$15, from Mr. Stansbury Hagar, toward Archaeological Explorations under the direction of Professor F. W. Putnam, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Laurence Minot for his gift of one share, \$1000, of the Harvard Riverside Associates stock.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt for her generous services in obtaining and erecting at the College a stone fragment from St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, a valued memorial of the church in which John Harvard was baptized.

The President reported that the bronze replica of the Discobolus of the Vatican recently given to the University by Mr. Ernest W. Longfellow had been erected in front of the Hemenway Gymnasium; whereupon it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Longfellow for this beautiful and welcome gift.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward the sum of \$3000 for the purchase of a farm adjoining the lands of the Engineering Camp in New Hampshire.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Ira N. Hollis for his effective services in securing for the Harvard Engineering Camp a farm adjoining its present lands, thus making a highly desirable addition to the land available for field work in Engineering.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the officers of the Fifteenth International Congress of Orientalists for the friendly acknowledgment, expressed in a vote at the session of Aug. 20, 1908, of the services of this Board in the promotion of Oriental Science.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the renewal of their generous offer of \$2500 a year for three years from Nov. 1, 1908, in favor of Harvard College and the Arnold Arboretum, it being understood that \$500 of said amount shall be added annually to the permanent fund of the Arboretum.

The President reported the death of Charles Harrington, Professor of Hygiene, which occurred on the eleventh instant in the fifty-third year of his age.

The President and Dr. Walcott were appointed a committee to devise a suitable monument to commemorate the gift of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and his friends, of about seventy acres of marshland now included in the Soldier's Field.

Voted that Instructor S. E. Whiting have leave of absence for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1908: William James Musgrove, as Assistant in Philosophy; Jay William Hudson, as Assistant in Philosophy; Charles Read Nutter, as Instructor in English; Walter Lichtenstein, as Assistant in charge of European History; Carl Lucas Alsberg, as Instructor in Biological Chemistry; Simeon Burt Wolbach, as Instructor in Pathology; Benjamin Tishler as Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia.

Voted to appoint Arthur George Sedgwick, Godkin Lecturer for 1908-09.

The President nominated the following persons to be members of Administrative Boards for 1908-09 and it was *Voted* to appoint them:

Harvard College. Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, A.M., Dean; Robert Wheeler Willson, Ph.D., Charles Pomeroy Parker, A.B., Robert DeCourcy Ward, A.M., Theodore Lyman, Ph.D., John Goddard Hart, A.M., William Richard Castle, Jr., A.B.

Lawrence Scientific School and the Graduate School of Applied Science. Wallace Clement Sabine, S.D., Dean; Edward Laurens Mark, Ph.D., LL.D., Herbert Langford Warren, A.M., Arthur Edwin Kennelly, Sc.D., A.M., Henry Lloyd Smyth, A.B., C.E., Frank Lowell Kennedy, A.B., S.B., Edward Vermilye Huntington, Ph.D., Richard Thornton Fisher, A.B., M.F., Hector James Hughes, A.B., S.B.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. John Henry Wright, A.M., LL.D., Dean; William Morris Davis, S.D., Ph.D., Edward Laurens Mark, Ph.D., LL.D., George Foot Moore, A.M., D.D., LL.D., Herbert Weir Smyth, Ph.D., George Lyman Kittredge, A.B., LL.D., Hugo Münsterberg, Ph.D., LL.D., Maxime Bôcher, Ph.D., Edwin Francis Gay, Ph.D., John Albrecht Walz, Ph.D., Gregory Paul Baxter, Ph.D.

Dental School. Eugene Hanes Smith, D.M.D., Dean; Charles Albert Brackett, D.M.D., Edward Cornelius Briggs, D.M.D., M.D., William Parker Cooke, D.M.D., William Henry Potter, D.M.D., Waldo Elias Boardman, D.M.D., Harold DeWitt Cross, D.M.D., Amos Irving Hadley, D.M.D.

Voted to appoint Herbert Eugene Merwin Auditor of the Randall Hall Association for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Maurice Chelli Fellow of the Cercle Français de l'Univer-

sité Harvard for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Hobart Hurd Willard Fellow for Research in Chemistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: William Sturgis Bigelow, on the Buddhist Doctrine; Wesley Clair Mitchell, on Economics; William Bliss Medlicott, on Insurance; Herbert Beeman Dow, on Insurance; John Farwell Moors, on Investments; James Newton Gunn, on Industrial Organizations; John Wells Farley, on Municipal Administration.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: John Glanville Gill, in Romance Languages; Eliot Thwing Putnam, in Architecture; Sidney Curtis, in English; Allen French, in English; Frank Wilson Cheney Hersey, in English; Myron Colver Leckner, in English; Charles Miner Stearns, in English; William Richard Castle, Jr., in English; Charles Allen Wright, in Electrical Engineering; Arthur Herman Train, in Mechanical Engineering; Paul Terry Cherington, in Economic Resources.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants in English for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Henry Adams Bellows, Oscar James Campbell, Jr., Robert Wheaton Coues, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, William Orcutt Hubbard, Lawrence Lewis, Malcolm McLeod, Robert Emmons Rogers.

Meeting of Oct. 12, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Henry L. Higginson for his gift of \$2000 towards the salary of Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett and other expenses in the School for Social Workers.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. James Loeb

for his additional gift of securities, amounting at par to \$5000, to the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship Fund.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his additional gift of \$416.66 on account of his offer of \$15,000 toward the expenses of the Peabody Museum South American Expedition in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of San Francisco for its gift of \$150, the first instalment for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the year 1908-09.

Voted that the gift of \$150, from Assistant Professor Theodore Lyman, for a salary of a certain assistant in the Department of Physics for 1908-09 be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. P. B. Marcou, for the Jeremy Belknap Prize for 1908-09, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$10, from Assistant Professor J. H. Gardiner, for the purchase of books on Burmah, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. Walter Woodman for his valued gift of apparatus to the Jefferson Physical Laboratory.

Voted to establish the following fees for the afternoon courses for teachers when offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in accordance with their vote of May 12, 1908: For whole courses, \$40, — for half-courses, \$20.

Voted that Professor W. M. Davis have leave of absence until April 12, 1909, in accordance with an understanding entered into by Harvard University and the University of Berlin whereby a Professor is sent by each institution to

the other as a special lecturer in the year 1908-09.

Voted, on recommendation of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Applied Science that the Architectural League Scholarships be open to successful competitors whether entering as special or as regular students.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1908: William Edward Lunt as Assistant in History; Morley Albert Caldwell as Assistant in Philosophy; Jesse Erwin Wrench as Austin Teaching Fellow in History; Carl Ten Broeck as Austin Teaching Fellow in Comparative Pathology; Robert Anderson Hall as Research Assistant in Biological Chemistry.

Voted that the titles of Francis W. Paley and George C. Shattuck in the departments of Theory and Practice and of Clinical Medicine respectively, be changed from Assistants to Alumni Assistants.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Dean of the Medical School to serve from Sept. 1, 1908, — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Henry Asbury Christian, M.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Lincoln Frederick Schaub, Secretary of the Graduate School of Business Administration, for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Paul Hayhurst, Instructor in Economic Entomology, for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Roger Labaree Lewis, in English; Albert Howe Lybyer, in History; Frederic Austin Ogg, in History; Spencer Ervin, in Government; Leland Blodget Duer, in Government; Joseph Roswell Hawley

Moore, in Government; Gustavus John Easelen, in Chemistry; Augustus Henry Fiske, in Chemistry; Gorham Waller Harris, in Chemistry; William Hammett Hunter, in Chemistry; Eugene James Cardarelli, in Chemistry; Edward Allen Boyden, in Zoölogy.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: John Detlefson, in Zoölogy; Ralph Ernest Chase, in History.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Richard Dexter, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Edward James Curran, M.D., in Anatomy.

Voted to appoint Edward Hammond Risley, M.D., Alumni Assistant in Surgery for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Frank Linden Richardson, M.D., in Surgery; Warren MacPherson, A.M., in Comparative Pathology.

Voted to appoint for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: John Wesley Estabrooks, D.M.D., Instructor in Prosthetic Dentistry; Harold Bradshaw Norwood, D.M.D., Assistant in Extracting and Anæsthesia; William Henry Gilpatric, D.M.D., Assistant in Extracting and Anæsthesia.

Voted to appoint the following Procursors for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Louis Allard, H. V. Amberg, H. F. Atherton, F. V. Barstow, H. H. Bartlett, H. A. Bellows, Dana Brannan, J. H. Breck, L. C. Christie, L. W. Clark, Stanley Clarke, W. A. Colwell, Sidney Curtis, Spencer Ervin, B. E. Estes, F. H. Fobes, R. F. Foerster, R. W. French, H. L. Frevert, H. DeW. Fuller, A. G. Gill, W. G. Graves, R. B. Gregg, Thomas Hall, Jr., S. M. Harrison, K. B. Hawkins, L. J. Henderson, A. W. Kinkel, Kenneth Howes, F. C. Irving, C. N. Jackson,

Nicholas Kelley, M. C. Leckner, Lawrence Lewis, R. L. Lewis, Benton MacKaye, Keith McLeod, R. H. Miller, P. H. Noyes, Palfrey Perkins, J. B. Pierce, W. H. Pollak, C. R. Post, John Reynolds, Jr., R. A. Rice, John Richards, John Richardson, Jr., C. T. Ryder, C. W. Short, Jr., H. R. Shurtleff, K. K. Smith, T. T. Smith, H. J. Spinden, H. B. Stimson, W. W. Thayer, A. M. Tozzer, M. deS. Verdi, A. H. Weed, W. S. Weeks, M. B. Whitney, J. E. Zanetti.

Meeting of Oct. 26, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Oct. 21, 1908, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$1300 for immediate use by the Department of the Ethics of the Social Questions, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$200, for the salary of a certain Assistant for 1908-09 in the Department of Physics, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., the first payment for 1908-09 for the purchase of books for the Library of the Peabody Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. Lucius C. Tuckerman, his third gift of the same amount for the purchase of books on the Republic of Mexico, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Messrs. Edward W. Forbes, Richard Norton, and Alden Sampson for their valued gift of a Roman relief from Palmyra.

The President reported the death of Charles Eliot Norton, Professor of the History of Art, Emeritus, which occurred

on the twenty-first instant, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Charles Montraville Green for his devoted and valued services to the Medical School as Secretary of the Faculty since 1897, and especially for the generosity and patience with which, at the request of the President, he has discharged the duties of Dean and Secretary since Dean Richardson's resignation.

The resignation of Franklin Dexter as a member of the Boylston Medical Committee was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1908.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1908: Edward Rieman Lewis, as Assistant in Economics; Joel Ernest Goldthwait, as Instructor in Orthopedics.

Voted to appoint Channing Frothingham, Jr., M.D., Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Howard Lane Blackwell, Fellow for Research in Physics, for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted that the title of J. R. H. Moore be changed from Assistant in Government to Assistant in History.

Voted to appoint Walter Lichtenstein, Curator of the Hohenzollern Collection from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Carl Ludwig Schrader, Instructor in Gymnastics for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants in the College Library from Sept. 1, 1908: David Heald, Clifford Blake Clapp.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Richard Mott Davis, in Insurance; Clarence Bertrand Thompson, in Economics; Robert Mann Johnson, in Economics; Jacob Joseph Kaplan, in Economics; Jesse Earl Hyde, in Physiology; Percy Williams Bridgman, in

Physics; Howard Anders Seipt, in Philosophy; Frederick Stephen Breed, in Philosophy; Jacob Loewenberg, in Philosophy.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.¹

Annual Meeting of Sept. 30, 1908.

The following 16 members were present: The President of the University; The Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Endicott, L. A. Frothingham, Goodwin, Gordon, Grant, Higginson, A. A. Lawrence, W. Lawrence, Long, Markham, Newcomb, Peabody, Rand, Storey, Storrow, W. Warren.

On account of the vacancy in the office of President of the Board, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary.

The Board elected Louis A. Frothingham President *pro tempore*.

Mr. Storey, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, reported that the following persons had been duly chosen at the election on last Commencement Day as members of the Board of Overseers for the term of six years, ending on Commencement Day of 1913: John D. Long, 769 votes, Robert Grant, 692 votes, William Rand, Jr., 603 votes, Moses Williams, 589 votes, John Collins Warren, 540 votes, and the Board voted to accept said report, and the foregoing persons were duly declared to be members of the Board of Overseers.

The Board proceeded to the election of a President for the ensuing year, and ballots having been given in, it appeared that John D. Long had received fifteen votes, being a majority of those cast, and he was declared elected.

The Board concurred in the vote of the President and Fellows of Sept. 29, 1908, appointing members of the Administrative Boards for 1908-09.

¹ Extracts.

Mr. W. Warren, on behalf of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, gave notice that he should move, at the next meeting of the Board, to amend Section 26 of the Rules and Bylaws of the Board by adding to the Standing Committees of the Board a Committee to Visit the Graduate School of Business Administration; and to change the title of the Committee on Physical Training, Athletic Sports, and the Sanitary Condition of all Buildings to the Committee on Physical Training and Athletic Sports, said Committee thereby to be relieved of its present duties in relation to the Sanitary condition of all buildings.

Stated Meeting of Oct. 14, 1908.

The following 21 members were present: The President of the Board; The President of the University; The Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Delano, Endicott, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, Goodwin, Grant, Higginson, Huidekoper, A. A. Lawrence, W. Lawrence, Loring, Markham, Rand, Shattuck, J. C. Warren, W. Warren, Williams.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Oct. 12, 1908, electing Henry Asbury Christian, M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Dean of the Medical School to serve from Sept. 1, 1908, and the Board voted to consent to this election.

Pursuant to notice duly given by the Secretary of the Board, and upon the motion of Mr. Winslow Warren, on behalf of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, the Board voted to amend Section 26 of the Rules and Bylaws of the Board, by adding to the Committees of the Board a Committee to Visit the Graduate School of Business Administration; and further to amend said Section 26 by striking out from the name of the Committee on Physical Training,

Athletic Sports, and the Sanitary Condition of all Buildings, the words "and the Sanitary Condition of all Buildings," and inserting the word "and" after "Training," so that the title of said Committee shall hereafter read "A Committee on Physical Training and Athletic Sports."

Special Meeting of Nov. 4, 1908.

The following 19 members were present: The President of the Board; The Treasurer of the University: Messrs. Endicott, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Gaston, Goodwin, Grant, Higginson, A. A. Lawrence, Peabody, Rand, Storey, Storrow, J. C. Warren, W. Warren, Weld, Williams.

Several appointments were concurred in, and the vote of the President and Fellows of Oct. 26, 1908, establishing a Gurney Professorship of History and Political Science, was consented to.

The Treasurer of the University presented the following communication and vote of the President and Fellows of October 26, 1908:

"At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College held in Boston, October 26, 1908, the President presented the following letter:—

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Gentlemen: I hereby resign the office of President of Harvard University, the resignation to take effect at your convenience but not later than May 19th, 1909.

The President's intimate association with the other members of the Corporation in common service to the University is one of the most precious privileges of his highly privileged office. For this association with the fifteen friends who are dead, and the seven who are living, I shall always be profoundly grateful.

Congratulating you on your labors and satisfactions in the past, and on the sure prospect of greater labors and satisfactions to come, I am, with high respect,

Your friend and servant,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

10 October, 1908.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the President's resignation be regretfully accepted to take effect May 19, 1909.

"*Voted* to communicate the foregoing vote to the Board of Overseers for their information."—And said communication and vote were placed on file, and upon the motion of Mr. Rand, the President of the Board appointed Messrs. Grant, Higginson, and Storey, a Committee to prepare and present at a future meeting of the Board appropriate resolutions, expressing the appreciation of the Board of the long and valued services of the President to the University, and the deep regret with which the Board has received the announcement of his resignation of the office of President of the University.

DEPARTMENTS, SCHOOLS, MUSEUMS.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

An Expedition to South Africa.

The Observatory is about to send an expedition to the elevated plateau of South Africa. Its primary object is the determination, from an astronomical standpoint, of the character of the climate. The search for an ideal site for an astronomical observatory has been long, and cannot yet be regarded as definitely completed. Indeed, the ideal locality probably does not exist. Nevertheless, the most favorable site which our planet furnishes must sooner or later be sought and found. The importance of a suitable locality can hardly be overestimated. It is of as great importance as an increase in the size of telescopes. In the past, observatories have generally been placed near large towns, irrespective of the local climatic conditions, since the governments or universities which founded them were so situated. In the future, for their most refined results astronomers must go

or send to localities where the best atmospheric conditions prevail. The majority of astronomers, however, will have no need thus to expatriate themselves, since, in many cases, photographs better suited to their researches than any visual observations they themselves could make could be taken and sent to them. It was on this account, some years ago, that Prof. Pickering advanced the idea of an International Observatory, placed in the world's most favorable region, whose duty it would be to make photographs for those astronomers of different nations whose rank and abilities entitled them to receive them.

The first requisite for an astronomical station is a clear sky, free from cloud, haze, smoke, and dust. Since no locality is entirely free from clouds, it is very desirable that those clouds which do occur should be distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, rather than condensed into one decidedly "cloudy season," a condition which prevails in many countries. The climate of Arequipa is faulty in this respect, the sky being often cloudy during the months from December to March, though generally of exceptional clearness and purity during other months. There are, however, several other requirements, chief of which is steadiness of the air. Visually, a steady atmosphere gives good "seeing," and photographically, fine definition and detail. With bad atmospheric conditions a large telescope is often of no greater value than a small one. Various other considerations enter into the problem. An ideal station would have freedom from strong winds, a small annual, and especially a small diurnal, range of temperature, low humidity, a reasonable altitude, accessibility, together with the necessities and some of the comforts of modern life. For the present purpose, also, a station not much less than 30°

south of the Equator is desired, in order that the entire southern sky may be studied to the best advantage.

Such meteorological reports as have been published, together with the accounts of various observers, indicate that excellent conditions for astronomical work exist on the tableland of South Africa. The altitude, which varies from 4000 to 6000 feet, is sufficient for the purpose. The records which have been published, however, give only a portion of the data which are needed. The problem can be settled only by a careful study, lasting through one year at least. The present expedition will endeavor to carry out this investigation. To this end a study of the cloudiness and of the purity of the air will be undertaken at a few typical stations whose exact location has not been decided upon with certainty, but which lie in or near the region made famous by the Boer war. Estimates of cloudiness will be made on a uniform scale at the various stations, and the steadiness of the air will be determined by means of telescopic observations of double stars, the diffraction rings of bright stars, etc. For these observations a portable 5-inch telescope will be employed, using a power of about 300 diameters. Photographic tests will also be made by star-trails. These give a very delicate test of the transparency of the atmosphere. After the completion of these exposures in the early evening, the same instrument will be used throughout the night to record the cloudiness by means of trails of polar stars, the exposure being closed automatically before daylight.

In addition to the study of climate, various astronomical investigations will be undertaken. A 10-inch visual telescope, provided with a Rumford photometer, will be used for the measurement of the magnitudes of a large number of stars, among which are sequences of standard

stars in selected areas, sequences of comparison stars for southern variables, etc. These magnitudes are needed for the investigations now being carried on at the Harvard Observatory, as well as for the considerable number of professional and amateur astronomers in the southern hemisphere, who depend on this observatory for their standards of magnitude.

A pair of small photographic lenses will also be provided, carried on a single mounting. These are of different focal lengths, and of wide angle. They will be used in certain pieces of routine work, but especially to photograph the faint extensions of the Milky Way, and other nebulous regions of the southern sky. Long exposures will be needed for this purpose, in some cases amounting probably to 24 hours, and extending over several nights. These lenses will also be useful for photographing the interesting comet of Morehouse, which will go far south during the first half of the coming year, beyond the reach of northern observers. The expedition will be in charge of the writer.

S. I. Bailey, p '88.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The Divinity School opens with a registration of 33, distributed as follows: Graduates, 8; Seniors, 9; Middlers, 2; Juniors, 7; Special Students, 4; Andover students registered for Divinity School courses, 4. The number is slightly larger than at this time last year. The geographical distribution of the men is, as usual, wide: Massachusetts, 10; Minnesota, North Carolina, 3 each; Indiana, Ohio, Vermont, 2 each; Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, 1 each; Canada, Australia, Germany, Japan, 1 each. The relative number of students from Southern States is noteworthy and significant.

The chief result so far of the removal of Andover Theological Seminary to Cambridge is the consolidation into one system of the courses given by the two faculties. This has considerably enlarged and enriched the body of instruction open to (and in fact actually chosen by) Divinity students; and it will produce still more important changes when the two vacant Andover professorships (of Systematic Theology and Practical Theology) shall be filled. Under the conditions of the present year it has been no surprise to the friends of the removal to find only 4 students registered in Andover Seminary. The work of the Seminary in its distinctive academic character and life must necessarily await the erection of the Andover building, the site and plans of which have not yet been announced, but which will certainly contain the library, lecture-rooms, and offices.

The tenth session of the Summer School of Theology (July 1-18, 1908) had as its subject, "The Relation of Christianity to Other Religions," and was under the general direction of Prof. G. F. Moore as chairman of the committee. The general arrangements were the same as in past years. Courses of lectures were given by Professors Toy, Lanman, G. F. Moore and Clifford H. Moore, and by Professors W. R. Arnold of Andover, E. W. Hopkins and C. C. Torrey of Yale, R. W. Rogers of Drew Seminary, W. W. Rockwell of Union Seminary, and Rev. A. S. Lloyd, secretary of the Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. The number of students was 66, of whom 57 were ministers drawn from 12 different denominations, the Episcopalians leading with 17 representatives. Five of the students were women. The students came from 15 states, but almost wholly from the North.

J. H. Ropes, '89.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The enrolment on Oct. 25, 1908, is 403, against 387 and 382 at the same date in 1907 and 1906 respectively. It is to be remembered that the School is increasing not only by the regular course of vertebrate growth, but also through the protozoan processes of budding and fission. The Graduate School of Applied Science, founded in 1906, has carried with it a great portion of our membership in several of the scientific departments, while the Graduate School of Business Administration, new this year, is, so far as concerns its student body, in part a development from the Department of Political Economy of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. — There are 386 resident students, 16 traveling fellows, and one other non-resident student. There are 229 first-year students; 101 second-year, 50 third-year, 15 fourth-year, 5 fifth-year, 2 sixth-year, and 1 seventh-year. Of the first-year students, 163 come from colleges other than Harvard: 149 from American, 9 from European, 5 from Asiatic institutions. These new recruits to the University are attracted by the several divisions and departments as follows: English, 32; Philosophy, 26; History and Government, 22; Mathematics, 9; Chemistry, 8; Classics, German, Economics, Education, 7 each; Romance, Physics, 6 each; Zoölogy, 5; smaller divisions, and miscellaneous, 21. Of the new students from American colleges, 48 had taken each one or more full years of graduate work before coming to Harvard.

The number of students in the School who hold a Harvard degree is 168; of these 110 hold a Harvard Bachelor's degree as their first degree: A.B., 100; S.B., 10. There are also 11 Harvard College Seniors on leave of absence who are admitted as candidates for a "postponed"

A.M., their records for A.B. being nearly or quite complete. — The following universities and colleges, other than Harvard, have each two or more representatives in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: Columbia, 9; Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth, 8; Bowdoin, Michigan, Princeton, 7; Boston University, Haverford, Syracuse, Williams, 6; Chicago, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mount Allison, Texas, Toronto, West Virginia, 5; Acadia, Allegheny, Missouri, Northwestern, Oberlin, Ohio Northern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Paris, Tufts, Yale, 4; Bucknell, California, Dalhousie, DePauw, Indiana, Kansas, Kenyon, Southern California, Virginia, Wesleyan (Conn.), 3; Cornell (N. Y.), Drake, Earlham, Franklin, Georgetown (Ky.), Hamline, Hampden-Sidney, Hiram, Lafayette, McMaster, Minnesota, Monmouth, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rochester, State University of Iowa, Western Reserve, Wisconsin, 2. — Besides the students from the University of Paris, mentioned above, there come from foreign colleges and universities: 1 Chinese, 1 Argentine, 1 East Indian, and 3 Japanese students; Bachelors of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge; a Doctor of Medicine of Basel; Doctors of Philosophy of Freiburg, Göttingen, Greifswald, and Leipzig; and a Doctor of Science of the Technische Hochschule at Karlsruhe.

Following is a classification of the students according to the Divisions and Departments of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences under which their studies chiefly lie. Semitic, none; Ancient languages, 26 (Indic Philology, none; Classics, 26); Modern Languages, 121 (English, 80; German, 10; Romance, 17; Comparative Literature, 6; Scandinavian, 1; mixed, 7); History and Political Science, 75 (History and Government, 46; Political Economy, 27; evenly di-

vided, 2); Philosophy, 48 (Social Ethics, 2); Education, 10; Fine Arts, 6 (History and Principles of the Fine Arts, 3; Architecture, 3); Music, 3; Mathematics, 23; Physics, 18; Chemistry, 34; Engineering, 1; Biology, 18 (Botany, 7; Zoölogy, 11); Geology, 6 (Geology and Geography, 4; Mineralogy and Petrography, 2); Mining and Metallurgy, 1; Anthropology, 3. There are three students of the medical sciences and one of Comparative Philology, and four whose studies are miscellaneous.

On page 313 of the *Magazine* for Dec., 1907, reference was made to 25 newly established University Scholarships of \$150 each, to be assigned annually to college Seniors for study in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences during the next academic year. 21 of these appointments have been filled for the current year, as follows: Acadia, F. S. Nowlan, mathematics; Adelbert, Donald Fisher, philosophy; Amherst, W. C. Gold, classics; Bowdoin, C. H. Yeaton, mathematics; Dartmouth, W. W. Lee, Jr., economics, and A. T. Speare, botany; DePauw, Carl Stephenson, history; Harvard, P. G. Clapp, music, Jacob Loewenberg, philosophy, C. S. Ricker, philosophy, and R. E. Rogers, English; Indiana, M. G. Dubach, history; Maine, H. M. Ellis, English; Michigan, R. W. Cowden, English; Minnesota, W. T. Newton, classics, and A. H. Palmer, geology; Pennsylvania State, E. M. Thomas, mathematics; Syracuse, N. LeR. Willey, classics; Tufts, W. H. Ringer, English; Wesleyan (Conn.), A. R. Graves, German; Williams, F. J. V. Hancox, English.

E. P. Kuhl, p '08, has been appointed instructor in English at the University of Michigan; J. W. Hudson, p '07, assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Missouri, and F. A. Golder, '08, instructor in history in the same in-

stitution; G. E. F. Sherwood, Gr. Sch. '07-08, instructor in mathematics in the Colorado School of Mines; Alban Stewart, Gr. Sch. '07-08, professor of biology, Penn College, Ia.; L. A. Howland, '04, Parker Fellow, 1906-08, associate professor of mathematics in Wesleyan University, Conn. Mr. Howland passed his examinations for the doctorate at Munich, *magna cum laude*, on July 6, and will receive the degree upon the publication of his thesis.

The twelfth annual reception of the School was held in the Faculty Room on Oct. 8, with an attendance of 240. The principal address was by James Ford Rhodes, h '01, on "President Hayes's Administration." President Eliot, and Dean E. F. Gay of the new Graduate School of Business Administration, spoke briefly. In the absence of Dean Wright, Dean W. C. Sabine, p '88, of the Graduate School of Applied Science, presided.

George W. Robinson, '95, Sec.

THE LIBRARY.

During the winter of 1907-08, the Library staff, or a portion of it, took possession of the rooms devoted to administration in the new addition to the Library, and experienced much satisfaction in the greater convenience and more ample space afforded, although each room might well have been made half as large again without being unduly large for the necessities of the immediate future; but in lightening the work of each department and in making the whole administrative machine run more smoothly, the rooms give everything that was anticipated. During the spring and summer of 1908, a few supplementary changes and improvements were carried out in the old part of the Library. A portion of the basement was re-shelved for the pamphlet files, with a convenient

adjoining space for work connected with their arrangement. Another part of the basement was made over into a lunch-room for the ladies of the staff, many of whom habitually take their noon meal at the Library. This humane addition to the convenience of the Library was made at the expense of a graduate of the College of the Class of 1852, now resident in California. A fresh coat of paint in the old work-rooms, some re-arrangement of the shelving there and in the adjoining passageways, and a complete re-classification of the reference collection for the use of the staff to correspond with the present division of labor, was made during the summer and completes the work begun in connection with the new building.

At the same time, improvements were made in the Reading Room. A commodious counter for the delivery of reserved books replaces the former cramped accommodations, and brings the attendant's desk close to the head of the stairs, from which point a better and more effective supervision of the room is possible while readers can be more quickly and conveniently served. The electric lighting of the room has also been overhauled, the old system having been thoroughly unsatisfactory according to present ideas. The table lamps were too powerful and were badly placed with respect to the reader's book. The general lighting of the room and of the bookcases around the walls, insufficient from the beginning, had been supplemented by adding a considerable number of small, unprotected lights, so that the general effect was decidedly disagreeable to the eye. The sixteen candle-power Edison lamps on the tables have been replaced by twelve candle-power tantalum lamps, which burn only about half the current of those which they displace, and the fixtures have been so modified as to improve the

position of the lamps with respect to the reader and at the same time to give a far more attractive and tidy appearance to the room. The fifty or sixty unshielded sixteen candle-power Edison lamps, scattered irregularly about the edge of the room for wall illumination, have been replaced by eighteen twenty candle-power tungsten lights, so placed and so shaded as to distribute the light where it is wanted and not annoy readers in other parts of the room. Other lights of the same kind, serve the periodical tables and three other reading-tables from which the table lamps have been removed. It is pleasant to find a great improvement in the light coincident with a very substantial reduction in its expense. Tungsten lamps have also been introduced in the Delivery Room over the catalogue cases, and have replaced three or four times their number of the former lamps.

In the new Treasure Room have been brought together nearly all the rare and particularly valuable books of the Library, and in providing a place where such books can be both stored in protected cases and used under prudent supervision, it fills a useful purpose. It is only right, however, that the Library should have proper means for displaying a certain number of such books to casual visitors, and it has not been an easy problem to make the one room serve both purposes. At present our plan is to reserve the room strictly for studious use in the forenoon, and to permit a moderate number of visitors in the afternoon. But the room still lacks a proper exhibition case in which books may be displayed. Prof. Norton repeatedly urged that the room should be used for this purpose, and that interesting books, changed from time to time, should be constantly kept on exhibition for the benefit of all who have access to the Li-

brary. At present, the Librarian is inviting, from week to week, small companies of guests to examine some of the Library's treasures, which are laid out on the tables for the afternoon, the room being closed for the time to other visitors. He is glad of this opportunity to acknowledge the kindness and interest shown by many friends of the Library in recent years.

The administrative work of the Library being now conveniently provided for, and the Reading Room having been improved in its equipment, the next pressing need of the Library is for additional shelfroom, and this is a need which is more imperative from month to month. The accessions of the past year (30,000 volumes) have been more numerous than ever before, and although one element in this large number is the 11,000 volumes or more of the Bowie collection, it is to be expected that the regular current accessions will increase rather than diminish from year to year. An addition of from eighteen to twenty thousand volumes a year during the next ten years is not too much to anticipate, and the numbers may very easily exceed this. The moderate amount of additional shelfroom included in the new addition to the Library has made it possible to bring together and arrange certain classes of books previously unclassified, and the collecting and arranging of these books has made a moderate amount of space available here and there in several parts of the Library, but the relief gained in this way is already practically exhausted, and before the end of another year the Library will certainly have to resort again to the expedient of moving out some sections of its present possessions, while the greater part of the Bowie books must certainly remain outside the Library until some addition to the building increases our shelfroom. We are

fortunate in being able to occupy part of the basement of Hastings Hall, which has been for some years used by the Law School for its overflow, and has now, with the completion of Langdell Hall, been vacated by that School.

The last six months have brought us many interesting and generous gifts of money and some additions to our permanent funds. Of the money gifts, the largest is the sum of \$15,000 lately received from the friends and family of the late Arthur Sturgis Dixey, of the Class of 1902, an active and influential member of the Cercle Français while in College and deeply interested in French literature. The money is to be used for the purchase of books of French literature, — current fiction, plays of the day, and works of a grammatical or a philological character being excluded, and the money must be spent within five years. Mr. Dixey's mother has presented the Library with a well-designed special bookplate to be inserted in the books bought with the gift.

Through Prof. Coolidge's generosity, the Library has been able to buy a large part of the library of the late W. W. Hunter relating to India, while Prof. Coolidge's gifts in other fields — German History, French History, Africa, and the Levant — have been, as always, constant and valuable.

From the Parkman Memorial Committee, the trustees of a fund held for the purpose of erecting a memorial to Francis Parkman, the College has received the unexpended balance in their hands (about \$6500) to be used for the establishment of a Francis Parkman Memorial Fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books relating to Canada for the College Library. The books on Canadian History have been re-classified and re-numbered during the past summer, and are to be known henceforward

as the Parkman Memorial Collection, a collection which this fund insures being constantly enlarged and kept up to date.

Mr. George F. Parkman's recent bequest of \$25,000 for the benefit of the Library will presumably be used, in large part, for administrative expenses, but it has been the general policy of the Corporation to devote a part of any such fund to the purchase of books, so that the donor's name may be commemorated in the bookplates.

On Sept. 1, the Library lost the services of Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, who has been chiefly instrumental in building up the Hohenzollern Collection under Prof. Coolidge's direction and at his expense. Dr. Lichtenstein spent nearly a year in Germany buying for this collection, and since his return has re-classified all the Library's collections in French and German History. He leaves the Library service to take the post of Librarian of Northwestern University, in Evanston, Ill.

Prof. Norton's death means a real loss to the Library, and one which will be felt almost daily. His unflagging interest in the Library, his wide knowledge of books and his critical judgment in regard to their contents and value, his constant kindness, his sympathy with the Library's aims, and his readiness to make allowance for its shortcomings, all endeared him to the Library staff and make it seem impossible to find any one to take his place on the Library Council who will combine all these qualities. It is good to know that the arrangement made some years ago, by which all the choicer portion of his remarkable library should eventually come to the College, was one that gave him keen pleasure and satisfaction. Several hundred volumes, including a large part of his early printed books, books illustrated by early engravers, and books with

literary or historical associations, he promptly placed in the Library to insure their safe-keeping, and scarcely a month passed that he did not add to the number. The additional fund of about \$9000 subscribed by his friends, and given to the College, insures the constant purchase from time to time of books similar in character to those which gave distinction to his own collection.

William Coolidge Lane, '81.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

Radcliffe College joins with Harvard in bearing witness to her indebtedness to Professor Charles Eliot Norton. He was one of the signers of the Articles of Association of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, together with Mrs. Agassiz, Professor and Mrs. Gurney, Professors Child, Greenough, and Peirce, and others now living, whose approval gave adequate assurance in the eyes of many that the experiment would be carried out according to the highest ideals of scholarship. He remained a member of the Governing Board until his death. For three years he repeated his course on Dante, but his knowledge was so extensive that he taught many things outside the text before him, covering the whole field of literature, philosophy, and poetry. One of his most gracious acts of hospitality was his yearly invitation to the students away from home at Christmas to spend Christmas Eve at Shady Hill. In this he always included the Radcliffe girls. Inasmuch as he was through his own personality quick to understand the source of good in others, he, perhaps better than any other, could put in words, on the occasion of the exercises in memory of Mrs. Agassiz last December, the secret of the excellence of her "long, happy, and beneficent life."

Miss Caroline Farley has been obliged,

on account of delicate health, to resign her position as Librarian of Radcliffe College. She was appointed in 1892 by the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women. During the 16 years of her service Miss Farley has kept always in mind the fact that she was directing a students' working library, and has insisted upon the use of the open shelf system, and has made a useful adaptation of the Dewey system of classification, with special reference to the needs of college students.

Miss C. L. Humphrey has been elected an Associate for three years from 1908 to represent the alumnae.

The 29th year of the College has opened with a registration on Nov. 1 of 450, greater by 32 than at the corresponding time in 1907. Included in this count are 7 teachers, admitted for one course each, under the arrangement with a few public schools by which, in return for an opportunity given Radcliffe students to teach in these schools, a certain number of teachers are given free instruction in Radcliffe College. 4 are registered as Graduate and 3 as Special students. 163 students have never studied at Radcliffe before. Of these about one half are Freshmen, one third Special students, and one sixth Graduate students.

121 candidates were examined in June and September, 1908, for admission to the Freshman class. The results of the examinations are given in the following table:

	Admitted	Admitted "clear"	Rejected
June	99	43	4
September	12	1	2
	111	44	6
Total rejected	6		
Candidates in June who did not reappear in September	4		
	121		

It is gratifying to note that three students who took College Entrance Examination Board examinations were admitted to the Freshman class. Of the 111 students admitted, 75 have registered as Freshmen, one as a Special student, and 15 others expect to enter Radcliffe in a later year. 3 students who were admitted in 1907 have entered this fall. The Freshman class, therefore, exclusive of those members of the class of 1911 who are registered as Freshmen on account of admission conditions, numbers 78, 15 more than in '07. 73 come from Massachusetts, and one each from New Hampshire, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. The number prepared at private schools has risen from 6 in '06 to 10 in '07, and 15 in '08. 57 were prepared at public schools — 33 at the Cambridge Latin School, the Girls' Latin School, Boston, and the Latin High School, Somerville, and the remainder at 18 different schools, 2 were prepared by private tutors, and 1 comes from Wellesley College. 18 Freshmen are Congregationalists, 18 Unitarians, 11 Episcopalians, 13 Roman Catholics, and the remainder represent 8 different demoninations. The average age of the class is 18 years, 4 months, 6 months greater than that of the Freshman class last year.

This year 14 students, a marked increase over the number in preceding years, have been admitted from 12 institutions by the Committee on Admission from Other Colleges, 3 to the Sophomore class, 11 as Special students, with a possibility of re-rating if they make a distinguished record in their first year. The total number of special students is 109, 58 of whom are new students. There are 56 graduate students, 24 of whom have never studied at Radcliffe before. 18 of them hold the A.B. degree from Radcliffe.

During the summer Vaughan House

was taken down, and removed, and the Gilman Building which stood in front of the new library, was moved across the yard, and put in approximately the spot where the Vaughan House had stood. The partitions on the lower floor have been somewhat changed, so that there are much more ample quarters than heretofore for the department of Physics. The rooms on the second floor will be put in order for the department of Chemistry, so that the apparatus can be transferred during the Christmas recess. It is most fortunate that this arrangement can be made at this time, for the classes in Chemistry are larger than ever before. In all there are over 40 students in the classes in Chemistry.

Several courses have been offered which were not announced in the catalogue. For the first time, Prof. Merriam repeats at Radcliffe his course on Spain and the Spanish American Colonies, and Mr. Louis Allard repeats his course on the French Drama of the 19th Century. Prof. Kühnemann's course on Contemporary German Drama, given in Harvard, is open to the public, and may be counted toward the A.B. degree by students in Radcliffe who do the full work of the course. In the second half-year, Prof. Kühnemann will repeat at Radcliffe his course on *Faust*, with a study of Kindred Dramas in European Literature. Dr. H. M. Sheffer, Assistant in Philosophy, opens to Radcliffe students in Philosophy his course of lectures in Harvard on the Theories of Knowledge and Reality as they have been modified by the new discoveries in logic.

Mrs. W. H. Lincoln of Brookline has given the College a very handsome mantel clock, surmounted by a beautiful bronze figure of Apollo, which has been placed on the mantel above the Clara P. Folsom fireplace in the living-room in Agassiz House.

The following minute has been adopted by the Council of Radcliffe College:

"At the meeting of the Council of Radcliffe College, September 30, 1908, the resignation of Caroline Farley as Librarian was received and accepted to take effect without delay.

"Miss Farley was appointed Librarian of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women in 1892, since which time the Society has grown into Radcliffe College, and the library from a small collection of books in an upper room in Fay House into the Radcliffe Library, with its fine building, its admirable equipment, its endowment, and its twenty-two thousand books.

"During these sixteen years Miss Farley's painstaking care has never slackened, and her zeal for the interests of the Library and of the students has never abated. The Council hereby record their sense of the obligation under which the college has been placed by her long and devoted service, and their deep regret that her health compels her to lay down her work when her labors have found their fruit in the completion of the new Library."

ALUMNAE.

Katharine M. Thompson, '96, has been appointed vice-president of the Radcliffe College Alumnae Association to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lucy A. Paton, '92, who is to be absent in Europe for two years.

Caroline L. Humphrey, '98, has been elected president of the College Club of Boston.

Under the direction of Katharine Searle, '01, and Marjorie Gregg, '05, three plays were presented in Brattle Hall, on the evenings of November 6 and 7, for the benefit of the George Junior Republic: *Allison's Lad: a Tragic Interlude*, by Beulah Marie Dix, '97,

given for the first time; *The Man of Destiny*, by G. B. Shaw, in which Ruth Delano, '95-98, took the part of the Lady; and *Gringoire, the Ballad-Monger*, translated from the French of Théodore de Banville by Anna Sprague McDonald, '07, and Katharine Searle, '01, in which Eleanor W. Hutchison, '01, and Marian F. Gragg, '06-07, took part.

Beulah Marie Dix, '97, is the co-author with Mrs. Evelyn Sutherland, of a play, *The Substitute*, which is being given on the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Josephine P. P. Marks has written a book of charming verses called "The Book of the Little Past," which is published by Houghton Mifflin Company. This book contains the poems of children originally published in "The Singing Leaves" under the head of "The Little Past," and about twice as many new verses.

Marriages.

1897-98. Ethel Dench Puffer to Benjamin Alfred Howes, at Framingham, Aug. 5, 1908.

1900-02. Mary Abbie Hilliard to George Albert Prescott, Oct. 19, 1907.

1902. Nellie Elizabeth Fawcett to Herbert Litchfield Crowley, at Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1908.

1903. Frances Margaretta Kendall to Robert Letchworth Hilles, at Cambridge, Oct. 3, 1908.

1903. Florence May Wyman to Thomas Franklin Currier, at Cambridge, Oct. 14, 1908.

1904. Helen Dearborn to Stephen Clark Medbery, Jr., at Clifton, Sept. 15, 1908.

1905. Ethel May Winward to Dr. Leroy Albert Howland, at Newton Centre, Sept. 14, 1908.

1906. Anna Coolidge Davenport to Clifford M. Holland, at Watertown, Nov. 5, 1908.

1907. Margaret Penhallow Davis to Francis Greenleaf Goodale, at Biltmore, N. C., Sept. 9, 1908.
1907. Lucy Jackson Dougherty to Henry Bertram Potter, at Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1908.
1907. Edna Van Nortwick Edwards to Raymond D. Blaisdell, May 12, 1908.
- 1906-07. Mary Lee Cadwell to John Allen Davis, at Atlantic City, Oct. 29, 1908.
- 1906-07. Mary Channing Eustis to Donald Scott, at Milton, Sept. 16, 1908.

Death.

1906. Annie Waterhouse Carter, on Sept. 4, 1908.

Mary Coes, '87.

STUDENT LIFE.

President Eliot's resignation came as an entire surprise to the student body, who find it hard to realize a Harvard without the great leader who has been for so many years identified with its progress. He has not been a president who came into intimate relations with the students; very few knew him personally, but all were familiar with his figure, and nearly all knew the kindly recognition which was always forthcoming when one greeted him first. To the students President Eliot has stood as the embodiment of the official hostility to athletics; so it is all the more remarkable that none regards him otherwise than with respect and admiration. Not all agree with his ideas on student affairs; but all honor his fearless stand on every question brought before him.

On Nov. 4, the day that his resignation was accepted by the Board of Overseers, the *Crimson* published an extra edition with the news, and with this editorial,

which embodies well the feelings of the students:

President Eliot has resigned after forty years of unselfish devotion to Harvard University. In that period of time, a University has come forth from within the confines of the small New England College of the sixties, a University built on broad and noble lines with ever increasing influence in this and other lands. The growth of the institution which he has served has followed in the wake of the growth of its recognised leader. His ideas of government, his conception of educational processes, his inspirations, have made possible the development of Harvard College. And now, after having led the way these forty years, having overcome obstacles and prejudices that would have daunted the soul of one less hardy, having always pressed forward, the President is ready to lay down his work and pass along the responsibility to younger shoulders.

What will Harvard University be without him? The thought of a Harvard guided by any other than President Eliot is strange and hard to conceive. His influence has been so indestructibly stamped on the University that one can only with difficulty imagine it without him. To have the source removed seems almost destructive were it not for the fact that it can never be removed in spirit, but will continue with us for generations. Few of us have known him personally, but each time we have seen him we have admired him a little more; each time we have heard him we have gained a better conception of his power of insight which has seen goals that many men of good vision have been blind to; each time we have seen him honored by men of all callings, we have been proud of him and glad that he is ours — a truly great President. We shall miss him sorely.

For the first time in several years the entering class has fallen below the 600 mark, the number of regular members of the Class of 1912 being 599, as compared with 630 last year. The loss may be due in part to the new regulations in regard to working off conditions, by which only one year is given to gain regular standing, instead of the two which all classes up to 1911 have had. There were the usual receptions to the new-comers; most important, of course, being those of the Faculty in the Union and of the Phillips Brooks House Association. The latter, held in Phillips Brooks House during the week after the opening of

College, was attended by a large proportion of the class. There were short speeches by prominent undergraduates and men connected with the Brooks House work, and refreshments were served afterward. In order to make acquaintance more easily, each man as he entered was provided with a lapel tag bearing his name and that of his preparatory school. The Faculty reception in the Union was a more formal affair; Dean Briggs presided, and addresses were made by President Eliot, Prof. A. L. Lowell, Prof. G. H. Palmer, and L. K. Lunt, '09, vice-president of the Union. The usual series of receptions to small groups of the Freshmen were given by 50 or more of the Seniors during the first two months of the year.

During the summer a number of the prominent alumni, interested in the future of athletics at Harvard, conceived the plan of an athletic clubhouse which should be the centre for all athletic affairs. With the financial aid of the graduates and helped also by the Athletic Association, the plan was carried through. For the clubhouse, a building numbered 39 and 41 Holyoke St., near the corner of Holyoke Pl., was secured, and repaired and remodeled for the use of teams and coaches. These changes were begun so late that it was not until the last of October that any use could be made of the house; at that time the first floor was in shape to provide for the training-tables of the University football squad. The dining-room, which will accommodate from 40 to 50 men, and a large grill-room, with the kitchen, occupy the first floor; above are chambers for the use of visiting coaches. It is planned to centralize here as much as possible the training of the teams, instead of maintaining tables at Memorial Hall, the Union, or in private houses, as has been the case for several years. Another use of the house will

be as headquarters and meeting-place for the Student Council. An expansion of the old 'Varsity Club to include as members all men who have won their "H" in major sports, both undergraduates and graduates, will be the formal holding organization. Nominal undergraduate dues, to be increased after graduation, are expected to provide for the future maintenance of the house and club. The constitution is now being drawn up by a committee of graduates, and after its completion a formal organization will be made.

As a headquarters for the Student Council the clubhouse will fill another need. This body, organized late last spring, is just starting on its first and critical year. The first elections brought in a representative lot of men, whose interest in it promises success for the immediate future. At present the members of the Council are as follows: F. M. Blagden, '09, F. H. Burr, '09, E. P. Currier, '09, A. G. Cable, '09, P. M. Henry, '09, L. K. Lunt, '09, R. M. Middlemass, '09, W. M. Rand, '09, W. R. Severance, '09, E. C. Bacon, '10, R. C. Brown, '10, H. Fish, Jr., '10, S. A. Sargent, '10, E. Harding, '11, H. Jacques, Jr., '11, and P. D. Smith, '11. E. P. Currier, '09, is president of the Council; the other officers are W. M. Rand, '09, vice-president, R. M. Middlemass, '09, secretary. The only apparent direct action as yet has been in the shape of two proclamations, one in regard to students accompanying the football team to Annapolis, the other urging good conduct in the intercollegiate political parade in Boston. Probably the most important influence will be indirect, for the members of the Council are leaders in college affairs, able by their united action to exert more force than through proclamations. In this way, it seems, the Student Council will find its chance

for usefulness, for it lacks direct power to enforce any action it may take.

While the election of President of the United States has not the importance to college men that it has to the outside world, their interest in all political affairs seems to be quite as active as if every one were a full-fledged voter. The campaign of 1908 brought forth a Republican and a Democratic Club, and Taft and Bryan were almost as popular as Roosevelt and Parker four years ago. The Republican Club had a membership of over 600; it secured several speakers of reputation for its meetings, and the torch-light parade in Boston just before election was a grand success. In addition, the few students who could vote were got out by a registration, and a considerable number of them cast their ballots either in Cambridge or at their homes. It is to be regretted that the Massachusetts laws or practice do not make student voting easier; many men found it impossible to be registered in Cambridge, though they had fulfilled all the requirements of residence and assessment.

Several rallies were held during October in the Union; the most prominent of the speakers were Robert Luce, '82, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, Hon. Herbert Parker, '78, and Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, '83, who spoke under the auspices of the Democratic Club. Probably a hundred men were engaged at some time during the campaign in political work in Boston or Cambridge, and on election day they did good service at the polls, getting out voters and watching for frauds.

But the most picturesque feature, as well as the most popular, was the torch-light parade in Boston on the evening of Oct. 30. Over 800 students from the University were in line, all armed with torches, and equipped with crimson caps and gowns. There were contingents

from the Institute of Technology, Tufts, Brown, and Boston University, as well as from various non-collegian marching-clubs of near-by towns; altogether nearly 2000 men were in line. With the Harvard men in two divisions in the lead, the parade moved through Beacon, Park, Tremont, and Boylston streets, making a column more than half a mile in length. Major H. L. Higginson, ['55], joined the ranks on Park St. for a short space, and was received with an ovation by all the men in the front ranks. Perfect order marked the evening, and there was not the slightest suggestion of a repetition of the troubles that made memorable the parade of 1904.

Any addition to the number of clubs and societies already in existence would appear to be unnecessary, but such an organization as the Western Club, to do for Western men the same service which the Southern Club has done for a host of students, is assured of a place. The Western Club came into being in June last year; by the opening of College this year it had secured quarters at 69½ Mt. Auburn St., a small house adjoining Ridgely Hall. The membership is open to all men west of the Mississippi, and provision for a small number of Easterners as honorary members is made in the constitution. No Freshmen are to be elected until after Dec. 1, thus putting the club out of the early race for promising new-comers. At present there are about 50 active members. The maintenance of a first-class dining-room is one of the strong attractions. The officers for the first year are as follows: Pres., L. K. Lunt, '09, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; vice-pres., G. Gund, '09, of Seattle, Wash.; sec., J. S. Reed, '10, of Portland, Ore.; treas., J. W. Adams, '10, of Mason City, Ia.

The newly formed Dramatic Club, which is to centralize all the dramatic

ability of the University for the presentation of modern and original plays in English, has chosen for its initial venture a four-act drama, written by A. Davis, '07, and entitled *The Promised Land*. The final selection of the play from several that were submitted by members of the Club was made by a committee consisting of Prof. G. P. Baker, Winthrop Ames, '95, director of the New Theatre in New York, and H. T. Parker, dramatic critic of the *Boston Transcript*. *The Promised Land* is to be given performances in Boston and Cambridge, probably in the third week in December, with a cast selected by competition from all members of the University. The play deals with the attempt of a European diplomat of Jewish birth to unite his people and lead them back to Palestine. He is hampered by lack of money and by the petty dissensions of his own people. Lack of funds compels him at length to abandon his proposed colony in Palestine and turn instead to a more accessible location in Africa. His followers refuse to accept the substitution, and in the very hour of his triumph turn against him. The underplot deals with the leader's enforced separation from his wife, who is a Christian, and therefore hated by his followers. The election of officers in the Club resulted as follows: Pres., Doane Gardiner, 2L.; vice-pres. R. E. Rogers, '09; sec., D. Carb, '09; manager, H. von Kaltenborn, '09. Mr. C. T. Copeland, '82, Assistant Dean W. R. Castle, '00, and A. Davis, '07, have been elected honorary members.

Memorial Hall has undergone another of its periodic changes of system, apparently with good results. Provision has been made for men who wish to eat only occasionally at the Hall by the creation of a section in which the European plan of paying only for what you order is in use. In the main part of the dining-room

the old modified American plan, under which everything except meats and extra orders are charged to general board, is still followed. The scheme has worked admirably; though the regular membership has fallen to 800 there is a membership of over 750 in the European section, and as an average of 300 are fed there at each meal, the total number fed approximates 1000. The cost of board under the European system is kept as near as practicable to that under the other system, though up to date the general average expenditure per man has been only about 22 cents a meal. The change has operated somewhat to the disadvantage of Randall Hall, and its membership has fallen somewhat from the figures of former years.

Debating does not begin actively until after the close of the football season, but plans for it have already been laid. In intercollegiate debating a notable change has been made this year through the formation with Yale and Princeton of a triangular league. Two teams from each college will meet teams from the other two on the same evening; all debating on the same question, and each college arguing the negative side at home. Friday, March 19, has been decided on as the date of the debate, Harvard and Yale meeting in Cambridge, Harvard and Princeton in Princeton, and Princeton and Yale in New Haven. The advantages of the scheme are obvious: one coach will suffice for the two teams, a strong argument will be worked up between the two teams, and there will be no reason for comment on the ground that one college has had the more difficult side of the question. Freshmen debating has been started by the organization of a society, which will have weekly meetings and a debate with the Yale freshman team at the end of the season. Otherwise there is not much debating activity mani-

fest at Harvard; the Agora and Forum have languished for lack of support, as have the class clubs.

Following the custom of recent years, the Senior Class voted to wear distinctive class buttons. The committee in charge of the ordering and distribution of the buttons was as follows: R. G. Harwood, chairman, J. C. Bills, E. P. Burrill, E. T. Dana, H. W. Hines, and N. S. Simpkins.

Several interesting lectures have been provided for the members of the Union at the weekly Tuesday "Union" nights. W. Cameron Forbes, '92, vice-governor of the Philippines, spoke on his work in the islands; J. Lincoln Steffens, the political investigator and writer, lectured on "Politics; the Game." Other speakers were G. von L. Meyer, '79, Postmaster-General of the United States, on "The Post Office and Proposed Changes Therein," and H. H. Clayton, of the Blue Hill Observatory, on "Navigating the Air."

The Union started the year with an innovation in its rules, whereby members will be allowed to charge their restaurant and tobacco bills at the discretion of the governing boards. The change is expected to benefit the dining-room, which has been a losing department hitherto; the tobacco business has always been slightly profitable. The membership of the Union is large, including the great majority of the undergraduates. An encouraging feature is the slow but constant growth in the life membership list, both among students and graduates.

R. L. Groves, '10.

ATHLETICS.

Football.

The football season to date has been successful, and now on the eve of the two

final games Harvard's prospects are better than seemed possible at the beginning of the season. Harvard began the year with only two men who played through the Yale game last year, two substitutes from that game, and one "H" man of 1906. The task before the coaches was to develop an eleven almost from the beginning, and the amount of fundamental drill which filled the first few weeks of the season, supplemented by the three weeks of practice last spring, is showing now in the big games. P. D. Haughton, '99, in general charge as head coach, has had C. D. Daly, '01, as his first assistant throughout the season. D. C. Campbell, '02, arrived about the middle of October to coach the ends for the rest of the season, and E. Graves, captain and left tackle of the West Point Eleven, came on Nov. 1 to help with the line men. Other coaches assisting from time to time in the development of the first team have been H. E. Kersburg, '07, who has been very constant in his work, H. Foster, Jr., '07, C. Blagden, '02, D. Hurley, '05, H. Shoelkopf, '03, D. J. Knowlton, '04, and L. Motley, '02. F. Nesmith, '06, has been in general charge of the second eleven, and he has had H. H. Greene, '00, and R. Kernan, '02, as helpers.

From the work of such coaches as these it might be expected that a team of more than usual merit would be developed, even from raw material, and such in truth has been the case. The first four games of the season were experimental, and small scores resulted from the number of men who were being tried out. Against the Springfield Training School, on Oct. 17, the ability of the team on the offence was given its first real exhibition, and a large score was the result. The game with the Navy at Annapolis on the following Saturday brought the first real test of the year and showed the need of more defensive coaching. An improve-

ment in all respects was noted in the two next games, with Brown and Carlisle.

It is fair to assume that the Eleven has been taught plays and tricks that it has not been called on to use as yet, for the practice has been continuously secret since the middle of October. Judging, however, from what has appeared in the games the Eleven has a strong and varied offence, which is particularly good in its line plays. Forward passes, on-side kicks, and other forms of the open game have been used with increasing certainty, but except as supplementary to the simple line plays have not gained a great deal of ground. On the defence the team is strong as regards any attack directed at its line; but a team skilful in the use of open plays would be more likely to gain ground. A particularly weak point in the defence has been the lack of reliable men to handle punts in the back field, and the attention of the coaches has of late been devoted to remedying this trouble.

Taking the men in their positions it seems to be fairly certain that Nourse will finish the season as centre. He was first substitute for the place last year and has improved considerably. At guards are Burr and Hoar, who have been playing regularly together until an injury to Capt. Burr in the last week of October put him out of the game with a badly injured shoulder. At this time it is considered doubtful whether he will recover sufficiently to get into the Yale game. His place is being filled by Dunlap, from last year's Freshman team and Withington, from last year's squad. Fish is filling well his old position at right tackle, and McKay, a powerful man from the 1911 team, is fixed in the corresponding position on the other side of the line. At right end Crowley, also of the 1911 team, has been practically a fixture all season, and barring injuries, seems likely to continue there. For the other end position

there has been closer competition. G. G. Browne, '10, who was in the Yale game last year as a substitute, is leading in the race at present. The quarterback position has been a problem and the development of Cutler, a new man in 'Varsity football, has been a slow and difficult process. Corbett, of the 1911 team, and White, substitute last year, are first choices for the half-back places. In the absence of Burr, Kennard is first man for full-back on account of his punting, but with Burr back in the game Ver Wiebe, who has been developed from a substitute tackle, will probably be the man. There are good substitutes for nearly all the positions, and especially for the back field, a second set of men, of good ability, is available. The record of the season, especially the unexpected victory over the Indians, has increased the expectations of the students, and there is confidence that the team will make a good showing in the two remaining games of its schedule, those with Dartmouth and Yale.

The following is a summary of the scores:

Sept. 30.	H., 5; Bowdoin, 0.
Oct. 3.	H., 16; Maine, 0.
7.	H., 18; Bates, 0.
10.	H., 10; Williams, 0.
17.	H., 44; Springfield, 0.
24.	H., 6; Annapolis, 6 (Annapolis).
31.	H., 6; Brown, 2.
Nov. 7.	H., 17; Carlisle, 0.
14.	H., 6; Dartmouth, 0.
21.	H., 4; Yale, 0.

The schedule of the second 'Varsity team is very much less extensive this year than formerly and the eleven is engaged mostly in practice with the first team. Early in the season Exeter was defeated 17-0 in a well-played game. In the daily practice the second team has black jerseys to distinguish it from the first team. In many practices old "H" men have played on the team for the sake of giving better practice.

The 1912 team has shown itself

stronger than the average Freshman eleven and up to the present writing has won all of its games without being scored on, and in a practice game with the 'Varsity held its own in a 6-6 score. For the most part the material is light, but it has been well handled by the coaches and there is fairly good team play. There are several likely men for first team material next year, including at least three heavy line men and two back field players. H. L. Gaddis, who prepared for college at the Hotchkiss School, has been elected captain. He plays left tackle. H. deWindt and F. E. Gray are manager and assistant manager respectively of the team. G. F. Waterbury, '10, a substitute on last year's football squad, is the coach, and he has had the assistance of several old players from the graduate schools and of other undergraduates who are not playing this year. A 6-0 victory over Groton, the first that a Freshman team has won for five years, a no-score tie game with Andover, and a 11-0 victory over the Brown 1912 team are some of the scores. The result of the final game of the season, played in New Haven on November 14, was — Harvard 1912, 6; Yale 1912, 0.

Tennis.

In the 25th intercollegiate tennis tournament, played during the early days of October on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Harvard men carried off the honors in singles, but were defeated in doubles by the University of Pennsylvania. N. W. Niles, '09, won the championship in singles, defeating A. S. Dabney, '09, in the finals by 7-5, 6-1, 3-6, and 6-2. In the doubles Tilden and Thayer of Pennsylvania beat Holden and Bundy of Yale, 6-4, 11-9, 6-4.

In the fall tournament for all members of the University, N. W. Niles, '09, won

the championship for the fourth consecutive time, defeating E. P. Pearson, '11., in the final match by 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. Playing with E. T. Dana, '09, in the doubles of the same tournament, Niles was also victorious, the pair winning from A. S. Dabney, '09, and G. P. Gardner, '10, in a close match, 6-3, 6-1, 1-6, 2-6, 6-0. In the playing of the summer vacation and during the fall season Niles has shown himself by far the best undergraduate player of this college generation, and his future career, if he keeps in the game, should be brilliant. He is a cool, steady player, with a clever twist service that nets him many points.

Crew.

The feature of the fall rowing season was the series of bumping races between dormitory crews, rowed during the last week in October at the end of the season. Twelve crews, rowing in two divisions on succeeding days, made interesting and close races. Afterward five of the most promising crews were chosen and these raced over the one and one-half mile course in the Basin. Contrary to expectations, the Claverly crew, which has won this race for the past two years, was out-classed, and the championship went to the Mount Auburn St. crew, the orders of the other eights being as follows: 2, Beck-Hampden-Fairfax; 3, Thayer; 4, Claverly; 5, Randolph. The victorious crew was made up as follows: stroke, F. R. Maxwell, Jr., '10; 7, M. H. Richardson, Jr., '09; 6, F. Newton, '12; 5, E. W. Ellis, '11; 4, R. G. Henderson, '10; 3, E. B. Robins, '10; 2, L. W. Hill, '10; bow, J. C. Hurd, '10; cox., H. P. Faxon, '12. Mount Auburn St. obtained possession for the coming year of the Filley Cup, presented in 1906 by B. A. G. Fuller, '00.

During the first month of the fall season a 'Varsity squad worked on the river.

With 7 members of last year's victorious crew as a nucleus it was a comparatively easy task for Coach Wray to pick his first eight. Several changes were made in the order of the first crew in the endeavor to find the fastest combination, and there seems to be no doubt, from the excellent record of the 1908 crew and with a good lot of material to choose from, that the 1909 crew will be up to the standard set last year. L. Withington, '11, who rowed at 5 in the Freshman boat, and R. Cutler, '11, who was its stroke and captain, are the most likely candidates for the vacant seat in the first boat.

A change that is likely to prove of great ultimate benefit to rowing at Harvard has at last materialized in the closing on Oct. 20 of the Charles River dam, which has been in process of construction in the East Cambridge section of the river for the past few years. At present the level of the water is about three feet below mean high tide; with the final completion of the permanent dam the water will be kept near the high-water level. With fresh water in the river it seems likely that the ice will freeze much more solidly and consequently will go out later in the spring; whether or not this will offset the benefit of having constant conditions of water remains to be seen.

Track.

A short season of work for track candidates came to a close with the Freshman meet on Oct. 20 and the annual fall handicap meet on Oct. 25. The Freshman games produced no remarkable performances and in point of general excellence were below those of last year. Records were broken in the 220-yard dash and the 880-yard run; the former being won by K. S. Billings in 24s. and the latter by W. H. Fernald in 2m. 6½s.

A very much higher standard of performance was evident in the handicap

games of the following week. The feature of this meet was the breaking of the Harvard record in the pole-vault by J. L. Barr, '10, who went over the bar at 12 ft. 4½ in., breaking the former record of 11 ft. 10¼ in. set by A. G. Grant, '07, in 1906. Barr has improved wonderfully in this event since he has been in college and promises to do even better in the next two years. Several other promising men in the same event indicate that Harvard's chances of winning points in the pole-vault in the games next spring will be decidedly better than they have been for the past two seasons.

The other performances in the field events were of mediocre quality, but on the track several interesting races resulted. The most closely contested event was the 440-yard run, which was won by B. L. Young, 2L., with a handicap of 3 yards, in 50½s., H. W. Kelley, '11, handicap 6 yards, finished second, and F. M. de Selding, '10, running from scratch, was third in 51s. Another great improvement over recent years was in the two-mile run. P. C. Heald, '11, who won this event, had a handicap of 300 yards, but the scratch man, H. Jacques, Jr., '11, who finished in second place, made the distance in 9m., 56s. Jacques was captain of the Freshman track team last year and in the final meet with the Yale 1911 team won both the half-mile and the mile runs. He seems to be equally good at the three distances, and is by far the best distance runner now in college. R. C. Foster, '11, won the 220-yard dash from scratch in 22½s.; he is another promising man for the team next spring. Captain W. M. Rand, '09, was not pushed at all in the two hurdle races as none of the other good hurdlers now eligible for the team were in the races.

It is impossible to draw much conclusion from the results of the fall meets as to the prospects of success next spring,

the experience of the past few years indicating the risk of placing much dependence on past performances in forecasting the future. Of those who scored in the Yale and intercollegiate meets last spring eight men are available as a nucleus for the 1909 team: Captain W. M. Rand, '09, and G. P. Gardner, '10, in the hurdles, T. S. Blumer, '10, and E. K. Merrihew, '10, in the short and middle distances, R. G. Harwood, '09, and R. P. Pope, '10, in the high jump, and C. C. Little, '10, in the shot-put. The fall meets described above show that there is some material from the class of 1911 and among the second string men of last year; nevertheless, the outlook is not so promising as one would like to see it. There is a new coach this year for the track events; J. G. Lathrop, who has been trainer for many years, having given place to W. F. Donovan, who has been at Harvard for the past two years as trainer of the football and baseball teams. W. E. Quinn will continue in charge of the field event candidates and may be expected to get the utmost out of his material. It may not be out of place to say here a few words in regard to the new policy which is apparent this year in regard to professional coaches and trainers on Soldier's Field. The centralizing process in the Athletic Association is evident in the choice of Donovan as trainer for the football and track teams; he will also have general oversight as before of the baseball men. Mr. Quinn trained the Freshman football team this fall in addition to coaching in the field events for the track team; this winter he is to look after the hockey team along with the indoor track work, and in the spring will come back to the track work again. Not only are the changes economical, but with two men of the first class in the positions they should result in better teams. Donovan and Quinn are interested in their work; they

mix well with the men whom they are called on to handle, and are competent trainers and coaches.

The cross-country team at this writing has been in only one contest, that with the Institute of Technology on Nov. 6, which resulted in a defeat for Harvard by 35 to 46; but Jacques and Dole broke the record, the former finishing in 23m. 2½s. Harvard won the dual races with Yale on Nov. 12 by 25 to 30; the intercollegiate meet at Princeton is the only remaining contest of the season. The team has not been exceptionally fortunate in material, for H. Jacques, Jr., '11, is the only man of unusual ability. Alfred Shrubbs, the English professional distance runner, coached the men all through the season, but it is yet to be seen what effect his work has had in the development of new long-distance runners. A large squad worked through the early season, and the team was picked only on Nov. 1, when 10 men were taken to the training-table.

Golf.

In Golf the principal feature of the fall season was the intercollegiate tournament, held early in October on the grounds of the Brae Burn Country Club. Harvard was represented by Capt. H. H. Wiler, '09, T. Briggs, '09, E. T. Clary, '10, J. W. Coe, '11, W. F. Morgan, '10, and C. L. Lanigan, '10. In the team play of the first three days the best players of the Harvard team were distinctly off their game, and Yale won the team championship. In the play for the individual championship which followed they seemed to have returned to form, and two of them, Wilder and Briggs, reached the finals. Wilder defeated Briggs for the title by 6 up and 5 to play in the final match of 36 holes. After the close of the season W. F. Morgan, '10, was elected captain for the coming year.

The prospects for the team are excellent, with Wilder and Briggs as the mainstay.

Baseball.

Fall practice in Baseball was held for three weeks to keep the men in condition and to give the coach and captain a line on the new men. Several of the best members of the squad did not come out, because they were engaged with other sports, and the practice was largely of second string players and of candidates from the 1911 team. L. P. Pieper, '08, has been re-appointed coach of the team after two years of successful work. The prospects for the season of 1909 are excellent on paper, for of last year's team only three men are gone, Capt. Leonard at third base, H. McCall at second, and F. A. Harding, one of the three men who won their letters, on first base. T. Briggs, '09, and R. W. Hall, '10, are the other men who have played the position. With Hartford and Hicks, the regulars of last year, and McKay from the 1911 team, the pitching staff will be strong. Capt. Currier will be behind the bat, and the outfield remains intact with Lanigan, Harvey, and Aronson. There are several possibilities for the vacant positions, none of them of exceptional promise.

Notes.

R. Amory, '10, has been appointed assistant manager of the football team in

place of W. B. Parsons, '10, resigned. T. T. Scudder, '11, is the second assistant. — A. G. Cable, '09, is manager of the baseball team this year, with J. P. Millet, '10, as assistant. — J. R. Gilman, '09, and F. A. Brewer, '10, are captain and manager respectively of the shooting team. — M. Waide, '10, has been made manager of the University lacrosse team in place of F. Shaw, '09, who has left college. At a recent meeting of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse League the championship for the season of 1908 was formally awarded to Harvard, as the result of the games played last spring. A silver cup to be placed in the Trophy Room of the Union and medals for each of the players are the emblems of victory. The prospects for next season are encouraging, with 10 men left over from last year's team. — Six experienced men from last year's team are available for the basketball team this winter, and a fairly good season should result. The men who are eligible are Capt. E. S. Allen, '09, E. S. Currie, '09, P. Brooks, '09, S. H. Brown, '10, G. G. Browne, '10, and W. F. Scribner, '10. — E. Wigglesworth, '08, has presented a perpetual challenge cup to the shooting team to be shot for each fall and spring. The cup will be awarded to the competitor making the best score for 10 strings of 25 birds each.

R. L. Groves, '10.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

ARIZONA.

Our fourth annual dinner was held in the Hotel Adams, Phoenix, on Nov. 12. A thorough canvass of the territory has increased our membership list, and recent arrivals are adding strength to

our organization. The body politic was represented by J. H. Page, '01, Secretary of Arizona. The medal which our club is offering annually at the Tempe Normal School for a prize essay on Arizona, was awarded for 1908 to Miss Maude Perry, for a paper entitled "Range Life." Edward Kent, '83, Chief

Justice of Arizona, was selected this year as one of the speakers at Commencement. R. S. Goodrich, '98, who also made the pilgrimage to Cambridge, drew a prize at the Decennial, for going the longest distance. We anticipate hearing from these fortunate members if the ivy is still green. Prof. S. C. Newsom, '96, who resigned from the faculty of the University of Arizona at Tucson last summer to take over the work of superintending the public schools of that city, has had marked success in the increased enrolment, and the efficient organization, which must be credited to him.

Guy L. Jones, '03, Sec.

BOSTON.

The Club membership is now 700. The following notice has been sent to members:

PROGRAM OF EVENTS FOR MEMBERS
OF THE HARVARD CLUB OF
BOSTON 1908-1909

A dinner in Boston to the victorious 1908 University Crew and Nine on Nov. 13, 1908.

If the season's results are sufficiently fortunate to justify it, a dinner to the University Eleven some time in December, 1908.

In January, 1909, smoker and reception in Boston to the first group of scholars in Harvard College.

Annual meeting for the election of officers will be held on the second Wednesday in January, 1909.

In February, 1909, the first of the annual dinners of the Club.

In April, 1909, smoker and reception to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

In May, 1909, delegation to the Convention of Associated Harvard Clubs in Cincinnati, O.

In June, 1909, on the day before Commencement, a luncheon to visiting graduates.

If it be found feasible, the Club may make arrangements for seating its members in a body at the football game with Yale in New Haven, and also for special train accommodations to and from New Haven which shall include refreshments.

With the Railway Passenger Association, also, special accommodations and rates to and from Cincinnati in May, 1909, can be secured.

A Club pianist and chorister will be appointed to the end that a permanent corps of singers and entertainers may be established to form an effective nucleus at the Club entertainments.

This schedule is not necessarily complete; other entertainments will be provided for whenever the occasion requires.

Members of the Club are requested to notify the Secretary of any mistake or change in their addresses. Address 112 Water Street, Boston.

For the Executive Committee,
A. J. Garceau, '91, Sec.

CINCINNATI, O.

The Club held its annual meeting on October 27. After the dinner, business matters were discussed, principally the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs to be held here next May or June under the Club's auspices for the second time within six years. It was voted that a committee be appointed to draw up suitable resolutions on the death of Prof. Norton, to whom Harvard has owed so much. It was also voted to appoint a committee to increase the subscription list among the Club members to the *Harvard Bulletin* and the *Graduates' Magazine*. To this committee were subsequently named C. T. Greve, '84, chairman, C. B. Lewis, '05, and M. T. Ackerland, '08. Officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows: Pres., W. W. Taylor; vice-pres., H. M. Levy; sec., G. W. Thayer; treas., R. R. Cald-

well; chorister, J. J. Rowe; executive Committee; Stewart Shillito, E. H. Pendleton, Max Hirsch.

G. P. Hunt, the choice of the Nominating Committee for Secretary, declined the position because of the great work already entailed upon him by the secretaryship of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

The Club has at present over 125 members, and is in a most prosperous condition. It would be glad to learn of any Harvard men in Cincinnati or the immediate vicinity who have not been brought to its attention.

Through the kindness of the University Club, returns will be furnished of the Yale football game. It is hoped that this will prove true kindness.

Gordon W. Thayer, '06, Sec.

CLASS SECRETARIES.

At the last meeting of the Association it was voted that the Executive Committee might change the date of the annual meeting and dinner to some day in the spring, if by so doing it was found that more of the older secretaries would come. Due notice of any change will be made and the committee will welcome any suggestions secretaries may be willing to make.

A. J. Garceau, '91, Sec.

HAWAII.

On Sept. 12, 20 members of the Club attended a chowder supper and smoker at Kaliula, the mountain house of W. R. Castle, l '72, on Tantalus Heights, back of Honolulu. Some of the Club arrived in carriages and on horseback, others — perhaps a bit short-winded but with quickened appetites and doubled capacity — came on foot. The long table set in the big living-room was attractively decorated with crimson carnations. On the walls hung Harvard flags of various

sizes and designs, while on a panel back of the host the two class numerals '58 and '08 in large crimson figures stood out bravely, to show that although this Club is young in years it yet spans in its membership an eventful period.

Cold meats, salads, and ice cream followed the chowder. Then came stories — tales of weird and wild adventure — and later those who felt so inclined relieved their feelings by attempting with less rather than greater artistic success, but with much inward joy, the rendition of classics from the University Song Book. A full moon added to the pleasure of the evening and made the walk back to town fully as enjoyable as had been the climb up the mountain at sunset.

Those present were W. R. Castle, l '72, J. M. Monsarrat, p '78, S. M. Ballou, '93, J. A. Wilder, '93, R. S. Hosmer, a '94, P. L. Horne, '92, E. V. Wilcox, '92, A. F. Griffiths, '99, W. R. Brinckerhoff, '97, W. A. Love, ['02], C. H. Olson, l '04, N. G. Spencer, ['03], A. L. Castle, '06, F. D. Lowrey, '08, S. M. Lowrey, A. Lowrey, F. T. Dillingham, H. Castle, ['06], A. J. Afong, ['03], and H. M. Ballou, '92, and G. Davies guests.

R. S. Hosmer, a '94, Sec.

MILWAUKEE.

The Club will have a Smoker during the holidays to which all students attending Harvard, who reside in Milwaukee or vicinity, are cordially invited.

F. Bossel, l '99, Sec.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION.

The first annual meeting and dinner were held at Providence on Nov. 20. C. T. Billings of Lowell, president of the Federation, presided. President Eliot and Dean Briggs represented the University. The Rhode Island Harvard Club entertained the visitors at luncheon;

and it was arranged that a special train should take those who wished to the Harvard-Yale football game at New Haven on the following day.

NEW YORK CITY.

The officers and standing committees of the Club for the current year are as follows: Pres., A. G. Fox, '69; vice-pres., C. G. Kidder, '72; treas., D. I. Mackie, '83; sec., L. P. Marvin, '98. Board of Managers:—To serve until May, 1909: P. B. Olney, '64, J. H. Robb, '66, F. R. Appleton, '75, F. G. Caffey, '91, F. R. Swift, '99; to serve until May, 1910: James Byrne, '77, W. K. Draper, '85, C. A. de Gersdorff, '87, Eliot Tuckerman, '94, D. M. Goodrich, '98; to serve until May, 1911: Eugene Treadwell, '72, R. B. Moffat, '83, F. C. Huntington, '87, T. W. Lamont, '92, Nicholas Biddle, '00. Committee on Admissions:—To serve until May, 1909: E. J. Wendell, '82, B. T. Tilton, '90, J. E. Postlethwaite, '01, J. A. Dix, '02, Ralph Sanger, '04, B. S. Prentice, '05, S. N. Hinckley, '05; to serve until May, 1910: J. H. Huddleston, '86, Walter Alexander, '87, chairman, E. R. Marvin, '99, Harold Fitzgerald, '00, Greenville Clark, '03, H. C. Smith, '93, J. W. Burden, '06; to serve until May, 1911: H. A. Curtis, '96, J. H. Iselin, '96, J. W. Prentiss, '98, H. B. Clark, '01, Crawford Blagden, '02, F. D. Roosevelt, '04, sec., F. R. Dick, '07. House committee: Nicholas Biddle, '00, chairman, J. P. Welsh, '97, D. M. Goodrich, '98, George Von Utassy, '98, D. G. Harris, '00. Auditing committee: A. G. Hodges, '74, chairman, Dexter Blagden, '93. Committee on literature and art: F. R. Appleton, chairman, E. S. Martin, '77, J. A. Gade, '96. Chorister, Francis Rogers, '91.

At the first monthly meeting, in October, Edgar H. Wells, '97, gave a very interesting talk on the general subject

of the University at the opening of the College year, with particular reference to the registration and the inferences to be drawn therefrom, the football situation, and the work of the Appointments Office. It is expected that an Appointments Office at the Harvard Club will be established shortly under the general supervision of Mr. Wells, Secretary for Appointments at Harvard University, and it is hoped that such an office may be of distinct use in securing positions for Harvard men in and around New York.

The annual dinner of the Club will probably be held on Jan. 27, 1909.

A large delegation from the Club went to the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Philadelphia last May, and it is expected that almost as large a delegation will arrange to go to the next meeting of the Clubs in Cincinnati.

Langdon P. Marvin, '98, Sec.

SAN FRANCISCO.

We have been enjoying a quiet though entirely satisfactory year, with our membership continually though gradually increasing. The Club has awarded its scholarship of \$450 to Beverly S. Allen, of the University of California, for the present College year, and he is now pursuing his graduate work at Harvard. The Club's officers are: Pres., Hon. C. M. Belshaw; vice-presidents, R. C. Harrison, Dr. T. W. Huntington; sec., Philip Bancroft; treas., J. S. Severance.

Philip Bancroft, '03, Sec.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The Harvard Club gave last year four Sunday concerts, each attended by 1500 persons. There was an orchestra of 10 pieces under Prof. Kuenzlen. The total cost, raised by subscription, was \$415.24. The Club hopes to continue this excellent work this year.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class; since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

. Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

1844.

H. F. JOHNSON, Sec.,
27 Kilby St., Boston.

George Francis Parkman, son of George (H. C. 1809) and Eliza Agnes (McDonogh) Parkman, was born in Boston, Aug. 20, 1823, and died there Sept. 16, 1908. He fitted at the Boston Latin School. In College he distinguished himself in his studies, was a member of the I. O. K., K ρ . of the Hasty Pudding, a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa. He was one of the Class marshals at the funeral of Pres. W. H. Harrison, April 20, 1841. On graduating, he entered the Law School, took his LL.B. degree in 1846, entered the office of Sidney Bartlett, '18, in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1847, but never practised. He made Boston his home, and bequeathed some \$5,000,000 to that city to maintain and beautify its parks. He was unmarried.

1846.

REV. W. L. ROPES, Sec.,
Andover.

To the record of Walter Mitchell in the last *Magazine*, some additions should be made. He was born in Nantucket, Jan.

22, 1826, the son of John R. and Eliza (Brock) Mitchell. Studied law in New Bedford and in Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Bristol Co., Mass., in 1849. Becoming an Episcopal clergyman, he received priest's orders in 1860, and was rector, successively, of churches in Stamford, Conn.; Philadelphia; Rutland, Vt.; Middletown, Ct.; and Rye, N. Y.; and was chaplain at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., 1890-92. He was also lecturer in Berkeley Divinity School, from 1866 to 1872, on the Relations of Science to Revelation. He was a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* from 1858 to 1894, and was on the editorial board of the *Churchman* for several years. Two novels appeared from his pen, "Bryan Maurice," and "Two Strings to his Bow." The Poem before the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1875 was delivered by him; it was entitled "The Mocking Bird," and was published in *Scribner's Monthly* for December, 1875. His poem, "Tacking Ship Off Shore," contributed to the first volume of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is characterized by Senator G. F. Hoar, in his "Autobiography," as "one of the most spirited and perfect of its kind in literature." He was married Sept. 20, 1854, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Amy, daughter of Leonard Carpenter, Esq. They had no children. — Professor Charles Eliot Norton died in Cambridge on Oct. 21. A memoir of him is printed earlier in this issue. — William Sohier Dexter died at Beverly Farms on Sept. 6. He was born in Boston, Feb. 12, 1828, the son of George M. and Elizabeth A. (Amory) Dexter. He was eighth in descent from Richard Dexter who originally settled in Malden. After graduating from Harvard he at once entered the Law School, where he took his degree in 1848. He then began to practise law in Boston. His great ability

as an investor gave him a high place among the trustees of Boston, and as director in many of the large financial enterprises. He was at different times president of the Provident Institution for Savings and of the Nat. Union Bank, both of Boston, and of the Lowell Gas Co.; vice-president of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co.; a director of the Fifty Associates and a trustee of the Boston Real Estate Trust. He married, May 20, 1856, Eliza S. Ticknor, daughter of Prof. George Ticknor, *h* '14, by whom he had four children — Elsie; George T., '81; Rose L.; and Philip, '89. — The Class has now only four survivors: Dr. A. L. Merrill, of Exeter, N. H.; Hon. J. B. F. Osgood, of Salem; Rev. W. L. Ropes, of Andover; and J. A. Stevens, of Newport, R. I. — Daniel Sargent Curtis, born in Boston, Nov. 9, 1825, died in London, July 2, 1908, was the son of Thomas Buckminster Curtis, who was a midshipman in the U. S. Navy in the War of 1812, and later merchant and banker in Boston; and of Maria Osborne Sargent, daughter of Daniel Sargent and Mary Frazier, his wife. He went through the usual private school curriculum of his time in Boston, was graduated at Harvard College in 1846, and at the Law School in 1849, and was duly admitted to the bar. He never practised law, but after two years' travel and study in Europe, he entered the counting-room of his father, who was Boston manager and agent of the merchant and banking houses of Brown, Shipley & Co., of London and Liverpool, and Brown Bros. & Co., of New York and Boston. In this office he succeeded his father and later retired from business in 1876 and thereafter lived abroad. In 1863 he married Ariana Randolph Wormeley, daughter of Admiral Ralph Randolph Wormeley, R.N., and of Caroline Preble, his wife, daughter

of Eben Preble, of Boston. Their Boston residence was 74 Mt. Vernon St., later 214 Beacon St., and at Chestnut Hill, and Newport, R. I., and finally for many years at Palazzo Barbaro, Grand Canal, Venice, with a winter apartment in Rome. He died in London, July 2, 1908, of heart failure, after an illness of two days. His widow survives with their two sons, Ralph Wormeley Curtis, '76, who lives at St. Jean-sur-Mer, on the Riviera, who married Eliza (de Wolf Colt), widow of Arthur Rotch, and has two daughters, Sylvia and Marjorie; and Osborne Sargent Curtis, '78, Trinity College, Cambridge, England, 1882, who lives in Norfolk, England, and married Henrietta Garnett Gandy, of Penrith, Cumberland, England, and has sons, Henry Osborne, now of the 60th Rifles, English Army, and Arthur Randolph Wormeley, and a daughter, Ariana Edith. Mr. Curtis shrank from political office and publicity. He served for several years as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library. To his intimates he was known as a writer of great literary facility and polished style, but owing to his own fastidious and critical taste, no writings of his were published. He early obtained and retained to the last a wide reputation as a brilliant wit and raconteur. He was always a great reader and a master of historical and artistic literature. His social and genial temperament led to his intimacy and friendship with many persons of distinction in America, Europe, and also in India, whither he had made several journeys. An oil portrait of him by Mancini is owned by his family, but has never been reproduced. The most striking likeness of him appears in a painting by Sargent, an interior of the grand salon of his Venetian palace, in which are grouped he and his wife and their son Ralph and his wife.

This picture was given by Sargent as his diploma picture on his election as a member of the Royal Academy, and hangs in the Diploma Gallery at Burlington House, London. It has frequently been reproduced in magazine articles on Sargent and his works.

1852.

S. L. THORNDIKE, Sec.,
62 Devonshire St., Boston.

George Edward Head, Lieut.-Col. U. S. Army, retired, died on Sept. 8, at Newport, N. Y. He was the son of George Edward (1812) and Hannah Catlin Head, and was born in Boston, Feb. 4, 1831, and fitted for college at the Boston Latin School. He graduated in medicine in 1855, with honor. He was then for a while in the Rhode Island Hospital, and in 1857-58 acted as Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., at Fort Mackinaw. From 1859 to 1861 he was practising medicine at Amherst, Mass. In July, 1861, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 11th Infantry, U. S. A., and until October was engaged in recruiting service in Boston. In 1862, his regiment having been attached to the Army of the Potomac, he took part in the various battles of the Peninsula Campaign, the second battle of Bull Run, and the great battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. In 1864 he was commissioned captain. The years after the war, until his retirement for age, were passed in the routine of army life, at first in various stations in the East; afterward, from 1870 to 1874, on the plains in Kansas and the Indian Territory; still later in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. For a part of the time since his retirement he lived at Annapolis, Md., and later at Newport, N. Y., which had been the early home of his wife, Lydia Barry. His wife died in 1876. His two daughters, both married, survive. — Andrew

Washburn died at Brookline, Sept. 28. He was the son of Joshua and Sylvia Washburn, and was born in Auburndale, Aug. 23, 1830. He was fitted for college in Auburndale, and entered at Middlebury, Vermont, where he took the prize for scholarship. He joined the Class of '52 in the Senior year. After graduation, he was teaching for some years in various country towns and in Boston, and in 1860 was superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Idiotic and Feeble Minded. In 1861 he was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 14th Reg. Mass. Vol. In 1862, the regiment having been converted into a heavy artillery regiment, he was commissioned as major and served as regimental and brigade quartermaster, and also as regimental and brigade chief of ordnance. After two years of service in the Army of the Potomac he resigned on account of ill health and returned to Massachusetts. He was employed at the Watertown Arsenal until the close of the war. He then went to Richmond, Va., as Superintendent of Schools under the Freedmen's Aid Society, and also had charge of the white schools of the American Union Commission of New York. He was later appointed inspector of schools for Virginia with headquarters at Richmond. While member of the City Council of Richmond in 1870 he drafted a bill organizing the schools under the new order. With Dr. Sears, agent of the Peabody Fund, he established the Richmond Normal School, and was its principal for five years. He returned to Massachusetts in 1875, to reside in Walpole, and served on the school board as chairman. In 1878 he moved to Hyde Park. He was a member of many societies of Boston and Hyde Park, and was prominent in the movement for making Memorial Day a holiday. Of late his home has been in Brookline. He died of uraemia after two

or three weeks' illness. His wife, one son, and one daughter survive him.

1853.

S. S. SHAW, Sec.,
49 Mt. Vernon St., Cambridge.

The following corrections should be made in the notice of the late Rev. George Sturgis Paine in the September number. He was not the grandson of Russell Sturgis, '23, but in fact his first cousin, both being grandchildren of Russell Sturgis, originally of Barnstable, afterwards of Boston. Mr. Paine's life was largely spent abroad. After graduation in 1853 he traveled extensively on the Continent and in England and resided for a long time in Paris, studying French and attending lectures at the University. On a second visit in 1858 he passed eight months at Rome. On his return he began his studies, pursued privately and at the General Theological Seminary, of New York, for the Episcopal ministry. He was ordained deacon in 1861, and priest in 1862. He never became the settled rector of a parish, but officiated in various places for various periods from one day to two years. In 1888, after a service of 10 years, he resigned the office of secretary and treasurer of the Central Convocation of the Diocese of Massachusetts. He spent the years 1893 and 1894 in New York City. In 1895 he sailed for Europe for an indefinite period, finally taking up a permanent residence in London, varied by visits to the Continent, and he died suddenly in London on Aug. 1 last. He was never married. — Pres. C. W. Eliot resigned, on Oct. 10, the presidency of Harvard; the resignation is to take effect on or before May 19, 1909, when he will have completed 40 years of service. — As the *Magazine* goes to press the death is announced on Nov. 18 of Edward King; he was in his 76th year.

1855.

E. H. ABBOT, Sec.,
1 Follen St., Cambridge.

Twelve members of the Class attended the annual dinner at the Union Club on Tuesday evening before Commencement. The Class began its usual winter meetings in November, according to the custom which it has maintained during the past 18 years.

1856.

PROF. JEREMIAH SMITH, Sec.,
4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

On Oct. 24 C. F. Adams, by invitation of the leading citizens of Richmond, Va., irrespective of party, delivered an oration there on the way to break up the Solid South.

1857.

DR. F. H. BROWN, Sec.,
28 State St., Boston.

Dr. Jacob Farnum Holt, who has been for many years professor of anatomy and hygiene at the Central High School, Philadelphia, died Aug. 30 from heart failure. Born at Greenfield, N. H., July 24, 1831, he attended Phillips Andover Academy and from there entered Harvard. Going to Philadelphia he took a course in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated from there with the Class of 1859. He was a member of the faculty of the Philadelphia Polytechnic College until 1862, when he entered the Union Army as surgeon, seeing active service in the field until 1865. He was present at Bull Run and Gettysburg. At the close of the war he again went back to the Polytechnic College, where he stayed until 1867, when he was made professor of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene at the Philadelphia Central High School, and in 1896 he was made head of the department of biology of the school. In 1891, when

Commander R. E. Peary made his dash for the North Pole, Dr. Holt accompanied him, and returned with many valuable photographs and interesting souvenirs of the far north. Dr. Holt was a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, Sydenham Medical Coterie, the Harvard Club, University Club, the Geographical Society, the National Geographical Society, and the Forestry Association. He also was a member of the Academy of National Science and of the Academy of Political and Social Science. He married, in 1896, Lauria C. Walters of Ashfield, Pa., who survives with one daughter.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, *Sec.*,
5 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

Clayton Francis Becker died in Denver, Colo., June 28, 1907. He was born in Russellville, Ky., March 31, 1838, his parents being Theodore and Minerva (Allison) Becker. He entered Senior. After graduation he entered the Harvard Law School, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1862, and took the degree of A.M. in course the same year. He was a clerk in the Post Office Department in Washington until June, 1866. He began the practice of law in Russellville, but moved to St. Louis, Mo., the next year. Some years later he moved to Colorado, and in 1887 he was a county judge, living in Central City. Still later, he moved to Denver. He married, June 29, 1867, Miss Margaret Morris; writing to the Class Secretary in 1869, he mentioned a son, but gave no further information.

1862.

C. E. GRINNELL, *Sec.*,
30 Court St., Boston.

John Harvey Treat, formerly of Lawrence and well known to the older resid-

ents of that city, died at Pittsfield, N. H., on Nov. 9, after an illness of about three weeks. He was the son of James A. Treat, a pioneer business man of Lawrence, and was born in Pittsfield, N. H., on July 23, 1839. He was graduated from Harvard in 1862 and went into business with his father; retired in 1892. He was the author of many literary works, included among which were "Notes on the Rubrics," etc., 1882; "The Catholic Faith," 1886; "Truro Baptisms," 1886; "Genealogy of the Treat Family," etc., and of many pamphlets. He was a member of various societies. Since 1888 he has been a generous benefactor of Harvard. In that year he gave the College a large entomological collection and a valuable library; in 1900 he gave part of the Riant Library; and in 1901 a fund to purchase all books illustrating the Roman Catacombs. In 1888 he gave the New England Historic Genealogical Society a collection of ancient coins. — John Read, Rep., is a presidential elector.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*,
225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

G. G. Crocker was appointed by the Governor a delegate to the Third Annual Convention of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association and attended the convention which was held in Chicago in October. — Le Roy Sunderland Gove, whose health had been failing for some months, died Sept. 21, at his home in Cranford, N. J. The immediate cause of his death was apoplexy. He was born at Amesbury, April 2, 1838, son of Jacob and Abigail H. (Sanborn) Gove; fitted at Phillips Exeter Academy; served on the U. S. Sanitary Commission in Virginia; studied law in the office of A. J. Heath in New York; was admitted to the bar there, April 20, 1866; from 1878 to 1883 was assistant on the *Reporter*, a law

journal of Boston; in 1884 was trial assistant district attorney in New York. He married, Jan. 22, 1873, Abigail Barnett, of New York. — A. G. Sedgwick has been appointed the Godkin Lecturer at Harvard for 1908-09. — Dr. Franklin Theodore Howe, a non-graduate, died July 28, at his home in Washington, D. C., after an illness of two weeks. The immediate cause of his death was heart-failure. He was born in Boston, Dec. 24, 1841. He entered College with the Class of '63. He left College in 1862, and enlisted as private in the 40th Mass. Vols. After the war he studied medicine, and received the degree of M.D. at Georgetown Medical College in 1866. Was engaged in journalism, chiefly in Washington. He married, Aug. 6, 1864, Maria F. Griffith, by whom he had 10 children.

1867.

F. H. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,

742 Exchange Building, Boston.

William Edward Silsbee died July 16, 1908, at Boston. He was born Sept. 27, 1845, in Salem, Mass., and was the son of Nathaniel, '24, and Marianne Cabot Devereux Silsbee. His father was treasurer of Harvard College from 1862 to 1876. His grandfather, Nathaniel Silsbee, was U. S. Senator from Massachusetts from 1826 to 1835. He was connected with Col. Timothy Pickering, who served in the Revolutionary War, and with numerous graduates of Harvard College among the Silsbee, Pickering, and Devereux families. His youth was spent in Salem, where from the age of 10 to 17 years he attended the school kept by Henry F. Waters, '55, and afterwards by Oliver Carleton, and having moved to Boston he completed his studies preparatory to entering College at the Boston Latin School. He entered College with the Class in 1863. He was a member

of the Institute, and Hasty Pudding Club and received his degree in due course in 1867. After graduation he studied law in Boston and at the Harvard Law School. In 1870 he went to Europe and studied law at the University of Berlin, continuing his studies in Boston after his return in the fall of 1873. He was admitted to the bar April 12, 1875, but never entered into practice. For several years he spent his summers in Europe, but for many years past he lived in Milton in summer and in Boston in winter. He was several times a member of the Democratic Town Committee of Milton, and a delegate to numerous Democratic conventions. He was a member of the Somerset and Boston Athletic clubs.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, *Sec.*,

1290 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

John Reynolds, of Montclair, N. J., died at New York on Aug. 27, after an operation for sarcoma of the stomach. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1850, and fitted for College at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. During his four years in Harvard he attained high rank in his studies, his tastes leading him to devote himself largely to ancient and modern languages; and he was also prominent in baseball, playing on his class nine in freshman year and on the 'Varsity for three years. He went abroad soon after graduating and studied law at Göttingen, returning in the autumn of 1873, when he entered the Columbia College Law School and received his degree in 1875. He was in active law practice in New York City until 1889, when he went to Italy to attend to the settlement of the estate of a deceased uncle, and remained there until 1897. During his residence in Florence he devoted a great deal of attention to the

classic Italian literature and collected a library of Italian works said to be second to no private collection in this country. Since his return he has resided in Montclair, but has not engaged in active practice, devoting himself principally to literature. He was married Oct. 11, 1877, to Agnes C. Treadwell, of Brooklyn, who survives him, together with four sons, one of whom, the eldest, is now in the Harvard Law School. During College he was one of the founders of the Everett Athenæum, and a leading member of the I H Society, and was greatly endeared to all his associates. An omnivorous reader he also possessed a very retentive memory and a remarkable faculty for quoting verbatim from a wide range of authors, which with a ready fund of apt anecdotes made him a most delightful companion and the life of all the Class reunions. Even in his later years of intense suffering he was full of enthusiasm and bubbling over with wit and humor.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,
126 State St., Boston.

Charlemagne Tower, late ambassador to Germany, has returned to Philadelphia, intending to enter actively into business. — Robert Chamblet Hooper died Aug. 13, 1908, at Manchester. He was born in Boston, April 23, 1849, and was the oldest son of Robert C. Hooper and Adeline Denny (Ripley) Hooper, the eldest daughter of Gen. James Wolfe Ripley, who was Chief of Ordnance for three years during the Rebellion. After being at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., he fitted for College while abroad, but was obliged to leave during Junior year on account of continued ill health and he then took a voyage around the world. He was a member of the Institute, Δ. K. E., Hasty Pudding, Med. Fac., and

the Hyde Park Club, and President of the Class Boat Club and also one of the executive committee of the Harvard Boat Club. For many years he was president of the Constitution Wharf Co. with an office at 85 Milk St., Boston. He was appointed a Prison Commissioner by Gov. Ames in 1887 and again in 1889. This position he resigned and declined a re-appointment by Gov. Russell. He was treasurer of the Soldier's Field Fund and raised the largest part of the money necessary to improve the Field. Under the name of Chamblet he had for many years taken great interest in steeplechasing and was the owner of several celebrated horses. He was for many years chairman of the board of stewards of the Country Club and was the donor of the Dukes Cup raced for annually at that club. It has been said of him that he was "a fine sportsman and a fine encourager of sport in others." He was a member of the Somerset, Exchange, Tavern, and Eastern Yacht Clubs. His wife, Helen A. Ames, daughter of the late Frederic L. Ames, '54, to whom he was married June 7, 1887, died two years ago. A daughter, Helen Ames, survives.

1874.

G. P. SANGER, *Sec.*,
53 State St., Boston.

Ernest Francisco Fenollosa, who died in London, Eng., Sept. 21, 1908, was born in Salem, Feb. 18, 1853. His father was Manuel Fenollosa, and his mother, Mary Silsbee of that city. He was graduated from Harvard with highest honors in philosophy in 1874, and was made professor of political economy and philosophy in Tokio University in 1878, and in 1880 he was chosen professor of philosophy and logic at Tokio University. During 1886 and 1887 he was imperial fine arts commissioner to the Japanese Government. He also was professor of

aesthetics in and manager of the Tokio Fine Arts Academy and manager of the art department of the Imperial Museum at Tokio. In 1890 he was chosen curator of the department of Oriental Art in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. He was long regarded an authority on the art, literature, history, philosophy and religions of China and Japan, and had written much on these subjects. He was thrice decorated by the Mikado of Japan. One of his decorations was that of the fourth class of the Rising Sun, with which he was honored in 1886; another was that of the third class of the same order in 1890, while later he was given the third class of the Sacred Mirror. His publications included various monographs and catalogues on Oriental Art for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which he did between the years 1890 and 1896. Many magazine articles on Oriental subjects appeared from time to time from his pen. He also published volumes of poems entitled "East and West," and the "Discovery of America and Other Poems." Prof. Fenollosa lectured frequently on his special subjects. It was he who founded the system of art instruction now in vogue at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y. He also had made a special study of the history of European art as found in the galleries, churches, and private collections on the Continent. He married, Dec. 28, 1895, Mary McNeill, of New York, who, under the pseudonym of "Sidney McCall," is a popular novelist.

1875.

W. A. REED, Sec.,
Brockton.

William Henry Wadsworth died at his home in Maysville, Ky., Sept. 27, 1908. He was son of William Henry and Martha Morehead (Wood) Wadsworth, born at Maysville, Ky., March 14, 1853. He entered Antioch College, but left

during Sophomore year and came to Harvard. After graduation he studied law, was admitted to the bar at Maysville, Ky., in October, 1876, and practised law at Maysville. He was engaged in corporation practice, representing banks, turnpikes, and railroads, was counsel for the Louisville & Nashville R. R. and general counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co. in Kentucky. Was with his father, as Wadsworth & Son, until the death of the former in April, 1893, and since that date succeeded to the positions held by the firm. He was chairman of the Board of Education of the city of Maysville. He left a widow (Lucy H. Harrison) and two children. — Rev. C. E. Stowe has resigned his pastorate of the Congregational Church of Bridgewater. — F. P. Fish has been chosen president and W. A. Reed vice-president of the Mass. Branch of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. — Nathaniel Langdon Frothingham died at his summer home at Rye Beach, N. H., Oct. 24, 1908, of heart-failure. He was the son of Ward Brooks and Josephine (Brown) Frothingham, born at Burlington, Jan. 6, 1856. Fitted for College at Phillips Academy, Exeter. After graduation he attended lectures in Roman law in the University at Leipzig until the fall of 1877, and after his return studied at the Harvard Law School from 1877 to 1880. Admitted to Suffolk bar in April, 1880. June, 1889, accepted the appointment of law clerk in the Patent Office at Washington, D. C. March 4, 1891, he was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Patents. In the autumn of 1893 he resumed practice of the law at Washington in the firm of Simonds, Burdett, and Frothingham. In 1896 he removed to Boston and practised there until his death. He married in July, 1881, Ellen M. Patterson, of Stockton, Me. — Haverford College has

conferred the degree of LL.D. on Prof. F. B. Gummere; he has been granted a year's leave of absence.

celebrated by three days' festivities of the citizens of Hartford and the neighborhood.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, *Sec.*,
262 Washington St., Boston.

Arthur Stearns Eddy, son of Abijah and Lucretia Ball Stearns Eddy, was born at Hudson, March 4, 1855. Prepared for College at the Somerville High School. Died at his home in Somerville on Aug. 8, 1908. Eddy was descended from the Rev. William Eddy, whose sons came from England to New England in 1630. His maternal grandfather was an officer in the Continental Army in the American Revolution. Since graduation, he had held positions of trust, being for a long while the confidential clerk of Gorham Rogers of Boston, and was later the man of business for the Arts and Crafts Society of Boston. He lived an uneventful life filled with devotion to his duties and to his friends, of whom, notwithstanding his retiring nature, he had many. He was always a student of history, literature, and art, and was a thoughtful, reflecting man, whose judgment was excellent, and whose advice was conservative and of value. — R. W. Curtis has been in the United States with his family since July, and is this winter at 59 Bay State Road, Boston. — Dr. G. A. Sargent has been appointed Assistant City Physician of Boston. — Prof. F. J. Stimson was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver, and traveled through the West in his motor car before and after the Convention. — Pres. C. F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, has returned from his sabbatical year abroad. — The stone bridge at Hartford, across the Connecticut River, designed by E. M. Wheelwright, has been completed, and the laying of the last stone was

1877.

J. F. TYLER, *Sec.*,
73 Tremont St., Boston.

Prof. A. L. Lowell has been chosen to fill the vacancy in the board of electors of the Hall of Fame by the death of E. C. Stedman.

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, *Sec.*,
53 State St., Boston.

C. F. Chamberlayne has changed his place of residence to 21 North Ferry St., Schenectady, N. Y. — H. B. Eaton's address is West-end Strasse, 27, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. — The telegram sent from our Class Dinner in June to the Class of 1878 of Yale, of which Sec. Taft is a member, was replied to as follows: "Yale, '78, sends cordial greetings to our brothers of Harvard," signed, "J. M. Lamberton, Class Secretary." — A memoir of Dr. Charles Harrington is printed earlier in this number.

1879.

REV. EDWARD HALE, *Sec.*,
4 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

H. B. Dow is lecturer on life insurance in the new Graduate School of Business Administration. — C. C. Burlingham is also to give one or two lectures in the School, on receiverships. — Citizens of Cambridge are planning to raise a fund, part of which is to be spent for a portrait of F. B. Rindge, to be placed in the City Hall which he gave to Cambridge. — The address of W. B. Harlow for the winter is Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Eng. — The address of C. E. St. John is 32 South 21st St., Philadelphia.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

King Victor Emanuel has conferred the decoration of Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy upon James Geddes, Jr., Professor of Romance Languages at Boston University. — The *Outlook* announces that on and after March 5, 1909, Theodore Roosevelt will be associated with the *Outlook's* editorial staff as special contributing editor. — C. G. Washburn has been re-elected member of Congress from the third Congressional district of Massachusetts.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, *Sec.*,
103 Walker St., Cambridge.

W. V. R. Berry has been appointed by the Khedive of Egypt judge of the international court of first instance at Cairo. — F. J. B. Cordeiro's address is 80 Willow St., Brooklyn, N. Y. — Moses King, Jr., was married on Sept. 19 to Miss Margaret Birdsey Beardsley, at Monroe Centre, Conn. — The following members have sons in the present Freshman Class: — de Windt, Stuart, Suter (2).

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*,
89 State St., Boston.

C. A. Snow has withdrawn from the law firm of Burdett, Wardwell & Snow, and has established himself with Joseph H. Knight of the same firm, with offices in the Ames Building, Boston. — G. H. Leatherbee has withdrawn from the C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Co. and become treasurer of the R. E. Cleaves Lumber Co., 33 Broad St., Boston. — D. B. Fearing has given many valuable books to the Grolier Club (see *The Nation* of Aug. 6, 1908). — J. J. Dooling is in Washington, D. C., doing paraphrasing

for the *American Star* of Baltimore. — T. C. Thacher has retired from active business, but has an office at 131 State St., Boston.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*,
2 Joy St., Boston.

Daniel Appleton White died on Sept. 1, at his home in Chicago, Ill. The son of Daniel Appleton and Cynthia Ann (Toms) White, he was born at Methuen, Mass., Oct. 13, 1854. He prepared for College at Phillips Andover Academy, and entered Harvard with our Class in 1879, graduating with honorable mention in philosophy and ranking among those to whom disquisitions were assigned. After graduation he took up the studies of the second year at the Law School, having already pursued those of the first year while in College; but in September, 1884, he abandoned the law and accepted the position of principal in the Grammar School at Englewood, Ill. Henceforth, although "always *intending* to do something else," he devoted his life to the work of teaching, remaining at the Englewood school until 1895, and then becoming principal of the Hermann Raster Grammar School and Everett School in Chicago. In 1892 he received the degree of LL.B. from the Chicago College of Law. He was married Aug. 26, 1890, at Bridgeport, Conn., to Harriet Kate Candee, who survives him. — J. R. Brackett delivered an address on "The Necessity of Investigation and the Continued Treatment of Cases," before the Mass. State Conference of Charities at Fall River, on Oct. 21. He presided at the opening session of the first meeting of the new Mass. Civic Conference, held at Boston Nov. 12-14; and Joseph Lee had the chair at the closing session, where the "gang impulse" among boys was discussed. — Dr. W. L. Burrage, after a

desperate battle with illness dating from July, 1903, was able to resume practice on Oct. 15, and received a host of sympathetic messages from members of the Class. — Rev. Edward Cummings has been elected president of the Mass. Civic League. — Rev. P. S. Grant was the speaker at the meeting of the University Christian Association at Phillips Brooks House, on Oct. 28. He conducted morning prayers at Appleton Chapel, during the month, as University Preacher. — Hon. C. S. Hamlin has been actively engaged on the stump during the campaign; he delivered an address on the tariff at the Harvard Union. — Hon. Edward Kent is a vice-president of the Harvard Law School Association. — J. F. Moors is to conduct a half-course on "Investments," in the new Graduate Department of Business Administration at Harvard. — Dr. W. E. Paul has removed his office from 28 Beacon St. to 104 Marlborough St., Boston. — F. F. Ryer's address is care Shainwald, Buckbee & Co., San Francisco, Cal. — C. E. L. Wingate has been elected a member of the School Board of Winchester; he has also served on the appropriations committee and on the special committees on school accommodation. — Osgood Putnam has removed his law offices to 519 California St., San Francisco.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,
70 State St., Boston.

R. G. Brown is a director of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Co., and the Minneapolis Mill Co., which own and control all the water power in the Mississippi River at Minneapolis. — John Edward Howe died Sept. 16, 1908, at Southampton, L. I., N. Y., after an illness of several months. He was born in Cambridge, on Nov. 16, 1863. After taking a course in architecture for a year

at the Institute of Technology in Boston, he entered the office of Hartwell and Richardson, architects in Boston, and was with that firm and afterward with Andrews and Jaques until 1888, when he went to New York and entered the office of McKim, Meade, and White. In 1890, he went abroad and passed three years in study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. In 1893 he returned to New York, where he practised his profession alone until March 1, 1903, when he became a member of the firm of Warren and Wetmore. From the time of his association with that firm he took an active part in the many important works conducted by them. He was a member of the University and Harvard Clubs of New York. He left a widow, Florence Duryee Howe, and a son. His funeral services were conducted by W. T. Crocker at the Church of the Epiphany, New York, of which he is rector. — Prof. J. M. Paton has resigned his position as managing editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology* in order to carry out plans which he has been maturing for some time, to engage in work in Europe in his chosen field of Greek archaeology. He sailed thither in October, expecting to be absent at least two years; his address is care Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris. — E. G. Bullard is president of the Richmond Hill Chamber of Commerce; office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y. — Changes of address have been noted as follows: J. J. Chapman, 325 W. 82d St., New York, N. Y.; Judge H. R. Dow, 79 Johnson St., North Andover; A. S. Penhallow, 5421 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Booth, U. S. Custom House, Room 238, New York, N. Y. — The United States Commissioners on Land Transfer Reform have had reprinted from the 31st annual report of the proceedings of the New York State Bar Association the remarks made at the

meeting of the Association held in January, 1908, by Judge C. T. Davis of the Massachusetts Land Court, on the Land Registration Act of Massachusetts — Its Practical Working, Operation, and Effect.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*,
16 State St., Boston.

Prof. A. G. Webster, of Clark University, delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at the commencement exercises of Hobart College in June; he was given the degree of LL.D. by Hobart and spoke at the Commencement Dinner; he has also received the degree of Doctor of Science from Tufts College. — J. J. Storrow is to lecture before the new Harvard Graduate School of Business on Management of Capital Account, in the course on Corporations; as president of the Boston Merchants' Association, he presided at the dinner complimentary to W. C. Forbes, '92, Vice-Governor of the Philippines, in October; he has been made secretary of the permanent board of trustees of the Franklin Institute, opened at Boston in September. — S. E. Winslow was one of the committee of Republican delegates to notify J. S. Sherman of his nomination to the Vice-Presidency; Winslow was one of the committee which organized the baseball game in September between the earliest professional players of the Boston Nine and old college graduates. Crocker, Beaman and himself played in the game. — A. P. Smith has made a gift to Haverford College of a building to be erected upon the college grounds for uses like the Harvard Union and Phillips Brooks House. The building will be in the Colonial style and conducted under the management of a club of students, faculty, and alumni. — Dr. W. K. Draper is one of the board of managers of the Harvard Club of New York. — G. E. Foss,

M. C., was re-elected for his 8th term; he is also a candidate for the United States Senate before the Legislature of 1909. — The sketch of W. H. Baldwin, Jr., written by George R. Nutter for this *Magazine*, has been reprinted in a new book entitled, "Sons of the Puritans," which contains the lives of 11 prominent men recently deceased; published by the American Unitarian Association. — G. D. Cushing was re-elected to the Massachusetts Legislature; he withdrew from the contest for the speakership in favor of Walker. — Rev. W. F. Greenman's address is 684 Astor St., Milwaukee, Wis.; he was installed as minister of his new church on Oct. 2. — Prof. C. A. Strong was one of the Columbia professors joining in the memorial volume to Prof. William James. — A. H. Ward has taken out copyright on a translation from the German of Peter Moor's *Journey to Southwest Africa* made by Mrs. Ward just before her death; published by Houghton Mifflin Co. — Mrs. E. V. Huss has made a gift to the '85 Room in the Harvard Clubhouse of New York. — C. W. Birtwell is a director of the New England Watch and Ward Society. — Prof. F. I. Carpenter lives in Barrington, Ill., 8 months of the year and lives in Chicago and lectures at the University during the winter semester. — The new town hall presented to Lancaster by J. E. Thayer and his brothers was dedicated in September. — R. S. Bickford's address is 53 State St., Boston.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, *Sec.*,
126 W. 85th St., New York, N. Y.

E. H. Babbitt is instructor of German at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., for this academic year. — Rev. B. C. Henry has been ordained to the ministry, and was installed at the Evangelical Church in Tyngsboro, Mass., on Sept. 16.

— Dr. C. L. Leonard was the guest this summer of the British Medical Association at its annual meeting in Sheffield, where he read a paper. He was also the delegate of the American Medical Association to the Fourth International Congress on Electrolgy and Radiology, held at Amsterdam in September. At this meeting he read the Report for this country on Instantaneous Roentgenography in Thoracic and Abdominal Diagnosis, and was made honorary chairman of one of the sessions. — Dr. C. C. Whitman of Paris, who has been in New York on a short visit, has received the appointment of physician to the new American Hospital of Paris at 55 Boulevard du Château Neuilly. — Dr. Walter Thomas Clark died at Portland, Me., Sept. 26, 1908. He was born in Boston, Oct. 26, 1861.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, Sec.,
340 South Station, Boston.

Wm. Endicott, Jr., has been elected a director of the New England Trust Co., Boston. — E. J. Rich is one of the lecturers in the new School of Business. — Edward Bacon was drowned at Falmouth, Sept. 2, aged 42. — Samuel Storrow has given up his office at San Francisco and concentrated his business at Los Angeles. — The address of J. H. Gray is 1827 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.; or Box 67, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

1889.

CHARLES WARREN, Sec.,
262 Washington St., Boston.

New addresses (Home): T. Woodbury, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; G. W. Lee, 200 Chestnut Hill Ave., Brookline; F. W. Faxon, 41 Lorraine St., Roslindale; J. E. Homans, 418 W. 118th St., New York; R. G. Leavitt, 151 Mon-

mouth St., Trenton, N. J. (Business): E. C. Jewell, 24 Milk St., Boston; C. F. Cogswell, Room 605, 24 Milk St., Boston. — The Secretary calls attention to another burst of marrying fever in the Class. He also wishes to notify all members that the dates from June 24th to July 1st, 1909, must be kept by them free from all other engagements, in order that they may celebrate our 20th Anniversary at Cambridge. — A. Burr achieved fame this summer by climbing the Jungfrau, the Mönch and the Eiger in one day. — J. L. Goodale is instructor in laryngology at the Harvard Medical School. — Gerald Gray was a Democratic candidate for Congress in New York, but defeated. — M. D. Hull was a Republican candidate for the Legislature in Chicago and elected. — L. M. Jewett resigned in July as American Vice and Deputy Consul at St. John, N. B. — H. P. McKean writes, "Please leave off the Junior from my name, as my oldest son opens my mail when so addressed." — E. N. Kirby is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Ballston, Va. — R. G. Leavitt is head of the Biological Department at the New Jersey State Normal School at Trenton, N. J. — Prof. R. D. C. Ward was a member of the Shaler Memorial Expedition to South America last summer. — Charles Warren has been elected president of the Keene Electric Ry. Co. — Morris Whitridge has been elected a director in the Maryland Life Insurance Co. — R. S. Wilder has given up the general practice of medicine and is studying medical jurisprudence at the University of Pennsylvania.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.,
112 Water St., Boston.

Francis Rogers is chorister of the New York Harvard Club. — T. J. Stead

is still with the Cunard S. S. Co. of New York. — G. C. Mead has removed his law office to 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. — Alfred Sutro's home address is 3660 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.; his office is in Kohl Bldg. — H. L. Norton is traveling with his family in Europe where he will remain for an indefinite period, address, care of Baring Bros., London, Eng. — Hayden Richardson, with four other Harvard men, were rescued by the crew of the S. S. *Hippolyte Dumois* from a perilous position 200 miles east of Watling's Id. Richardson and his shipmates were on their way in the schooner *Mayflower*, the old Cup Defender, in search of the treasure of a sunken Spanish galleon in the Caribbean Sea. The *Mayflower* was battered about in a terrific gale and lost her masts. One steamer, the *Advance*, endeavored to give aid, but the seas were too high. The captain of the *Dumois*, however, persisted and finally succeeded in getting the men off the wreck. — R. W. Wood will resume his position of Professor of Physics at Johns Hopkins University. — R. S. Hale and S. V. R. Crosby were in Europe this summer. — R. L. O'Brien is on the executive committee of the City Club of Boston. — F. Tudor has formed and is successfully running a taxicab company in Boston, called The Taxi Company. He lives in Needham. — A. M. Little is living at 5 Gordon Terrace, Garrison Rd., Brookline. — There will probably be another dinner in Boston during the winter.

1892.

PROF. A. R. BENNER, *Sec.*,
Andover.

In honor of W. C. Forbes, Vice-Governor of the Philippines, a notable banquet, attended by 400 representative business men of Boston and distinguished guests, was held at the Hotel Somerset on Oct. 1.

On Oct. 15 Forbes addressed the students of Harvard in the Union. — Among the lecturers on corporation finance in the new Harvard School of Business Administration is T. W. Lamont, whose subject is Reorganization of Corporations. — W. R. Westcott is manager of the sash operating and ventilating department of the Lord and Burnham Co., at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*,
720 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

R. M. Binder's address should be 44 Broad St. (not Broadway), New York City; residence, 326 Lexington Ave. — A. J. Bowie, Jr., electrical and mechanical engineer, has removed his office to 432 Lick Building, San Francisco. — R. P. Bowler may be addressed at 2 Rector St., or at the Union Club, New York City. — Irving Jabez Cook died suddenly at New York City, Oct. 24, 1908. He was born at Newark, New Jersey, 31 March, 1872, the son of William Halsey and Ida Maria (Taylor) Cook. He fitted at Newark High School and was with '93 during freshman year. He received his M.D. at the University of Vermont in 1893, and practised in Newark and New York. He married (1) Jennie Berger Cortelyou, at Matawan, N. J., 26 Oct., 1892; (2) Elizabeth Cornelia Van Der Haak, at New York City, 18 Nov., 1899. — P. Clagstone, "father and founder of the town of Clagstone, Idaho, where he owns a ten-thousand-acre ranch that is said to be the equal of any in the Northwest," entered actively into the Republican political campaign, and was a candidate for the State Legislature. — A. J. Dibblee, attorney-at-law, announces the removal of his offices to 501 Crocker Bldg., San Francisco. — Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Davis will for the present be "at home"

at Woods Hole, Mass. — S. C. Davis writes from St. Louis, "My daily life is kept busy with humdrum business affairs and my leisure moments are spent trying to solve the scientific and practical agricultural and business problems that present themselves in the dairy line when the good old pump is not used to help the cause along." — L. A. Frothingham has been elected Lieutenant-Governor of Mass. — W. H. Furber writes: "I am no longer at 11 Doane St., Boston; please send all mail to my home address, 769 Washington St., Brookline." — F. B. Gallivan has resigned as chemist for the Boston Board of Health and has opened a laboratory for the testing of foods, at 184 Summer St., Boston. — J. A. Highlands has gone to Tucson, Ariz., as manager of the new copper smelting plant of the Arizona Smelting Co.; Boston offices at 70 State St. — P. V. K. Johnson writes from 601 Wright and Callender Building, Los Angeles: "It looks as if I would not go east before the 25th anniversary, but then I shall go if I have to walk." — C. R. Nutter has accepted the position of literary adviser to D. Appleton & Co. of New York, beginning Oct. 1; address, care of F. D. Appleton, W. 32d St., or Harvard Club, New York City. — L. N. Roberts should be addressed care of Banque Franco-Américaine, 22 Place Vendôme, Paris, France. — R. Woodworth has removed his residence to Church St., Weston, retaining his law offices at 603 Pemberton Building, Boston.

1894.

E. K. RAND, *Sec.*,

107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

Walter Scott Sawyer died Sept. 30, from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. He was married on the day of his death to Miss Ella Paige Adams, of Roxbury. Since leaving College he

had resided in Somerville and had engaged in the real estate business. — A. Boyden and E. C. Bradlee are partners in the law firm of Boyden, Palfrey, Bradlee & Twombly, 84 State St., Boston. — E. D. Densmore has changed his residence to 52 River St., Boston. — The Secretary has begun work on the Class Report, which will appear, he hopes, at the time of the Quindecennial Celebration in June. He will be glad to receive any news or suggestions. Information as to the following men — including their correct addresses — will be especially welcome: A. S. Ames, F. A. Baker, L. J. Balliet, O. H. Basquin, R. D. Blanpied, H. Bruen, H. L. Cannon, W. B. Clymer, L. N. Farr, J. S. Festerson, R. T. Fox, J. L. Frazeur, W. D. Holt, J. H. P. Howard, P. H. Kemble, S. McEntee, M. S. Mack, H. Means, G. R. Philbrook, J. M. Prather, T. Richardson, M. F. Russell, A. I. Stix, C. J. Stone, H. D. Weed.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, *Sec.*,

60 State St., Boston.

Winthrop Ames is director of the New Theatre, New York City. — Addresses: A. C. Johnson, 565 Howell Ave., Cincinnati, O.; F. H. Nash, 60 State St., Boston; H. P. Nelson, care of the National Tube Co., St. Louis, Mo. — R. M. Winthrop is second secretary of the American Embassy at Rome; he was delegate of Harvard University at the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of Evangelista Torricelli, at Florence, Oct. 18 to 23, 1908.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, *Sec.*,

112 Water St., Boston.

A. S. Hyde is organist at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City. — F. G. Katzmman was manager of the Cole cam-

paigned for the Republican nomination for Lieut.-Governor, which Frothingham, '93, won. — J. F. Cronin was the Democratic candidate for the office of Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, Suffolk County; he was defeated. — P. E. Sargent is conducting a travel school for boys in Europe. — Dr. I. W. Kingsbury's address is Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

W. G. Sewall, who is making an extended trading and hunting trip in Africa, has just been heard from at Nairobi, British East Africa, after being out of the line of communication for some three months. He has been traveling with the party of the Boma Trading Co., Ltd., which started from Djibuti in British Somaliland. — Dr. David Cheever has been appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy, with a seat in the Faculty, in the Harvard Medical School, for five years from Sept. 1, 1908. — Percy MacKaye has recently published an "American Study in Comedy" entitled *Mater*. This piece was produced in New York under the direction of Henry Miller, with Miss Isabel Irving in the title rôle. MacKaye's Phi Beta Kappa poem entitled "An Ode to the Universities" was published in the September, 1908, number of this magazine. — F. Hendrick, now at 120 Broadway, New York City, was awarded \$150 by the Republican Congressional Committee for the Prize Essay on the subject "Why the Republican Party Should be Successful Next November"; several thousand manuscripts were submitted in the competition. — S. D. Demmon's address is temporarily 49 Hawthorne St., Cambridge. — S. M. Bolster, formerly associated with the Boston Metropolitan Park Commission, has resumed his priv-

ate law practice at 2304 Washington St., Boston. — C. B. Palmer is representing the National Life Ins. Co. of Vermont as general manager at Wilmington, Del. — F. S. Bayley is practising law at Seattle, Wash., as partner in the firm of Herr, Bayley & Wilson, with offices in the New York Building. — E. V. Dexter is still located in the City of Mexico as purchasing agent for the Mexican Central R. R.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.,
Andover.

J. H. Perkins has resigned as vice-president of the American Trust Co., Boston, and has been made vice-president of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, N. Y. — Almy Morrill Carter has legally changed his name to Morris Carter. — Capt. J. R. Proctor is stationed at Fort Monroe, Va. — Representative C. J. Flagg was a candidate for State Senator from the 1st Middlesex district in the recent primaries. — The following men are connected with Harvard University: R. M. Yerkes, asst. professor of Comparative Psychology for five years from Sept. 1, 1908; P. A. Hutchison, instructor in English for one year; Dr. Francis W. Palfrey, Alumni Assistant in the Medical School on Theory and Practice of Physic. The following men, besides being connected with the teaching staff of the University, are acting as proctors, Dr. L. J. Henderson, Dr. C. N. Jackson, Dr. H. deW. Fuller. — Dr. Samuel Robinson has received the George Cheyne Shattuck Memorial Fellowship in the Medical School. — W. B. Donham, vice-president of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, will deliver two lectures on the "Organization and Management of Underwriting Syndicates" in "Business 25" before the Graduate School of Business. — B. R. Robinson has been re-

elected to the New York State Assembly on the Republican ticket. — W. E. Dorman has been re-elected a representative from Essex County (Mass.) on the Republican ticket.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, *Sec.*,
50 State St., Boston.

F. R. Nourse is assistant secretary of the American Trust Co., Boston. — O. W. Richardson has moved his office to 84 State St., Boston. — C. K. Bush is in the butter and cream business; address, Everett St., Natick. — H. D. Montgomery is with the Development & Funding Co., 40 Wall St., New York City. — C. S. Butler has formed a partnership with W. M. Seabury for the general practice of the law, under the firm name of Seabury and Butler, at 32 Nassau St., New York. — F. R. Stoddard, Jr.'s, address is 12 W. 18th St., New York City. — H. P. D. Kingsbury is mayor of Redlands, Cal. — J. H. Sherburne, Jr., has been elected captain of Battery A., M. V. M. — C. H. McDuffee is with B. H. Dickson & Co., cotton, 141 Milk St., Boston. — Dr. John Homans has gone to Baltimore, Md., to study. — C. P. Poore plays the violoncello with the Copley Trio of Boston.

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, *Sec.*,
Endicott, N. Y.

A. G. Mason is treasurer of the Whitman Mills, mfrs. of plain and fancy cotton goods, New Bedford. — C. F. Wellington is General Magazine Agent with offices at Swansea. — Joshua Montgomery Sears died in a hospital at Providence, R. I., on Aug. 12, having been crushed by his automobile. He was the son of J. M. Sears and of Sarah Choate, daughter of C. F. Choate, '52, and was born in Boston, Nov. 23, 1879. In College

he was a member of the Institute of 1770. After graduating he was interested in archaeology and went to Greece. On his return he entered the Harvard Law School, took the LL.B. degree in 1904, and had since been in the law office of his uncle, C. F. Choate, Jr., '88, in Boston.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, *Sec.*,
5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

H. W. Palmer has opened an office for the general practice of law, at 60 State St., Boston. — A. H. Michelson is American Consul at Turin, Italy; all communications for him should be thus addressed. — J. La Farge, S. J.; permanent address will be Woodstock College, Woodstock, Md. — G. H. Montague is practising law at 32 Nassau St., New York City; he has recently been appointed commissioner to condemn several blocks of real estate in New York City, in connection with the construction of the Brooklyn loop of the subway; this work is entrusted to him by the Public Service Commission of New York City. — C. C. Brayton is superintendent of the Santa Francisca Mine, belonging to the American Smelting & Refining Co.; address, Asientos, Aguascalientes, Mexico. — R. H. Dana, Jr., has entered into partnership with H. K. Murphy, architect; office, 103 Park Ave., New York City. — H. F. Tucker is with the Department of Construction and Engineering on the Isthmian Canal Commission; he holds the office of designing engineer; letters should be addressed to him at Culebra, Canal Zone. — W. B. Swift is studying nervous diseases at 27 Karl Str., Berlin, Germany. — W. H. Classon's permanent address is care of University College, Toronto, Ont., Canada. — S. M. Klein's permanent address is 1610 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.; he is with the Pennsylv-

vania Railroad Co. — The Secretary wishes to announce that Lawrence Bulard has presented to the Class 16 volumes of the *Graduates' Magazine*, being a complete set. It is the intention of the Class to present these volumes to some Harvard institution (preferably The Harvard Club of Boston) so that they may be convenient for reference to the members of the Class and other Harvard graduates. — L. B. Reed's address is 24 Rue de Mogador, Paris, France. — C. A. Peters's home address is 59 Barry St., Dorchester; he is with the firm of C. F. Peters & Son, engravers, 155 High St., Boston.

1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, Jr., Sec.,
44 State St., Boston.

J. W. Adams is a lawyer at Waynesville, N. C. — H. M. Ayres is teaching at Harvard University. — Guy Bancroft is studying law in the Boston University Law School. — C. L. Barnes is engaged in business at Raymond, Wash. — Bruce Burlingame is an engineer with Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y. — Jos. P. Cody is a teacher at the English High School, Boston. — D. C. Campbell is with the U. S. Mining Co., Boston. — G. E. Carleton is a bond salesman with W. Salomon & Co., 25 Broad St., New York. — F. P. Coffin is an electrical engineer, with the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. — Borden Covell is a coal dealer, at 70 Kilby St., Boston. — G. B. Dabney is practising law; address, Exchange Bldg., Boston. — A. L. Devens, Jr., is a stock broker at 4 P. O. Square, Boston. — Livingston Fairbank is a bond broker, at 209 La Salle St., Chicago. — Walter Fischel is a physician; address, Humbolt Bldg., St. Louis. — Adolph Friedman is in the dry goods business at Grand Rapids, Mich. — J. W. Gilles is a lawyer; address, 1st Nat. Bk. Bldg.,

Gary, Ind. — R. M. Green is a physician at 78 Marlboro St., Boston. — Donald Gregg is a physician at the Mass. Gen. Hospital, Boston. — R. K. Hale is a civil engineer at 14 Beacon St., Boston. — D. N. Hartt is a rancher at Turdot, Mont. — P. M. Hooper is an architect at 527 5th Ave., New York. — M. C. Humstone is a lawyer at 62 Cedar St., New York. — W. D. Jamieson is a salesman with the American Radiator Co., 129 Federal St., Boston. — J. DeF. Junkin, Jr., is a coal miner and operator, at Coalgate, Indian Ty. — C. H. King is a lawyer in Syracuse, N. Y. — M. B. Lang is a professional musician and teacher, 6 Newbury St., Boston. — Richard Lawrence is a stock broker, with Hornblower & Weeks, 120 Broadway, New York. — Edison Lewis is with Berton Storrs & Griscom, 40 Wall St., New York. — J. O. Low is a bond salesman with N. W. Harris & Co., 56 William St., New York. — W. G. Merrett is a lawyer at 27 William St., New York. — C. G. Montrose is an instructor in German at the Pater-son, N. J., High School. — H. A. Nourse is a house painter, 459 Broadway, So. Boston. — R. B. Ogilby is a clergyman, 2 Decatur St., Boston. — G. N. Parker is in the automobile business, Boston. — A. S. Pease is an instructor in Latin at Harvard and Radcliffe. — A. K. Pope is in the insurance business, 30 Kilby St., Boston. — R. S. Rainsford is a mining engineer with American Smelting & Refining Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. — E. G. Rich is a publisher, 64 5th Ave., New York City. — E. P. Richardson is a physician, 222 Beacon St., Boston. — C. B. Robinson, Jr., is in the cotton commission business, 18 Thomas St., New York. — Robt. Roughan is a real estate and insurance broker, 16 City Sq., Charlestown. — C. S. Sargent, Jr., is manager of the bond department of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Wall St., New York.

— J. H. Shirk is a banker at Peru, Ind.
 — J. L. Silsbee is a mining engineer; address, Matchaula, San Luis Potosi, Mexico. — E. E. Smith is a bond salesman, 60 State St., Boston. — G. C. St. John is headmaster of the Choate School, Pomfret, Ct. — H. K. Stockton is with Rounds & Schuman, lawyers, 96 Broadway, New York. — Russell Sturgis is in the railroad business, address, 175 Avon St., Aurora, Ill. — P. W. Thomson is a linen importer, 264 Devonshire St., Boston. — Willard Wadsworth is a broker, 2 Wall St., New York. — S. P. Ware is a note broker, 35 Congress St., Boston. — C. P. Webb is a real estate broker, 105 Summer St., Boston. — H. Weymouth is with the U. S. Steel Corporation. — H. P. Williams is an insurance broker, 32 Kilby St., Boston. — W. B. Wood is a cotton broker, 70 Kilby St., Boston. — F. F. Zelle is a physician, 2227 University Pl., St. Louis, Mo.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, Sec.,

48 Robeson St., Jamaica Plain.

G. D. Boardman, 11 Grover St., Auburn, N. Y., is secretary of Hon. T. M. Osborne of the Public Service Commission of New York State. — D. W. Comins is practising law at 70 State St., Boston, being senior partner of the firm of Comins & Phillips. — C. H. Derby is practising law at 810 Slater Building, Worcester, as senior partner of the firm of Derby & Lincoln. — J. A. Field is instructor in political economy at University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. — Matthew Hale is practising law at 60 State St., Boston. — F. G. Jackson is chemist with the Porter Fibre Bottle Co., of Lewiston, N. Y. — E. S. Lazarus is in the law firm of Lazarus, Michel & Lazarus, 904 Maison Blanche Building, New Orleans, La. — H. J. Phipps, 18 Greenleaf St., Malden, is teaching in the

Malden High School. — L. P. Pieper is practising law at 702 Pemberton Building, Boston, in the firm of Pieper & Sullivan. — K. Winsor is practising law at 60 State St., Boston. — S. H. Noyes was one of the crew of the old Cup Defender *Mayflower*, which was wrecked by a hurricane in the West Indies last October while on a search for gold treasure in a sunken Spanish ship. G. B. Perry was president of the company and one of the chief promoters of the enterprise.

1904.

R. S. WALLACE, Sec.,

282 Babcock St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. W. Varney has been appointed Traveling Fellow in architecture on the Julia Amory Appleton foundation; he won the appointment by competitive examination. — Augustus Locke has won the Jennings scholarship in geology and petrography. — V. Van M. Beede is curate at the House of Prayer, 49 State St., Newark, N. J. — W. S. Baer is dramatic critic for the *Philadelphia North American*. — R. R. Alexander is associated with the firm of Klein & Harris, lawyers, at 818 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. — J. H. Stone has opened a law office with A. C. Vinton at 19 Milk St., Boston. — L. B. Harrison, Jr., is of the firm of Breed & Harrison, bankers, First Nat. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O. — E. R. Ray is of the firm of Higginson & Ray, architects, 16 McKay Bldg., Santa Barbara, Cal. — A. Kendall has opened an office for the practice of law at 60 State St., Boston. — L. B. Hayes is practising law with S. S. Jewett, Masonic Temple, Laconia, N. H. — R. T. Henshaw is rector of the Episcopal Church at Norwood, N. J. — I. N. Linnell is of the firm of Linnell & Ammidon, lawyers, 330 Kimball Bldg., 18 Tremont St., Boston. — F. H. Fobes is instructor in classics at Harvard.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec.,
166 E. 61st St., New York.

R. A. Derby and S. S. Boylston and other Harvard men sailed from New York during the middle of September for Jamaica on the old Cup Defender *Mayflower* in search of a sunken wreck, supposed to contain Spanish treasure. They encountered a severe cyclone when off the coast of Florida and their boat was dismasted. After drifting for four days in a terrible sea they were finally rescued by the *Hippolyte Dumois*, one of the vessels of the United Fruit Co.'s fleet. When they left the *Mayflower* she gave signs of breaking up within a few hours. — C. B. Lewis has resigned his position as assistant to Chief Engineer of the Indianapolis Water Co., and his address will hereafter be 3980 Rose Hill Ave., Cincinnati, O. — Rudolph Weld is working with Weld & Co., Liverpool, Eng.

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, Sec.,
29 Thayer Hall, Cambridge.

The following members of the Class are still connected with the University: H. K. Alden, Graduate School of Applied Science, 2d year. — C. R. Apted is in the office of the Inspector of Grounds and Buildings. — T. Barbour is Curator of Oceanica in the University Museum. — H. A. Bellows, Graduate Sch., 2d year, also assistant in English. — A. C. Blagden, Law Sch., 3d year. — G. F. H. Bowers, Medical Sch., 3d year. — J. T. Boyd, Graduate School of Applied Science, 3d year. — T. L. Breslauer, Law Sch., 3d year. — E. S. Brown, Special in the College. — T. F. Burns, Law Sch., 2d year. — T. F. Callahan, College. — C. R. Carleton, Law Sch., 3d year. — L. Carroll, Law Sch., 3d year. — S. R. Cate, Law Sch., 2d year. — L. W. Clark,

Law Sch., 3d year. — R. H. Clarke, Law Sch., 3d year. — B. L. Colby, Graduate School of Business Administration, 1st year. — W. H. Collner, College. — T. E. Cunningham, Medical Sch., 3d year. — R. T. Evans, Law Sch., 3d year. — F. Farley, Law Sch., 3d year. — G. H. Field, Law School, 3d year. — O. D. Filley, Graduate School of Applied Science, 2d year. — R. Fitz, Medical Sch., 4th year. — H. A. Flint, Graduate Sch., 3d year. — R. F. Foerster, Graduate Sch., 3d year, also assistant in Social Ethics. — W. H. Freeman, Graduate Sch., 3d year. — E. D. Gardner, Medical Sch., 3d year. — W. T. Garfield, Medical Sch., 4th year. — A. G. Gill, Law Sch., 3d year. — E. L. Grant, Law Sch., special. — W. G. Graves, Law Sch., 3d year. — H. P. Greeley, Medical Sch., 4th year. — R. L. Hale, Law Sch., 3d year, also assistant in Economics. — H. H. Harbour, Graduate Sch., 1st year. — C. F. Haynsworth, Law Sch., 3d year. — R. R. Hellmann, Medical Sch., 3d year. — J. J. Hepburn, Medical Sch., 4th year. — O. J. Hermann, Medical Sch., 4th year. — J. J. Hines, Law Sch., 3d year. — H. M. Holmes, Law Sch., 3d year. — A. M. Hurlin, Austin Teaching Fellow. — F. C. Irving, Medical Sch., 3d year. — E. W. Jones, Medical Sch., 2d year. — T. T. Jones, Austin Teaching Fellow. — P. H. Keeney, Law Sch., 2d year. — C. M. Kelley, Medical Sch., 3d year. — N. Kelley Law Sch., 3d year, also assistant in Government. — F. S. Kellogg, Medical Sch., 3d year. — C. King, College. — S. I. Langmaid, Law Sch., 1st year. — I. H. Lazarus, Dental Sch., 3d year. — L. Lazarus, Medical Sch., 2d year. — J. R. Lazenby, Law Sch., 2d year. — C. I. Lewis, Graduate Sch., 1st year. — R. L. Lewis, assistant. — G. T. McClure, Graduate Sch., 1st year. — D. Macomber, Medical

School, 4th year. — C. D. Morgan, Law Sch., 3d year. — S. Newell, Law Sch., 3d year. — W. A. Noonan, Medical Sch., 4th year. — P. H. Noyes, Law Sch., 3d year. — W. S. Parker, Medical Sch., 4th year. — F. A. Pemberton, Medical Sch., 4th year. — C. H. Poor, Law Sch., 3d year. — C. W. Porter, Graduate Sch., 2d year. — W. G. Reed, College, also assistant. — W. D. Reid, Medical Sch., 4th year. — C. T. Ryder, Medical Sch., 3d year. — E. F. Sampson, Medical School, 4th year. — W. F. Sampson, College. — A. A. Schaefer, Law Sch., 3d year. — H. A. Seipt, Graduate Sch., 3d year. — H. R. Shurtleff, Graduate School of Applied Science, 2d year. — N. O. Simard, Law Sch., 3d year. — L. A. Sloper, Law School, 1st year. — H. J. Spinden, Graduate Sch., 3d year, also assistant in Anthropology. — B. H. Squires, Law Sch., 3d year. — E. B. Stillman, Law Sch., 3d year. — F. C. Taylor, Law Sch., 3d year. — W. W. Thayer, Law Sch., 2d year. — H. M. Trieber, Law Sch., 3d year. — H. G. Tucker, Law Sch., 3d year. — J. W. Twombly, Medical Sch., 3d year. — A. F. Veenfiet, Law Sch., 3d year. — C. E. Ware, Graduate Sch. of Business Administration, 1st year. — W. S. Weeks, assistant. — C. W. Wickersham, Law School, 3d year. — R. Withington, Graduate Sch., 1st year. — A. E. Wood, Divinity Sch., 1st year. — E. L. Young, Medical Sch., 4th year. — J. E. Zanetti, Graduate Sch., 3d year, also Austin Teaching Fellow. — E. G. Abbott, permanent address, 38 William St. Worcester, is with W. F. Cochrane, lawyer; address, Box 314, Bismarck, N. D. — A. Ahren's permanent address, Box 105, Weehawken, N. J.; is Director of Manual Training, State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo. — T. Barbour, whose permanent address is the Peabody Museum, is at present in South America.

He is the junior delegate representing the University at the Pan-American Congress at Santiago, Chile, and will also conduct zoological explorations supplementary to those made by him in India, Burma, and the Dutch East India colonies. — H. J. Barrett is ranching; address, Bay State Ranch, Brawley, Imperial Valley, Cal. — G. H. Chase is with the Prudential Insurance Co.; address, 111 Halsey St., Newark, N. J. — W. C. Cogswell, Jr., is in his father's law office, 11 Pemberton Sq., Boston; address, 32 Paul St., Newton Centre. — C. R. Dodge, 9 Lincoln St., Haverhill, is in the Engineering Department of the Boston & Maine R. R. — W. P. Fargo, 56 Park Ave., New York City, is with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., of that city. — W. B. Feeney, 43 Webster St., Haverhill, is clerk in the Merrimack Nat. Bank, of that city. — H. Griffin is assistant to the vice-president of the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y. — R. F. Hammatt, permanent address, Sisson, Cal., is Deputy Forest Supervisor in the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. — R. C. Hatch, permanent address, 10 Wendell St., Cambridge, is in the General Theological Seminary, New York City. — H. L. Healey's permanent address is 1306 Waterloo St., Los Angeles, Cal. — W. Cornelius Holmes's permanent address is 404 Biddle Ave., Wilksburg, Pa. — J. W. Hood, permanent address, 96 Magazine St., Cambridge, is pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Allison Park, Pa.; his present address is De Haven, Pa. — M. W. Jopling's permanent address is Marquette, Mich. — H. S. Lyon's permanent address is West Bridgewater. — S. P. MacNutt is assistant biologist, Pittsburg Typhoid Fever Commission; address, 630 Nevin Ave., Sewickley, Pa. — C. Mark, permanent address, Lake Forest, Ill., is with the

Mark Mfg. Co., Evanston, Ill. — L. I. Neale's address is 107 Archer Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. — S. M. Peyser's permanent address is 330 W. 85th St., New York City. — J. W. Russell, whose permanent mail address is 318 W. 57th St., New York City, is a tutor and is also studying law. — G. W. Thayer, 304 Oak St., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O., is assistant in Greek and Latin at the University of Cincinnati. — R. E. Tracy, 265 Sidney St., Cambridge, has been admitted to the bar of Mass.; he is assistant agent, Children's Institution Department, 30 Tremont St., Boston. — M. Wertheim, 5 W. 76th St., New York City, is secretary of the United Cigar Manufacturers' Co. — G. F. Will is with a seed firm in Bismarck, N. D. — S. Withington, 35 Bay State Road, Boston, is in the Experimental Department, Walworth Mfg. Co., South Boston. — R. S. Woodbridge is in the manufacture of automobile parts; address, 527 W. 56th St., New York City. — A. L. Castle, '06, '08, has been admitted to practice as a member of the Honolulu bar.

1907.

J. M. MORSE, Sec.,
5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

P. C. Brown is with J. B. Williams & Sons, belt manufacturers, Dover, N. H. — F. C. Tenney is with the Atlas Elevator Co.; address, for the winter, Hitchcock, So. D. — G. A. Irving is with the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey; address, 11 Snyder St., Orange, N. J. — J. D. White is studying law in the office of W. P. White, 75 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y. — J. P. H. Chandler is with the Travelers' Insurance Co. of Hartford; address, 34 Highland Court, Hartford, Conn. — C. G. Osborne's address is 5842 Rosalie Court, Chicago, Ill. — J. M. Morse is with Moffat & White, bankers, 5 Nassau St., New York.

1908.

GUY EMERSON, Sec.,
31 Holyoke House, Cambridge.

C. Apollonio is with Gen. Fire Extinguisher Co., Warren, O. — C. L. Appleton is with Maitland, Coppel & Co., bankers, 57 William St., New York. — G. G. Ball, G. G. Bacon, and J. S. Derby are traveling around the world. — K. G. Carpenter is with A. G. Edwards & Sons, brokers, St. Louis, Mo. — A. G. Eldridge is teaching elementary science in the New Bedford High School. — W. W. Faunce is with the Boston Consolidated Gas Co. — G. L. Foote, C. L. Seeger, and R. L. Sweet are studying music in Germany; their address is care Deutsches Bank, Munich. — H. Hadden is with Slade & Boyer, brokers, 30 Broad St., New York. — J. B. Husband worked all summer as a miner; he is now with the Tieglee Coal Co., 48 E. Van Buren St., Chicago. — W. T. Kissell is with Kissell, Kinnicutt & Co., bankers, 37 Wall St., New York. — S. C. Markoe is with Slade & Boyer, 30 Broad St., New York. — F. S. Montgomery is secretary of the Marienfeld Winter School, Riverside, Cal. — E. G. Stillman is with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St., New York. — J. S. Whitney is with H. W. Johns-Mansville Co., asbestos manufacturers, New York. — At *Harvard Law School*: H. Alden, G. Bent, H. P. Burt, F. M. Cohen, G. I. Cohen, G. Emerson, W. Van B. Findley, S. W. Fish, A. L. Jackson, R. M. Johnson, H. W. King, W. H. King, G. I. Lewis, R. T. Mack, J. T. Manning, B. Moore, T. C. O'Brien, D. M. Payson, W. V. Plummer, J. Richardson, W. E. Russell, K. B. Townsend, F. H. Tovey, J. L. Warren, M. S. Winpenny. Second year: H. V. Amberg, F. Bishop, A. E. Black, G. W. Boland, J. H. Broderick, E. W. Carman, F. H. Caskin, A. B. Comstock, S. Ervin, H. R. Francis, F. T.

Frelinghuysen, J. E. Gardner, D. Goldstein, B. H. Gordon, G. W. Grover, J. A. Hadden, R. M. Hallet, H. L. Hassler, K. B. Hawkins, H. H. Hemingway, K. Howes, C. V. Imlay, J. J. Kaplan, E. R. Lewis, W. J. Mack, R. E. McGrath, D. S. Marks, J. B. Marsh, H. A. Mintz, R. G. Partridge, D. A. Pfromm, A. E. Pireauski, E. H. Robinson, A. A. Silbon, E. B. Strassberger, M. de S. Verdi. — *Medical School*: R. D. Bell, G. H. Binney, F. A. Butler, C. R. Comstock, D. J. Knowlton, G. R. Minot, A. W. Reggio, O. F. Rogers. Second year: J. G. Breslin, J. B. Bruce, W. C. Feeley, P. J. Finnegan, M. Frank, J. V. Greenbaum, P. L. Harvie, J. T. Houghton, A. B. Morrill, J. P. O'Hare, E. L. Prizer, H. A. Robinson, W. F. Temple, Jr., R. W. Whidden, P. O. White. *Special*: C. Wesselhoeft. — *Graduate School of Arts and Sciences*: A. S. A. Brady, C. T. Brodrick, L. P. Dodge, F. J. A. Doherty, A. J. Eames, W. M. Ford, D. Jackson, J. Loewenberg, J. O. Long, J. M. S. McDonald, A. Prussian, S. H. Rathbun, E. R. Riegel, D. N. Robinson, G. A. Smith, F. L. Steenken, H. S. Toy, C. B. Thompson, T. R. Treadwell, E. N. White, E. Wigglesworth. Second year: G. Mixer. — *Graduate School of Applied Science*: W. M. Bird, D. S. Brigham, J. W. Butler, W. P. Callahan, G. R. Carter, L. A. Daggett, H. C. Knoblauch, W. L. Phillips, O. Rigby, R. Robertson, C. W. Short, E. B. Smith, R. E. Somers, F. J. Tuck. — *Graduate School of Business Administration*: A. W. Hinkel, G. H. Hunt, H. Inches, C. Toppan, M. B. Whitney, P. Woodman. — *Lawrence Scientific School*: H. B. Barney, E. N. Hutchins, E. L. Lincoln, M. M. Osborne. — *Divinity School*: C. R. Joy. — Work is now in progress on the First Report, which will appear next spring. All men who are not sure their correct addresses are in the hands of the

Secretary are urged to communicate with him at once. All Class news will be welcome here in Cambridge. The Treasurer is anxious to receive subscriptions from men who have not paid up. His address appears above.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Dr. Hermon J. Smith, M. S. '63, one of Lowell's best-known residents, a member of the board of United States examining surgeons on pension claims in his district, died in the corporation hospital, in that city, on Sept. 12, after a prolonged illness. He had lived in Lowell since 1872 and was a member of the Middlesex North Medical Society. He was for eight years superintendent of the Lowell Hospital and also served as city physician and as a member of the school committee. He was born in Dover, N. H., Nov. 15, 1836, and was graduated in the first class in Tufts College, in 1858. Later he studied at the Harvard Medical School. He served three years in the U. S. Army as surgeon. He was a past master of Kilwinning Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and had been a member of Oberlin Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Loyal Legion. He was a lover of music and for several years was treasurer of the Lowell Orchestral Society. Dr. Smith left a wife and three sons. One of the latter, Dr. Foster H. Smith, is Lowell city physician, Carroll H. is in San Francisco, and Reginald F. Smith, is a United States inspector in the Philippines.

Yale University has purchased the marine zoological collection formed by A. E. Verrill, s '62, who, since 1864, has been professor of zoology at the Sheffield Scientific School.

Dr. C. S. Minot, p '78, is a corresponding member of the Physico-Medical Society of Vienna.

R. B. Anderson, l '03, is a member of the law firm Kinney, Marx, Prosser, and Anderson of Honolulu, Hawaii.

A monument to the late P. A. Collins, l '71, former mayor of Boston, has been dedicated in Boston. Gov. J. D. Long, '57, delivered a eulogy.

Dr. Herman Babson, p '08, is professor of German in the College of Hawaii at Honolulu, the Territorial College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Frederick Lawrence Joyce (m '03, A.B. Leland Stanford, 1899) died at Monrovia, Calif., Oct. 19, 1908. Eldest son of Frederick B. and Catherine (Molloy) Joyce of San Francisco, grandson of Col. Laurens James and Mary A. (Libbey) Joyce of Brunswick, Me., he was born in San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1876. Dr. Joyce after graduation was at St. John's Hospital, Lowell, for one year, after which he settled in San Francisco, and was associated with Dr. Abraham until the earthquake. During that trying period he was actively employed in caring for the sick and destitute. Later he opened an office in Masonic Ave., and at the West Hotel downtown. During the battle against the bubonic plague he again volunteered and was one of the district inspectors. Although apparently of robust constitution his health broke down under the strain of his public and private practice, and in the spring of this year he was taken to a sanitarium at Monrovia. On Oct. 6, 1908, he married Maud Lewis, daughter of Rev. Frederick B. A. Lewis. Dr. Joyce was intensely interested in his profession. His illness and death were directly due to the devotion he gave to his work. He died of tuberculosis contracted probably from a patient.

William Milwitzky, Gr. Sch. '00, is instructor in French in the Barringer High School, Newark, N. J., and secretary of the Newark branch of the Alliance Française; address, 42 Tracy Ave.

On Nov. 10, Gen. Leonard Wood, m '84, took command of the Army of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Charles Perkins Gardiner, L. S. S. '57, died in Brookline on Aug. 12. He was born in Boston in 1836, his father being William Howard Gardiner, H. C. 1816, a prominent lawyer, and his mother Caroline Perkins, daughter of Thomas Handasyd Perkins. His paternal grandfather was Rev. J. S. J. Gardiner, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, 1805-30. Mr. Gardiner was of the family from which the town (now a thriving city) on the Kennebec River in Maine received its name. He attended the Boston Latin School and the Lawrence Scientific School but did not graduate from the latter. He entered the office of his father and assisted in the management of his extensive real estate interests. One of Mr. Gardiner's deepest concerns was the New England Conservatory of Music, and from the time it was first projected in 1867 down to the present time he gave it his constant attention. In 1898 he was made president of the board of directors, succeeding R. H. Dana, and it was only recently that, realizing his condition, he resigned the presidency. Interested in the affairs of the Episcopal Church, he was one of the corporation of the Church of the Advent, and the senior warden of St. Margaret's Church, Brighton. He also was interested in St. Andrews Church at New Castle, Me., with which town his wife's family had long been intimately associated, Mrs. Gardiner (Emma Fields Glidden), to whom he was married in 1864, being a daughter of Capt. W. T. Glidden. Mr. Gardiner was treasurer of the trustees of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and a member of the St. Botolph Club, Boston. His wife and one daughter, Mrs. William R. Cabot, survive.

W. C. Moore, *p* '08, a member of the faculty at the State Normal School, Salem, has resigned to be professor of education in Mt. Holyoke College. He has been in Salem since 1894 and last year he had leave of absence, during which time he attended the Graduate School at Harvard.

Dr. Azel Ames, *m* '71, once well known as a surgeon and sanitary engineer, died at the Hospital for the Insane, in Danvers, on Nov. 12. He was born in Chelsea, Aug. 16, 1845, the son of Azel and Louisa Lufkin Ames, and was educated at the Phillips Academy, Andover, and the Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated in 1871. In the Civil War he served as a first lieutenant in the Second Louisiana Engineers, U. S. A. Dr. Ames served as a delegate to several international medical and sanitary congresses, and was a member of many medical societies, as well as of the Public Health Association, the Pilgrim Society, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Loyal Legion. He volunteered in the Spanish War as assistant surgeon, and was mustered out in 1899 as major. He directed vaccination in Porto Rico and was commissioner of the U. S. Department of Labor there. He was the author of "Sex in Industry," "The Mayflower and Her Log," "Elementary Hygiene for the Tropics," and "The Family of John Phillips." He married, Oct. 10, 1866, Sarah Dering Thomas. His son, E. W. Ames, '96, has been in the U. S. diplomatic service.

J. P. Hill, '02, Rep., was candidate for Congress from the 4th Maryland district. He is captain of Co. D., 4th Reg., Maryland Vols.

C. F. Williams, *l* '02, is associate justice of the Milford district court.

Dr. J. S. Gronard, *m* '89, of Nantucket is medical examiner for Nantucket County.

Dr. H. A. Kelley, *d* '88, has removed to 727 Congress St., Portland, Me.

Dr. G. H. Rowe, *m* '68, after a service of nearly 30 years as head of the Boston City Hospital, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Dr. J. H. McCollom, *m* '69, asst. professor of contagious diseases at the Harvard Medical School.

E. T. McKnight, *l* '97, is president of the new Medford Trust Co.

George William Webster Dove, *s* '57, died at his home in Andover on Oct. 24. He was born in that town, attended the Andover public schools and Phillips Academy; graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School in 1857; enlisted in the Navy during the Civil War and served as engineer on the *Richmond*. Returning to Andover, he took up the flax business and founded the successful firm of Smith & Dove. He retired in 1887.

D. F. Houston, *p* '92, recently president of the University of Texas is now chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

R. H. Harding, Sp. L. S. '07, is a member of the law firm of Kelley, Harding & A. R. Hatch, '07, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Rev. P. S. Phalen, *t* '08, is pastor of the New North Unitarian Church of Hingham.

Prof. Herman Babson, *p* '08, is professor of German in the new college of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I.

Dr. Carleton Phillips Flint, *m* '96, was knocked down by a speeding automobile, at Seabright, N. J., on July 24, and died on July 25. He was born at Dorchester, July 2, 1872. After graduating from the Medical School in 1896 he established himself in New York City, where he was connected with the Roosevelt Hospital.

L. C. Parker, *l* '05, is special justice of the West Hampden district.

LITERARY NOTES.

* * To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Edward Sheldon, '07, has written for Mrs. Fiske a play, *Salvation Nell*.

G. B. Ives, '76, has translated Paul Bourget's "L'Emigré," for Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

F. A. Ogg, p '04, has edited a "Source Book of Mediaeval History" (American Book Co.).

"In the Woods and on the Shore," by R. D. Ware, '90, has been published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

W. G. Howard, '91, has reprinted from the *Publications* of the Modern Language Association a study of Christian Wernicke.

A. McF. Davis, s '54, has written an introduction to Richard Fry's "A Scheme for a Paper Currency," issued by the Club for Colonial Reprints at Providence, R. I.

T. W. Balch, '90, is a collaborator on the staff of the *Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée*, published at Brussels.

Prof. Maxime Bôcher, '88, has been elected editor-in-chief of the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society*.

J. Walter Smith, '94, who went to London in 1904 as special correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, is chief editor for the publishing house of Cassell & Co.

T. W. Surette, Sp. '92, and D. G. Mason, '95, are joint authors of "The Appreciation of Music — A Course of Study for Schools, Colleges, and General Readers." (H. W. Gray Co.)

To Vol. 38 of the *Transactions* of the American Philological Association, Prof. Paul Shorey, '78, contributes an exhaustive paper on "Choriambic Dimeter and Rehabilitation of the Antispast."

Dr. James De Normandie, t '62, has written an introduction to W. E. Thwing's "History of the First Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts." (W. A. Butterfield: Boston.)

"The Blast Furnace and the Manufacture of Pig Iron," by the late Robert Forsythe, '94, was recently published by the David Williams Co., 14-16 Park Pl., New York.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, h '90, in "The Home Builder" describes Woman under various aspects, from daughter and bride to grandmother and relict. His well-known vein of rhetoric runs through it, and will commend it to his admirers. The publishers have made a beautiful book of it. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Boards, 75 cents net.)

The latest volume of *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society prints a calendar of the MSS. of Col. John Broadstreet, prepared by C. H. Lincoln, '98, and "Uncle Sam," by Albert Matthews, '82. The Society proposes to unite with the Massachusetts Historical Society in printing the Mather diaries, the manuscripts being divided between the two societies.

Asst. Prof. H. C. Bierwirth, '84, of Harvard, has compiled in a convenient pamphlet "German Inflections, arranged in Parallels." Here the student can see at a glance the type of inflected word he may be looking for. There are also lists of nouns and adjectives, of strong and irregular verbs and of weak verbs. (Holt: New York. Flexible covers, 40 cents.)

Arthur S. Pier, '95, is winning a reputation as a writer of boys' books. "The New Boy: A Story of St. Timothy's,"

was contributed by him to the *Youth's Companion*, and is now printed in book form, with illustrations, by Houghton Mifflin Co. It introduces his readers to the familiar school background, and tells in agreeable fashion the adventures of a typical new-comer. (Cloth, \$1.50.)

The R. E. Lee Co. announce three volumes in the Foreign Authors' Library this winter, all translated by Prof. Leo Wiener, of the Harvard Slavic Department, viz: "Old Town Tales," translated from the Bohemian of Jan Nerreda; "On His Own Soil," a novel, translated from the Croatian of Ksaver Sandor-Gjalski, and "Magdalene," from the Bohemian of J. S. Machar.

Prof. H. S. Nash, '78, publishes through the Macmillan Co. "The Atoning Life," in which, after the manner which he has made familiar in earlier works, he sets forth the doctrine of the atonement as it appears to a Liberal Episcopalian to-day. It is Dr. Nash's purpose to discover the up-to-date application and significance of ancient or medieval theological conceptions. In this, few of his co-religionists on this side of the water are his peers.

Dr. W. J. Rolfe, h '59, has had the excellent idea of reissuing the late Mrs. Mary Cowden-Clarke's "Shakespeare Proverbs, or the Wise Saws of our Wisest Poet collected into a Modern Instance." The book has been long, long out of print. Dr. Rolfe adds proverbs from the Poems, and he supplies brief notes where they seem to be needed. The whole is printed in a handy, artistic little volume. (Putnam: New York. Cloth.)

George H. Kent, of the University Bookstore, Cambridge, has compiled a convenient guide-book to "The Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Flower Models," which ought to be popular with the thousands of strangers who visit that collection every year. Mr. Kent gives an

account of the Blaschkas, a description of the flowers, some half-tone reproductions, and a complete list of all the specimens now on exhibition. The little book slips easily into the pocket. (Paper, 35 cents, bound, 75 cents.)

Prof. W. M. Davis, '69, of Harvard, has prepared a small manual of "Practical Exercises in Physical Geography," to provide as compactly as possible a "series of disciplinary exercises which may be assigned as 'laboratory work' in connection with any of the modern text-books on Physical Geography." It is detailed, precise, and comprehensive. An atlas, in which 45 plates of drawings are reproduced, goes with the text and fully illustrates it. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo.)

Prof. J. D. M. Ford, '94, of Harvard, has edited for Heath's Modern Language Series "Selections from Don Quijote." In the course of some 80 pages he gives several of the characteristic passages of Cervantes's immortal book. Then he adds some 100 pages of notes and vocabulary. The work is carefully done, and leads one to wish that Prof. Ford would bring out a complete edition of "Don Quijote," equipped with notes and comments drawn from the most recent scholarship. (Heath: Boston.)

Certainly one of the recent notable achievements of American editors was that of Prof. Bliss Perry in discovering Mr. James O. Fagan and in securing for the *Atlantic Monthly* his "Confessions of a Railroad Signalman." These confessions attracted wide attention while they were appearing in the *Atlantic*, and their republication in book form is well deserved. They bring to light the actual experience of a clear-headed, careful, sober-minded Scotchman, who has for 22 years held his post in the signal-tower of the Fitchburg Railroad at Cambridge.

No greater recommendation could be given him than that President Eliot has invited Mr. Fagan to lecture this winter at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. As every American travels, so every one should be interested in knowing at first-hand the dangers he runs in traveling on the railroads of this country, and the precautions that are taken for his safety. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1 net.)

"Buddhism and Immortality," the Ingersoll Lecture for 1908, by Dr. W. S. Bigelow, '71, is second to none of the lectures in this remarkable series in clearness of presentation and in interest. The manner in which Dr. Bigelow has succeeded in condensing into so small a space the Buddhist philosophy is worthy of great admiration. In his explanation, the doctrine of Nirvana, which is usually a stumbling-block to Occidentals, becomes not only intelligible but plausible. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 75 cents net.)

Under the editorship of W. B. Parker, '96, lecturer in English at Columbia University, 1905-1908, and former associate editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, the Center Publishing Company of New York will issue "Psychotherapy: Course of Reading in Sound Medicine, Sound Psychology, and Sound Religion." The contributors include eminent scholars and authorities in the fields of psychology, medicine, and religion, and while scientific in method, it will be written for the general reader. Among the contributors are: Professors Royce, R. C. Cabot, and J. J. Putnam of Harvard.

For the "Christianity of To-day Series" the Rev. Charles F. Dole, '68, has written, a concise and clear statement of "What We Know about Jesus." He summarizes the results of the higher critics' researches into the historical Christ, and then portrays Jesus and

describes his teaching from the point of view of modern rationalism. Mr. Dole's characteristic fairness, his passion for truth, his reverence for the spiritual appear on every page. His crystallization of an entire school of thought should approve itself not only to his brother Liberals but also to those Conservatives who wish to know what Liberals really think. (Open Court Publishing Co.: Chicago. Boards, 75 cents net.)

Volume XIX of "Harvard Studies in Classical Philology" (1908) contains articles on "The Olympian Council House and Council," by the late Louis Dyer, '74; on "The Propitiation of Zeus," by Joseph W. Hewitt, p '00; on "The Authorship and the Date of the Double Letters in Ovid's *Heroides*," by Sereno B. Clark; and "The Use of *ἀντίρριος*, etc." by W. H. P. Hatch, '98. Professors C. B. Gulick, E. K. Rand, and G. H. Chase are the editorial committee and the fund of the Class of 1856 supports the publication. The deaths of Prof. Minton Warren and of Louis Dyer are appropriately recorded. (Publication Agent: Harvard University. Boards, \$1.50.)

Charles Lane Hanson, '92, has written "English Composition" a small manual, of which the purpose is to strip off all superfluities and to state everything so clearly that the average pupil will understand it. Nothing could be better than this advice: "Whatever your subject, think for yourself. Then, and then only, will your writing be your own; it will have individuality; it will be different from the work of anybody else. . . . Do a deal of vigorous thinking about other things, and if you write frankly, your work will be likely to show that you have been thinking." We need only add *Verbum sap!* and wish the book Godspeed. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, 80 cents.)

An excellent book, neither more nor less than it pretends to be, is "Builders of United Italy," by Rupert S. Holland, '00. In eight chapters, which have the qualities of popular but not cheap lectures, he describes Alfieri, Manzoni, Gioberti, Manin, Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi, and Victor Emmanuel. He makes biography serve the purposes of history so well that in the course of his volume his readers get an historical outline of the Risorgimento. Mr. Holland writes clearly, without pretense of deep learning, but with evident insight into the character of his heroes, and into the general evolution of Italian independence. Each essay has a portrait. (Holt: New York. Cloth, \$2 net.)

"True Stories of Crime from the District Attorney's Office," by Arthur Train, '96, contains thirteen stories, of almost every one of which it may be said that truth is stranger than fiction. Mr. Train, who has served long under W. T. Jerome in the New York District Attorney's office, relates here some of the most exciting cases that have come up in recent years. Here Patrick and Abe Hummel, Nevers the bogus duke, the Franklin Syndicate, Charles F. Dodge, Mabel Parker, and Strollo are shown in their true characters, so far, at least, as these could be divined by the prosecuting attorneys. Mr. Train has a gift for telling a story rapidly and to the point. He omits the superfluous. One gets, in reading him, not only the excitement of plot and *dénouement*, but a glimpse of the quick wits, the inductive habit of mind, and the decisive activity that fit a man for the position of prosecuting attorney. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, \$1.50.)

M. André Tardieu, diplomatic editor of the Paris *Temps*, who delivered the Hyde Lectures last winter, has had them translated into English and published under the title: "France and the Alli-

ances — The Struggle for the Balance of Power." He has considerably increased the amount of his material, while keeping the same general divisions and plan. No better book has appeared on recent international negotiations. M. Tardieu writes as he talks with admirable clarity and vigor. His statements have added value from the fact that they contain not merely his personal opinions but those of the shapers of France's foreign policy in recent years. He has the art of presenting his facts dramatically, which is rare. He covers the last 20 years, with especial attention on the last 10 years, and brings his survey up to 1908. An index, which might be much ampler, gives ready access to his leading topics. For any one who wishes to keep abreast of contemporary world politics this book is almost indispensable. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, \$1.50 net).

Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, has provided as a final volume to his monumental work, "The American Nation," an "Analytic Index," which covers every important event, noted person, and historical fact mentioned in the preceding 26 volumes, and fully supplements the separate indexes. The work has been done by that expert indexer, David M. Matteson, p '96, and it is just what it purports to be. Wherever we have tested it, we have found it exact. Its comprehensiveness can be inferred when we state that it fills 366 double-column pages. It serves as a fitting ending to the most important coöperative historical enterprise ever undertaken in America — an achievement which, whether judged *seriatim* or as a whole, is not likely to be superseded for a generation, and which reflects great credit on American historical scholarship, on the editor, and on the publishers. This general index, together with the maps and bibliographies which accompany each volume, supply the necessary

collateral apparatus. (Harper: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2 per vol.)

"Park-Street Papers" by Bliss Perry contains ten papers contributed by him to the *Atlantic Monthly* during his ten years' editorship. Half of them are the prologues which readers of the *Atlantic* have taken delight in ever since the first signed "B. P." appeared. The others are on Hawthorne, Longfellow, Aldrich, Whittier, and F. H. Underwood, who really seems to have been the *causa causans* of the magazine but was never its editor. In his prologues, Prof. Perry reminds us of Curtis in his "Easy Chair Papers" — not that there is imitation or echo, but that there is a similar urbanity, and a similar bond of friendship between the writer and his readers. The literary essays are marked by sanity, sympathy, and charm. All are good, but the "Longfellow" is best. Prof. Perry has a keen intuition for what is excellent, and his good nature is apparently inexhaustible. Reading him you are constantly in the presence of a mind well-stored with literature, kindly, balanced, earnest, urbane. These papers will widen the circle of his friendly readers. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

In "The Justice of the Mexican War," Charles H. Owen, 1'62, its author, has "aimed, by a review correcting the misapprehensions of historians relative to the involved and contradictory movements of the period of the Mexican War, to indicate the justice of that war; to acquit the United States, as a nation, of the most serious, if not the only, charge ever laid against her honor; and to remove the cloud from her just title to her largest possession." Major Owen finds that Mr. J. F. Rhodes is "frivolous in his choice of authorities"; that Prof. T. S. Woolsey is off his proper beat; that Prof. A. B. Hart has changed his views

and come round to accept the opinion that the war was just; that J. R. Lowell was no authority; that Prof. Schouler has been blindly followed in spite of patent bias. Major Owen presents his arguments with the skill of an attorney and with the bluntness of a soldier, and he will doubtless be read by any one who wishes to hear the other side of this historic controversy. We are rather surprised that he makes no reference to Abraham Lincoln's efforts in Congress to prevent the war. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, \$1.25 net.)

We welcome the resurrection of the excellent Beacon Biographies series, edited by M. A. DeW. Howe, '87, in a little volume on "Edgar Allan Poe," by John Macy, '99. Mr. Macy is a sober biographer. He appreciates at their full value Poe's dazzling talents, but this does not deter him from laying his chief emphasis on Poe's ill-fated temperament and ruinous habits. And he is no doubt right in so doing, because one feels that these colored, if they did not rigidly condition, the stories and the poems. Mr. Macy outlines the course of Poe's productivity, and he attempts, often with real success, to sum up in a line or two his verdict as a literary critic on one piece or another. His remarks on the tales of horror, for instance, though brief, show that he has so reflected on the subject that he could discuss it profitably in an essay. Mr. Macy occasionally gives play, with effect, to his vein of humor, as where he says that Poe "naturally found intellectual companionship with other women [besides his invalid wife]; and his eyes, his oratory, and a *touch of alcohol* no doubt melted the cool restraint of literary communion." His sketch as a whole may be recommended to readers who wish a sane introduction to Poe the man and the artist. Poe's idolaters will, of course, find it too temperate: but in the long run

the sane enjoyment of even literary exotics is to be preferred to mad enthusiasm. (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. Cloth, portrait, 75 cents net.)

Two years ago the State of Massachusetts authorized the Bureau of Statistics of Labor to compile annually a report upon the financial statistics of cities and towns in the Commonwealth. The first report, which covers the fiscal years ending between Nov. 30, 1906, and April 1, 1907, has been prepared and published under the charge of Charles F. Gettemy, '91, Chief of the Bureau. It makes available for students of finance a large mass of interesting data. Unlike Ohio, Massachusetts has not undertaken to prescribe a uniform system of municipal accounting for the towns and cities, but merely requires the towns and cities to make annual reports upon uniform schedules prescribed by the Bureau of Statistics. The necessity of making such reports has already led some municipalities to change their form of accounting, so as to bring it into accord with the schedules of the Bureau, and it is expected that others will gradually follow suit. The volume presents tables showing the "current expenses of general administration" for the 33 cities of the Commonwealth and then gives statistics of the total receipts and payments of all towns and cities, of the municipal indebtedness and valuation, and of the municipal debts and the sinking funds held against them. An interesting introduction calls attention to the difficulty of making comparisons between the statistics of one city or town and those of another city or town. Yet, after all such qualifications are made, the volume presents data that will furnish an interesting basis for comparative study. It would be desirable in subsequent reports to have the statistics of receipts and payments of all the towns and cities summarized in a

general table which should show, at least, the total receipts and expenditures, and, if possible, some of the more important details. Excellent judgment has been shown by the Chief of the Bureau in the carrying out of the difficult task imposed on him. — C. J. B.

F. R. Burton, '82, has made a novel based on his play of "Strongheart."

William Atkinson, ['89], has written an "Analytical Index of the Boston Building Law," published by the Boston Society of Architects.

A. St. J. Newbury, '76, has had privately printed a limited edition of illustrated notes on sport and other things entitled "Caught on the Fly."

"The Calico Cat" is a story full of humor by Charles M. Thompson, '86. And not of humor only, because it has incidents with tragic possibilities, which, however, reach a humorous solution, Mr. Thompson paints "up-country" folks to the life. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.)

The latest addition to the *Memoirs* of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology is Part 1, of Vol. 4. "Explorations of the Upper Usumatsintla and Adjacent Region: Reports of Explorations for the Museum," by Teobert Maler. It contains detailed descriptions of the Altar de Sacrificios, Seibal, Itzimté-Sácluk, and Cankuen, and is fully illustrated with maps, drawings, and half-tones. (Price \$1.75.)

Albert Matthews, '82, has added in "Uncle Sam" another exhaustive study, half-historical, half-philological, to his already long list of interesting monographs. He has collected a large amount of miscellaneous material to show how the United States Government came to be personified as "Uncle Sam." His paper is reprinted from Vol. 19 of the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society.

Moffat, Yard & Co., New York, have added to their timely series of tracts on Religion and Medicine, the paper by Prof. Wm. James, *m* '69, "The Energies of Men," which was widely commented on at its first publication a year ago; and "Psychotherapy and Its Relation to Religion," by Dr. R. C. Cabot, '89, of the Harvard Medical School. One balances the other, and both contribute to the understanding of one of the most interesting movements of our time. (Price, 25 cents each.)

V. M. Porter, '92, vice-president of the Missouri Historical Society, has reprinted from Vol. 3 of the *Collections* of that Society, "The 1820 Journal of Stephen Watts Kearny, comprising a Narrative Account of the Council Bluff-St. Peter's Military Explorations and a Voyage down the Mississippi River to St. Louis." In editing this interesting early document, Mr. Porter has furnished the necessary notes.

Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Philippines, delivered the Noble Lectures a year ago. These have now been collected in a volume entitled "Leadership," in which he analyzes the sources of the leader's power, illustrates by many modern as well as by ancient instances, and shows how Christ's qualifications for leadership were supreme. Bishop Brent writes with much fervor, directness, and modernity. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

Percy MacKaye, '97, has printed *Mater*, — which he describes as an American Study in Comedy, — a play that has already been successfully performed in San Francisco and New York. Mr. MacKaye is one of the few playwrights to-day who has literary qualities of such unusual excellence that his plays can be read as well as seen with pleasure. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, \$1.25 net.)

"Gray's New Manual of Botany," the classic book in this field of science, has been revised and brought up to date by Prof. B. L. Robinson, '87, and M. L. Fernald, *s* '97, of the Harvard Botanical Department. The 6th edition was issued in 1890; this, the 7th, has been thoroughly overhauled and re-arranged in accordance with the best recent method of classification. Many experts in special subjects have been collaborators, so that it is possible to say that each section bears the stamp of an authority. The nomenclature conforms to the best international practice. There are many illustrations. Although the volume has over 900 pages, the paper used is sufficiently light (but not transparent) to make it not heavy, and the size is convenient. Harvard University now owns the copyright of this work, which will undoubtedly in its new form have a long life of usefulness. The seed which Prof. Asa Gray sowed has proved to be of a perennial. (American Book Co.: New York. Cloth.)

"Old Boston Boys and the Games they Played," by James D. Lovett, will not be passed over by any Bostonian, or any old Harvard man, whose memory goes back a generation. It is delightfully garrulous, informal, and discursive. Mr. Lovett — as perhaps some of the youngsters may not know — was once a famous member of the famous Lowell Nine, and he tells of the great matches on Boston Common between the Lowells and the Harvards in a way to interest every lover of the game. In fact, merely as a "first source" for the historian of American sports, his book is invaluable. Those were the glorious times when the scores were prosperously large, when the Lowells made 123 runs in a game, and you went out to watch with the certainty that you had three or four hours of fun ahead of you. Mr. Lovett recalls many

of the Homeric exploits of those days — "Jim Ames's liner," "Tom Nelson's great strike," and all the rest. He tells, too, of rowing, and of coasting on the Common, and of much else that will make old blood warm. The illustrations are of great historical interest. They include the portraits of nines and crews, of fellows who went from the ballfield to the battlefield, of old boat-houses, races, and trophies. Whoever reads this chronicle will be grateful to its author. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50 net.)

Prof. Paul H. Hanus, Professor of Pedagogics at Harvard, has done well to gather into a volume eight recent papers of his to which he gives the title "Beginnings in Industrial Education." Five of his essays relate to his general subject, which is coming more and more to engross the attention of educators. Its importance is fully set forth by Prof. Hanus, who not only describes what has been planned in America but also what has actually been accomplished in Germany. As he is chairman of the Massachusetts State Commission on Industrial Education, his words have peculiar weight. Two other "burning topics" are treated by him — the professional preparation of high-school teachers, and school instruction in religion. As to the latter his two conclusions may be cited: "(1) Formal or explicit instruction in religion in the public schools is undesirable, unnecessary, and, in most cases, legally impossible; and (2) Religious education, including detailed instruction in the Bible, is the duty of the Church." In a final paper, Prof. Hanus describes the life of the schoolmaster in Bavaria. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

Pamphlets Received. "History," address by Prof. J. H. Robinson, '87: Columbia Univ. Press. — "John Harvard's Life in America: or Social and

Political Life in New England in 1637-1638," by A. McF. Davis, s '54; reprinted from the *Publications of the Colonial Soc. of Mass.* — "The Bürgermeister, Germany's Chief Municipal Magistrate," by J. T. Bishop, '05; reprinted from the *Amer. Polit. Science Review*, MAY, 1908. — "The Opposition to Medical Research," chairman's address in the section on Pathology and Physiology, Amer. Medical Assoc., 1908, by Dr. W. B. Cannon, '96; Chicago. — "The Solid South and the Afro-American Race Problem," speech of C. F. Adams, '56, at Richmond, Va., Oct. 24, 1908; Boston. — "Early Meteorology at Harvard College," by B. M. Varney, '07; from the *Monthly Weather Service*. — "The Specialist Blight on American Education," by J. P. Munroe; from *Popular Science Monthly*, Oct., 1908. — "A Caeretan Amphora," and "Five Red-figured Cylices," by W. N. Bates, '90, from *Transactions, Dept. of Archaeology, Univ. of Penn.*, vol. 2, pt. 2. — Hobart College Phi Beta Kappa Oration, by Prof. A. G. Webster, '85; Hobart College *Bulletin*, July, 1908. — "Foreign Associates of National Societies," by Prof. E. C. Pickering, s '65; from *Popular Science Monthly*, Oct., 1908. — "Three Bronze Tripods Belonging to James Loeb, '88," by Prof. G. H. Chase, '96; from *Amer. Journ. of Archaeology*, 2d ser., vol. 12, no. 3. — "Historical Society, Watertown, Mass.," Dr. B. F. Davenport, '67, president. — "America's Intellectual Product," by Prof. A. G. Webster, '85; from *Popular Science Monthly*, March, 1908. — 12th Annual Report of the Northern Pacific Ry. Co., by Howard Elliott, s '81, president. — "Democracy, a New Unfolding of Human Power," by Robert A. Woods, South End House, Boston; reprinted from "Studies in Philosophy and Psychology," Houghton Mifflin Co., Bos-

ton. — "L'Importance de l'Unité Phonétique," by Prof. J. Geddes, Jr., '80; from *Revue de Philologie Française*, vol. 21. — "Methods of Municipal Administration in Mediaeval German Cities," by Prof. Kuno Francke; lecture delivered before the Germanistic Society of Chicago, Feb. 3, 1908. — "Radical Empiricism and Agnosticism," by Prof. A. H. Lloyd, '86; reprinted from *Mind*, vol. 17, N. S., no. 66. — "The 1820 Journal of Stephen Watts Kearny," edited by V. M. Porter, '92, vice-president Missouri Historical Soc.; reprinted from its *Collections*, vol. iii. — "Uncle Sam," by Albert Matthews, '82; reprinted from *Proceedings of the Amer. Antiquar. Soc.*, vol. 19. — "The Ophthalmic-Reaction to Tuberculin," by Capt. C. N. Barney, M.D., and Capt. Roger Brooke, Jr., M.D., Medical Corps, U. S. A., from *Medical Record*, July 18, 1908; W. Wood & Co., New York. — "Radcliffe College: An Open Letter": published by the Radcliffe College Alumnae Assoc. with the Co-operation of the Radcliffe Union."

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

Atlantic. (Sept.) "Bret Harte's Heroines," H. C. Merwin, '74; "E. L. Godkin," J. F. Rhodes, h'01; "The Doctor," W. J. Hopkins, ['85]. (Oct.) "The Religion of Beauty in Woman," J. B. Fletcher, '87; "Curiosities of Diplomatic Life," H. H. D. Peirce, ['71]. (Nov.) "On Being a Doctrinaire," S. M. Crothers, h'99; "The College of Discipline and the College of Freedom," H. S. Pritchett, h'01.

Century. (Nov.) "A Conversation with Paderewski," D. G. Mason, '95.

Harper's. (Oct.) "The Use of Fathers," E. S. Martin, '77.

International Studio. (Sept.) "Edwin H. Blashfield," H. Saint-Gaudens, '03.

Metropolitan. (Nov.) "The Saetersdal," H. H. D. Peirce, ['71].

North American Rev. (Oct.) "Self-Expression and the American Drama," Percy MacKaye, '97; "Labor and the Tariff," L. F. C. Garvin, m'87.

Popular Science Monthly. (Sept.) "Physique of Scholars," D. A. Sargent. (Nov.) "Records of Running in the Last Olympiad," A. E. Kennelly.

Putnam's. (Oct.) "Emerson's Foot-note Person," T. W. Higginson, '41.

SHORT REVIEWS.

— *The Evolution of Modern Orchestration*. By Louis Adolphe Coerne. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth.) We find that this book before us is unique: the first in this field in English. The nearest approach in any other tongue is the "Histoire de l'Instrumentation" by Levoix. That work is written in French and has not been translated; moreover, it is a ponderous treatise and treats the subject exclusively from a French standpoint, failing to review any German Romanticists except Weber and Wagner. The book before us is done with large and sincere grasp, with a fine sense of proportion, a keen yet delicate analysis and a comprehensive sympathy. Indeed, Dr. Coerne came to his task with a rare equipment; he has had a large artistic training with marked gifts, and furthermore a university career culminating in earning the degree of Ph.D. from his *Alma Mater* — being the first man so to do. As for practical experience, it should be noted that his opera *Zenobia* is the first opera composed by a native of the United States to win a performance in Europe. The book is written in a manner to make it useful and interesting to amateurs as well as those who are more proficient in training and practice. There is a spirit of fine discrimination in its pages, a scholarly habit of thought and treatment as well as of utterance withal that in themselves are highly noteworthy. The style is lucid and cogent; there is a certain vital spontaneity and quickening enthusiasm permeating the work that make it very attractive reading and vividly impressive. The plan of the work is admirable. It is arranged in three parts, each part being divided into several chapters and each chapter again subdivided into numbered separate sections. Then each part has a capital summary. Part I, "Preliminaries," deals

with the earliest beginnings carrying the subject forward to Bach. Part II, the "Classic Era," treats of the period from Bach to Beethoven. Part III presents the Age of Romanticism — an outgrowth of the *Aufklärung* movement in Philosophy and Literature; this holds sway even unto the fervid day in which we live. Then comes a masterly epitome of the whole work, and a searching syllabus. Finally we have 13 carefully chosen typical examples of the scoring of the Masters ranging from Monteverdi (1567-1643) to Richard Strauss — seething embodiment of the strenuous to-day. A complete index makes the book convenient for reference. Ten pages are devoted to America. Dr. Coerne pays a just tribute to the late Prof. Paine and to B. J. Lang as devoted and pious pioneers for good art. He evinces earnest appreciation of "the venerable Dean of American Composers," John K. Paine; and he quotes the eminent Dr. Riemann of Germany as recognizing the ever-growing power and beauty of his work "not unlike the growth in Wagner and Verdi." Arthur Foote, '74, the "native trained composer," he ranks high in absolute worth; "the seriousness of purpose, the serenity of ideal and the unmistakable impress of a cultured university training" are clear marks of his noble artistic conceptions. He calls Foote the Brahms of American composers; and MacDowell, the poet *par excellence* — a rather neat differentiation. There is an illuminating Introductory Note to the work written by that accomplished author and critic H. E. Krehbiel.

— *John Keats. A Literary Biography.* By Albert E. Hancock, p'96. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, crown 8vo, illustrated, \$2 net.) It is easy to see why the conventional critics have spoken somewhat superciliously of Prof. Hancock's book. In the first place — it is so sudden! Prof. Hancock has the praise-

worthy purpose of being readable. Therefore, he adopts the rapid-fire, short-sentence, present-tense equipment which serves Mr. Wister so admirably in describing a cowboy adventure, but which seems to us the very last medium to choose for Keats. For if Keats was ever a stableboy, he is not remembered therefore; and after all, cowboys and stableboys ought not to be treated alike. Mr. Hancock lashes his style to the top of its speed, and often writes, literally, in pants. The biographer of Pres. Roosevelt might get out of breath, but the biographer of Keats ought to choose a different pace. We cannot for a moment commend Mr. Hancock's method — more 's the pity, because we were expecting something better than Milnes or Forman or Colvin. As to the matter presented, while it has interested us, it has not struck us as solid. Mr. Hancock psychologizes a little too much. Nothing is easier, nowadays, than to make a great display of profundity by borrowing a few hints from the psychologists and compelling your chosen subject to illustrate them. But anybody who has known a poet, or who has the intuition of the way in which a poet creates, understands that such external pegs cannot account for the genesis of an "Ode to Autumn." Still, the curious may be advised to see how the process fares in Prof. Hancock's hands. The literary criticism which runs through his volume lacks poise. We doubt whether a stranger would get from it any notion of Keats's greatness. What you remember are not the poetic essentials of him but the sordid physical and physiological accidents. In his only elaborate criticism, Prof. Hancock tries to demonstrate that "Endymion" is "dead"! A poem which all persons who read poetry — not to lecture upon it but because it is the bread of the angels — have read at least once, and

which for several generations to come similar persons will read, can be called "dead" only in the sense of being, like Conn, a very lively corpse. We are too old-fashioned, or prosaic, to find much succulence in such a verdict as this, on "Hyperion": "It vibrates with man power in action," says Mr. Hancock. "Keats's principle of beauty in repose has been liberated into the beauty of dynamic energies." Ah — indeed? Does this really mean anything vital to you, gentle reader? Has literary criticism strayed so far? But it is not fair, in so brief a notice, to give too harsh an impression. Whoever knows and loves Keats, can safely read this book. Those who do not yet know him, are likely not to care to pass from his clay simulacrum reconstructed here, to his spirit embodied in the poems. The illustrations to the volume are well-chosen, finely executed, and numerous.

— *Sons of the Puritans*. A Group of Brief Biographies. (American Unitarian Association: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, portraits, \$1.50.) This interesting volume contains 11 biographical sketches of Harvard men which first appeared in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*. The subjects, and the authors of the brief memoirs are: Senator George F. Hoar, '46, by Judge Francis C. Lowell, '76; Dr. Morrill Wyman, '33, by Dr. Henry P. Walcott, '58; Judge Horace Gray, '45, by Ezra R. Thayer, '88; Prof. Charles F. Dunbar, '51, by Pres. Charles W. Eliot, '53; Bishop Phillips Brooks, '55, by Prof. Charles C. Everett, '59; Gen. Francis C. Barlow, '55, by Edwin H. Abbot, '55; Henry S. Russell, '60, by John T. Morse, Jr., '80; Gov. Roger Wolcott, '70, by Bishop William Lawrence, '71; Gov. William E. Russell, '77, by Prof. Charles E. Norton, '46; Charles Eliot, '82, by William R. Thayer, '81; and William H. Baldwin, '85, by George

R. Nutter, '85. It will be seen that the subjects begin with Dr. Wyman, '33, and end with W. H. Baldwin, '85 — a space of more than 50 years. It will be seen also that three of the subjects, W. E. Russell, '77, Charles Eliot, '82, and Baldwin, '85, all died young, and yet that each had had time to do work of great worth and to leave behind the impression that his usefulness had scarcely begun. The very various characters and careers of these men are noteworthy: we have two governors of Massachusetts, one physician, one United States Senator, one Supreme Court Justice, one great editor and Harvard professor, one Civil War hero, one great preacher and religious leader, one landscape architect, and two men of affairs. Yet in them all we can trace without difficulty genuine Puritan qualities, enduring under modern conditions. Nor will the reader fail to be interested in these sketches as samples of contemporary biography. An editor knows the stress under which such memoirs have usually to be prepared, but the reader can appraise at his leisure the results. Finally, what a complete contradiction the lives of these men furnish to the old calumny that Harvard men have neither college spirit nor ability to "do things." These are but a few of the distinguished alumni who died between 1893 and 1905.

— *Winthrop's Journal*. "History of New England, 1630-1649." Edited by James K. Hosmer, '55. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 8vo, 2 vols., \$6 net.) This is another of the excellent reprints in the series of "Original Narratives of Early American History," edited under the direction of Prof. J. F. Jameson. With Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation," Winthrop's "Journal" forms the foundation of the history of those Massachusetts colonists whose principles spread over New England, were car-

ried by successive waves across the Hudson to the Western Reserve, and had a great influence in shaping the American Republic. Prof. Hosmer makes an excellent editor of the "Journal." He is very careful, very exact, and he has a wide acquaintance with the books and ideals of Winthrop's contemporaries. In a compact introduction he gives the necessary biographical facts concerning Winthrop, an account of the chartering of the Massachusetts Bay Company, of the sailing of the colonists; then he tells the story of Winthrop's manuscript — its loss, recovery, and first editing; and finally he states the plan he has himself followed as editor. He relies, very properly, on Savage for the text, but he furnishes most of the notes from his own researches, and he makes the verifying of dates and names of places much easier than Savage did. This edition unquestionably, it seems to us, is more valuable than Savage's (even if the latter could now be procured) for the average reader and student. Printed in large type, on opaque paper, in octavo volumes not too heavy to hold, with notes and index and many very interesting facsimiles, Hosmer's "Winthrop" ought to have a wide circulation. The American to-day who can read without a thrill the first Governor's narrative of the vicissitudes, perils, and bravery of the founders of Boston and the outlying towns must have lost his Americanism or be very recently naturalized.

— *Canadian Types of the Old Régime, 1608-1698*. By Charles W. Colby, p '89, Professor of History in McGill University. (Holt: New York. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, \$2.) It is interesting to see how Canadian history is coming to be treated topically. Parkman gave the great epic narrative, slow-marching, detailed, yet continental in its range. Recent writers, fixing their attention on one topic or an-

other, show us cross-sections of the story. A year or two ago we had Col. Wood's interesting "The Fight for Canada"; more recently, Prof. W. B. Munro's excellent monograph on the "Seigniorial System"; now Prof. Colby, of McGill University, attacking the subject from the personal side, has produced a very entertaining book on "Canadian Types of the Old Régime." His purpose is to describe the various types which made up the early French colony; then to single out the individual who best represents his type, and then to sketch his career. By this admirable method, the reader has many things stamped on his memory which might escape him if they were dealt with as abstractions. Merely to name the persons and their rôles will indicate Professor Colby's range. His typical explorer is Champlain; the missionary is Brébeuf; the colonist is Hébert; the soldier, D'Iberville; the *coureur de bois* is Du Lhut; the intendant is Talon; the bishop is Laval; and the Governor is Frontenac. An introductory chapter gives the historical background of New France, and in a concluding chapter Prof. Colby describes the life of women, lay and secular. There are portraits of most of the personages, besides other illustrations. The book is popular in the best sense.

— *The Life of Thomas Bailey Aldrich*. By Ferris Greenslet. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, crown 8vo, \$3 net.) Simply as a specimen of biography this book merits great praise. It is symmetrical and polished, lively and characteristic. Mr. Greenslet had a not easy task before him: for Aldrich's life was too monotonously prosperous to afford material for a dramatic narrative; and as he was never identified, whether as leader or propagandist, with any great movement, the story of his career can borrow no interest from such activity.

Aldrich was simply a literary man who did two or three things unusually well, a minor poet who wrote the best parlor verse ever written in America, and an editor of the *Atlantic*, who had a keen liking for literary finish. It was his personality, his wit, his drollery, his friendship for a few that made him, after Dr. Holmes died, the most entertaining companion in Boston. Now Mr. Greenslet has brought this all out, most sympathetically and in fine proportion. He keeps the balance true between the literary and the social Aldrich. He does full justice, as with his own remarkably critical taste we should expect him to do, to Aldrich's prose and poetry. But above all he shows us the man in those aspects in which the public and posterity will be most interested. He has the art of skimming the cream — so that we feel that here is, indeed, the best of Aldrich. He does not quote a letter nor tell an anecdote which is not in this true and proper sense representative. How Aldrich himself would have rejoiced at being portrayed with so much art! Now he is sure of a place on the shelf of the best American biographies. — W. R. T.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

* * All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

What We Know About Jesus. By Charles F. Dole, '68, D.D. Christianity of To-day Series. (Open Court Pub. Co.: Chicago. Boards, 8vo, 75 cents net.)

John Keats. By Albert E. Hancock, p '95, of Haverford College. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, crown 8vo, illustrated, \$2 net.)

Practical Exercises in Physical Geography, with Atlas. By William Morris Davis, s '69, of Harvard University. (Ginn: Boston.)

The Blaschka Glass Models of Flowers in Bloom. By George H. Kent. (G. H. Kent, University Bookstore: Cambridge. Cloth, 18mo, illustrated, 75 cents.)

Sons of Puritans. A Group of Brief Biographies. (American Unitarian Assoc.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo.)

Old Boston Boys and the Games they Played. By James D'Wolf Lovett. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, fully illustrated, \$1.50.)

The Privileged Classes. By Barrett Wendell, '77. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

The Confessions of a Railroad Signalman. By J. O. Fagan. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

Shakespeare Proverbs. By Mary Cowden-Clarke. Edited by Wm. J. Rolfe, h '59. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

A History of the United States. Vol. II. A Century of Colonial History, 1660-1760. By Edward Channing, '78. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.50 net.)

German Inflections. Arranged in Parallels. By H. C. Bierwith, '84, Harvard Univ. (Holt: New York. 40 cents.)

Julius Caesar. The New Hudson Shakespeare. Edited by E. C. Black and A. J. George. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 18mo.)

Extempore Speaking for School and College. By Edwin D. Shurter, University of Texas. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo.)

The United States as a World Power. By Archibald Cary Coolidge, '87, Harvard Univ. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2 net.)

Harvard Studies in Classical Philosophy. Vol. XIX, 1908. (Harvard Univ.: Cambridge. Boards, \$1.50.)

Social Education. By Colin A. Scott. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25.)

Beginnings in Industrial Education. By Paul H. Hanus. Professor of the History of Art of Teaching in Harvard Univ. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

Gray's New Manual of Botany. 7th Edition. Rearranged and extensively revised by Benjamin L. Robinson, '87, and Merritt L. Fernald, s '97, Harvard University. (American Book Co.: New York. Cloth, 8vo.)

Park-Street Papers. By Bliss Perry. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

The New Boy. A Story of St. Timothy's. By Arthur Stanwood Pier, '95. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50.)

Ariadne Diainomene. A Tragedy, and Other Poems. By E. W. Sutton Pickhardt. (Elkin Matthews: London. Boards, 3s, 6d.)

The Fly on the Wheel. By Katherine Cecil Thurston. (Dodd, Mead & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50.)

Leadership. W. B. Noble Lectures, 1907. By Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippine Islands. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

True Stories of Crime. By Arthur Train, '96. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50.)

The American Nation. Vol. 27. Analytic Index. By David M. Matteson, p '96. (Harper: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.)

Canadian Types of the Old Régime. 1608-1698. By Charles W. Colby, p '89, Professor of History in McGill Univ. (Holt: New York. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, \$2.)

France and the Alliances. The Struggle for the Balance of Power. By André Tardieu, Honorary First Secretary in the French Diplomatic Service. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

The Book of Ecclesiastes. By George A. Barton, p '90, Professor in Bryn Mawr College. International Critical Commentary Series. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, crown 8vo, \$2.25 net.)

The Calico Cat. A Rural Detective Story. By Charles Miner Thompson, '86. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.25.)

The Home Builder. By Lyman Abbott, h '90. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Boards, 16mo, 75 cents net.)

Buddhism and Immortality. Ingersoll Lecture, 1908. By William Sturgis Bigelow, '71. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, 75 cents net.)

As Others See Us. A Study of Progress in the United States. By John Graham Brooks, t '75. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.75 net.)

Carla Wenckebach, Pioneer. By Margarethe Müller. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

The Diva's Ruby. A Sequel to "Prima-donna" and "Fair Margaret." By F. Marion Crawford, with illustrations by J. M. Flagg. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

The Essential Life. By Stephen Berrien Stanton, '87. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

The Blast Furnace and the Manufacture of Pig Iron. By Robert Forsythe. (David Williams Co.: New York. Cloth, 4to.)

The Evolution of Modern Orchestration. By Louis Adolphe Coerne, Sp. '97, Ph.D. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 4to, \$3 net.)

Selections from Don Quixote. Edited by J. D. M. Ford, '94. (Heath: Boston. Cloth, 12mo.)

The Justice of the Mexican War. By Charles H. Owen, l '63. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

The Problem of Age, Growth, and Death. By Prof. Charles S. Minot, p '78. Science Series. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 8vo.)

Ideals of the Republic. By James Schouler, '59. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

In a New Century. By Edward Sandford Martin, '77. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

Maler. An American Study in Comedy. By Percy MacKaye, '97. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.25 net.)

The Life of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. By Ferris Greenslet. (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. Cloth, crown 8vo, illustrated, \$3.)

The Angler's Guide. A Handbook of the

Haunts and Habits of the Popular Game Fishes, Inland and Marine; with their Portraits and an Alphabetical Index of over 1400 Local Names; a Record of the Favorite Baits, Rods and Tackle of the Expert Angler; and a Summary of the Fishing Resorts. By Charles Bradford. (The Nassau Press: Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y. Cloth, long 16mo.)

Builders of United Italy. By Rupert Sargent Holland, '00. (Holt: New York. Cloth, 12mo, portraits, \$2 net.)

MARRIAGES.

* * It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1881. Frank Booth Washburn to Anna Agnes Sheehan, at Melrose, Sept. 17, 1908.

1889. Prescott Farnsworth Hall to Eva Lucyle Irby, at Denver, Colo., Oct. 17, 1908.

1889. Herbert Parlin Johnson to Lydia Maud Davis, at Gananogue, Ont., June 20, 1908.

1889. Ralph Waldo Emerson Bassett to Lillie May Palmer, at Lawrence, Kan., June 16, 1908.

[1889.] George Waldo Waterman to Claribel Moulton, at Boston, Oct. 24, 1908.

1889. Samson David Oppenheim to Kathryn G. Moore, Aug. 19, 1908.

1891. Kenneth McKenzie to Aimée Gilbert Leffingwell, at Summit, N. J., July 30, 1908.

[1891.] Arthur Malbon Little to Margaret Martha Watson at Lyme, N. H., Oct. 21, 1908.

[1892.] William Brackett Stearns to Leslie Lepington Bemis, at Temple, N. H., Aug. 12, 1908.

1892. Lawrence Barr to Mary Morrison Eggers, at Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 23, 1908.

1893. Sidney Miller Ballou to Lucia Burnett at Los Angeles, Calif., July 27, 1907.

1893. Albert Sidney Gregg Clarke to Susanne Carlyle Anderson, at Ashville, N. C., Jan. 25, 1906.
1893. George Cram Cook to Molly Price, at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 22, 1908.
1893. Bradley Moore Davis to Annie Elizabeth Paret at Germantown, Pa., Sept. 22, 1908.
- [1893.] Hugh Dodson to Catherine Weston Boltwood, at Van Buren, Ark., Feb. 14, 1900.
1893. Walter Cazenove Douglas, Jr., to Ellen Hewson, at Philadelphia, June 1, 1908.
1893. Clifford Allen Gould to Helen Fyfe, at Nutley, N. J., June 8, 1903.
- [1893.] Frank Milton Watters to Elizabeth Anne Hunt, at Montclair, N. J., June 27, 1904.
1894. Walter Scott Sawyer to Ella Paige Adams, at Somerville, Sept. 30, 1908.
1895. William Rodman Peabody to Katharine Putnam Peabody, at Boston, Oct. 8, 1908.
1896. Raphael Clarke Thomas to Winifred May Cheney, at Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 16, 1908.
1896. Madison Gilham Gonterman to Jane Gaillard Boag, at White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1908.
1896. Isaac William Kingsbury to Edith Leib McCoy, at Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1908.
1899. Edward Perkins Davis to Agnes Blake, at Brookline, Oct. 10, 1908.
1900. Donald Scott to Mary Eustis, at Milton, Sept. 16, 1908.
1900. William Paine Everts to Mary E. Fiske, at Wakefield, July 15, 1908.
1900. Henry Latimer Seaver to Susan Russell Seaver, at Roxbury, Sept. 17, 1908.
1900. Edward Clark Carter to Alice Olin Draper, at Dark Harbor, Me., Aug. 5, 1908.
1900. Francis Otway Byrd to Mary Bowditch, at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1908.
1900. Howard Hains Lowry to Margaret Erwin Holt, at Burlington, N. C., Oct. 27, 1908.
1901. Albert William Cooper to Gertrude Ellen Homans, at Boston, June 25, 1908.
1901. Benjamin Sewell Blake to Ruth Field, at Northfield, Oct. 10, 1908.
1901. Francis Gleason Fitzpatrick to May E. Murphy, at Brookline, July 28, 1908.
1901. George Wood Canterbury to Adeline Merrill Gay, at Brookline, June 8, 1908.
1901. Parke Hansell Custis to Mabel Stephens Parker, at Boston, May 28, 1908.
1901. Henry Clay Hawkins, Jr., to Frances Glidden Holt, at Claremont, N. H., June 24, 1908.
1901. Frederic Augustus Eustis to Edith Tileston, at Mattapan, Sept. 15, 1908.
- [1902.] Leon Clark Hills to Ina Seville King, at New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1908.
1902. John Smith Farlow to Mrs. Edith Morse Ferrier, Aug. 18, 1908.
1903. Homer James Carleton to Ethel Dice, at Visalia, Cal., Aug. 14, 1908.
1903. Algernon Garfield Chandler to Mae Cummings Despeaux, at Brunswick, Me., Sept. 8, 1908.
1903. Louis Peter Pieper to Elizabeth Ring, at Dorchester, Oct. 21, 1908.
- [1903.] Ashton Rollins to Gladys Azubah Brown, at Welleale, Sept. 2, 1908.
1903. William Henry Sheridan to Margaret Madeline Sullivan, at Cambridge, Oct. 6, 1908.
1904. Lawrence Green Dodge to Alice W. Cole, at Beverly, Sept. 14, 1908.

1904. Fay Ingalls to Rachel Conwell Holmes, at Covington, Ky., Sept. 21, 1908.
- [1904.] Heman Howard Noyes to Blanche Newell Carter, at Norwood, April 24, 1907.
1904. Norman Shaw McKendrick to Clara Augusta Dunham, at Brockton, Aug. 24, 1908.
1904. John Edward Gardner to Mary Aston Hatch, at Greenland, N. H., Oct. 21, 1908.
- [1904.] Charles Abbott Stevens to Helene Ada Chalifoux, at Lowell, Oct. 5, 1908.
1904. Percy Ellsworth Sheldon to Alice Hadden, at Euclid, O., Sept. 5, 1908.
1904. Moses King, Jr., to Margaret Birdsey Beardsley, at Monroe Centre, Conn., Sept. 19, 1908.
1904. Thomas Francis Brennan, Jr., to Mary Helen Rowe, at Dedham, Sept. 15, 1908.
1904. Richard Townsend Henshaw to Clara Ambler Venable, at Litchfield, Conn., July 29, 1908.
1905. Kenneth Cauldwell MacArthur to Rachel Holman Heywood, at Holyoke, July 29, 1908.
- [1905.] Bruno Newman to Esther Carolina Morfin, at Mexico City, Mexico, Sept. 8, 1908.
1905. Trowbridge Callaway to Elsie McIntosh Kellogg, at New York, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1908.
1905. Jackson Palmer to Mary Follett Perkins, at Auburndale, Oct. 10, 1908.
1905. Frank Burdwin Holsapple to Louise Livingston, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1908.
1905. Francis Greenleaf Goodale to Margaret Penhallow Davis, at Biltmore, N. C., Sept. 9, 1908.
1905. William Graves Perry to Eleanor Gray Bodine, at Villanova, Pa., Aug. 6, 1908.
1905. Dudley Davis to Alice Grosvenor, at Newport, R. I., Aug. 31, 1908.
1906. Clyde Raymond Dodge to Leslie Ina Young, at Haverhill, June 23, 1908.
- [1906.] Wilfred Runyan Feeney to Bernice Parkman Ladd, at Haverhill, Aug. 2, 1905.
- [1906.] Richard Fox Hammatt to Lucile Matthews, at Sacramento, Cal., June 30, 1908.
- [1906.] Clarence Mark to Frances Tracy, at Chicago, Ill., April 14, 1908.
1906. North Storms to Jessie Mae Tinsley, at Pullman, Ill., Oct. 7, 1908.
1907. Charles Glidden Osborneto Martha Gardner at Hartford, Conn., July 25, 1908.
1907. Richard John Walsh to Ruby Hopkins Abbott, at Reading, Sept. 26, 1908.
- [1908.] Everett Wilson English to Ruth Louise Titcomb, Aug. 31, 1908.
- M.D. 1864. Samuel Holmes Durgin to Mrs. Emma Elizabeth Adams, at Boston, Aug. 12, 1908.
- M.D. 1902. Herbert Bowman Lang to Katherine Loretta Clarke, at Dorchester, Oct. 21, 1908.
- M.D. 1903. Frederick Lawrence Joyce to Maud Lewis, at Monrovia, Cal., Oct. 6, 1908.
- LL.B. 1902. Frank Warren Knowlton to Isabella Riese, at Brookline, June 30, 1908.
- S.B. 1896. James Russell Harris to Elizabeth Stevenson, at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1908.
- S.B. 1906. Percy Lawrence Moses to Alice Adaline Greene, at Cohoes, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1908.
- S.B. 1907. George Prentice Tubby to Frances R. Kidder, at Jamaica Plain, Sept. 23, 1908.
- S.B. 1905. Leroy Fenwick Swift to Lila Belle Hutchins, at Brockton, July 22, 1908.

S.B. 1903. Bayard Sands Litchfield to Marguerite Berg, at Ockley, England, Aug. 12, 1908.

NECROLOGY.

AUGUST 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1908.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY E. H. WELLS,
*Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue
of Harvard University.*

Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to E. H. Wells, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Graduates.

The College.

1844. George Francis Parkman, LL.B., b. 20 Aug., 1823, at Boston; d. at Boston, 16 Sept., 1908.
1846. William Sohier Dexter, LL.B., b. 12 Feb., 1828, at Boston; d. at Beverly Farms, 6 Sept., 1908.
1846. Walter Mitchell, b. 22 Jan., 1826, at New Bedford; d. at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 15 April, 1908.
1846. Charles Eliot Norton, LL.D., b. 16 Nov., 1827, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 21 Oct., 1908.
1846. Richard Stebbins, b. 16 May, 1824, at Springfield; d. at Omaha, Neb., 19 April, 1908.
1847. Francis Tiffany, Div. S., b. 16 Feb., 1827, at Baltimore, Md.; d. at Cambridge, 3 Sept., 1908.
1850. Cornelius Eliot Wood, LL.B., b. 1 Dec., 1827, at Littleton; d. at Westminster, 5 Sept., 1908.
1852. George Edward Head, M.D., b. 4 Feb., 1831, at Boston; d. at Newport, N. Y., 8 Sept., 1908.
1852. Andrew Washburn, b. 23 Aug., 1830, at Newton; d. at Brookline, 28 Sept., 1908.
1853. George Sturgis Paine, b. 4 June, 1833, at Worcester; d. at London, Eng., 1 Aug., 1908.
1857. Jacob Farnum Holt, b. 24 July, 1831, at [Greenfield, N. H.]; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Aug., 1908.
1859. Clayton Francis Becker, LL.B., b. 31 Mar., 1838, at Russellville, Ky.; d. at Denver, Colo., 28 June, 1907.
1864. Frederic Pope Anderson, b. 4 Oct., 1842, at Cincinnati, Ohio; d. at Grosse Isle, Mich., 8 June, 1908.
1870. Frederic Kidder, b. 12 Nov., 1847, at Wilmington, N. C.; d. at Wilmington, N. C., 27 Oct., 1908.
1871. John Reynolds, b. 17 Feb., 1850, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 27 Aug., 1908.
1874. Ernest Francisco Fenollosa, b. 18 Feb., 1853, at Salem; d. at London, Eng., 21 Sept., 1908.
1875. Nathaniel Langdon Frothingham, b. 26 Jan., 1856, at Burlington; d. at Rye Beach, N. H., 24 Oct., 1908.
1876. Arthur Stearns Eddy, b. 4 Mar., 1855, at Hubbardston; d. at Somerville, 8 Aug., 1908.
1878. Charles Harrington, M.D., b. 29 July, 1858, at Salem; d. at Lynton, Eng., 11 Sept., 1908.
1884. John Edward Howe, b. 15 Nov., 1863, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Southampton, N. Y., 16 Sept., 1908.
1886. Walter Thomas Clark, M.D., b. 26 Oct., 1861, at Cleveland, O.; d. at Portland, Me., 24 Sept., 1908.
1887. Edward Bacon, b. 11 April, 1866, at New York, N. Y.; drowned off Falmouth Heights, in Sept., 1908.
1894. Frank Williams Thomas, b. 1 Jan., 1872, at Fort Covington, N. Y.; d. at Castle Rock, Colo., 20 July, 1907.
1900. George Frederick Woodward Mark, b. 21 Sept., 1863, at Penn

Hall, Pa.; d. at Troy, Ohio,
12 June, 1907.

1900. Joshua Montgomery Sears, LL.B.,
b. 23 Nov., 1879, at Boston; d. at
Providence, R. I., 12 Aug., 1908.

Medical School.

1850. David Onslow Smith, b. 12 Nov.,
1823, at Hudson, N. H.; d. at
Hudson, N. H., 15 Feb., 1906.
1861. Thomas Haven Dearing, b. 28
Oct., 1825, at Kittery, Me.; d. at
Braintree, 15 Oct., 1908.
1863. John Eleazer Parsons, b. 20 Nov.,
1835, at Harrison, Me.; d. at Ayer,
7 Oct., 1908.
1865. John Peaslee Brown, b. 12 Oct.,
1833, at Raymond, N. H.; d. at
Springfield, 19 Sept., 1908.
1866. William Marcelline Mercer, b.
29 July, 1842, at Kilkenny, Ire.; d.
at Pittsfield, 10 June, 1908.
1898. Frederic Russell Cummings, d. at
Concord, N. H., 8 Aug., 1908.
1899. Joseph Thomas Callahan, b.
18 May, 1873, at Woburn; d. at
Boston, 29 Oct., 1908.

Dental School.

1893. Frank Roberts Dickerman, b.
25 July, 1863, at Taunton; d. at
Taunton, 11 May, 1908.

Law School.

1852. Joseph Welton Hubbard, b.
11 May, 1827, at Geneseo, N. Y.;
d. at Mt. Vernon, Ia., 29 Sept.,
1907.
1872. Orville Dewey Baker, b. 22 Dec.,
1847, at Augusta, Me.; d. at
Small Point Beach, Me., 16 Aug.,
1908.
1898. Henry Peck Driggs, b. 23 Dec.,
1873, at Waterbury, Conn.; d. at
New York, N. Y., 10 July, 1907.
1908. Stanley Frank Rankin, b. 20
Dec., 1883, at Canal Winchester,

O.; drowned at Friendship, Me., 24
July, 1908.

Scientific School.

1857. George William Webster Dove, b.
4 June, 1835, at Andover; d. at
Andover, 24 Oct., 1908.
1879. Charles Henry Burr, M.D., d. at
South Framingham, 12 Aug., 1908.

Divinity School.

1862. Edward Ilsley Galvin, b. 3 April,
1838, at Calais, Me.; d. at Bel-
mont, Cal., 21 Aug., 1908.

Honorary Graduates.

1876. (LL.D.) Daniel Coit Gilman, b.
6 July, 1831, at Norwich, Conn.;
d. at Norwich, Conn., 13 Oct.,
1908.
1886. (LL.D.) Charles Taylor, b. in
1840; d. at Nuremberg, Bavaria,
12 Aug., 1908.
1906. (LL.D.) Friedrich Althoff, b.
29 Feb., 1839; d. at Steglitz, near
Berlin, Germany, 20 Oct., 1908.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the
Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of
Harvard University.

- [1863.] Robert Chamblet Hooper, b.
23 April, 1850, at Boston; d. at
Manchester, 13 Aug., 1908.
[1896. Special.] Artemas Jean Haynes,
b. 19 April, 1869, at West Trenton,
Me.; drowned near Harwich, 17
July, 1908.
[1907. Special.] Tung Chung Chen, b.
at Sunning, Province of Canton,
China; d. at Cambridge, 9 Aug.,
1908.
[1909.] Wilbur Sanford Blakeslee, b.
2 Nov., 1881, at Brooklyn, N. Y.;
d. at Chautauqua, N. Y., in
July, 1908.
[1911.] Jerome Randall, b. 6 July, 1889,

- at New York, N. Y.; d. at Carlsruhe, Germany, in Aug., 1907.
- [M. S. 1863.] Hermon J. Smith, b. 15 Nov., 1836, at Dover, N. H.; d. at Lowell, 12 Sept., 1908.
- [L. S. 1849.] Jared Mansfield Davies, b. in 1828, at West Point, N. Y.; d. at Burlington, Vt., 12 Oct., 1908.
- [L. S. 1860.] Samuel Nelson Aldrich, b. 3 Feb., 1838, at Upton; d. at Lynn, 27 Sept., 1908.
- [L. S. 1884.] Peter Ambrose Fay, b. 22 Nov., 1865, at Lowell; d. at Lowell, 19 Oct., 1908.
- [L. S. 1907.] Faron Nelson Wakefield, b. 24 March, 1883, at Mahopac Falls, N. Y.; d. at Port Chester, N. Y., 11 Oct., 1908.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

During November, Prof. Wm. James, m '69, repeated the lectures on "Pluralism," which he gave at Oxford last spring.

Prof. W. B. Munro is president of the New England History Teachers' Association.

Judge Walter Neitzel, of Strassburg, Germany, has delivered a series of lectures on "The Principles of German Civil Law," at the Law School.

Dr. W. S. Bigelow, '71, of Boston, has given a course of eight lectures, entitled "A Statement of Buddhist Doctrine in Western Terms."

Dr. G. A. Gordon, '81, will give a lecture on "John Milton," on Dec. 8, at 8 p. m., in Sanders Theatre. The lecture will be open to the public.

On Nov. 3 Dr. M. H. Bailey, Medical Adviser of the University, gave a talk on "The Hygiene of Sex." Students of the University were admitted only by tickets.

F. H. Hitchcock, '91, was chairman and G. R. Sheldon, '79, was treasurer of the Republican National Committee

which conducted Judge Taft's successful campaign.

Prof. W. B. Cannon has been elected president, Dr. J. L. Bremer, secretary, and Associate Prof. F. B. Mallory, treasurer, of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences.

The University has received from the Director and Members of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, a replica of the bronze bust of Pasteur by Paul Dubois; it will be erected at the Medical School.

The total membership of the Coöperative Society for the past year was 2472, an increase of 285 over the membership of the previous year. This increase was drawn from all the various departments of the University.

Prof. C. J. Bullock attended the conference of the International Tax Association at Toronto, Oct. 6-9, as chairman of the delegation from Massachusetts, and read a paper on "The Taxation of Intangible Property."

Upon the nomination of President Eliot Dr. Henry van Dyke, Professor of English Literature in Princeton University, has been appointed to lecture at the University of Paris and other French universities during the year 1908-09.

Prof. W. Z. Ripley, of the Economics Department, went to London in November to deliver the annual Huxley Memorial Lecture before the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

At the celebration of the 75th anniversary of Haverford College, on Oct. 16, Prof. T. W. Richards, '86, delegate of Harvard University, delivered an address entitled "The Relation of Modern Chemistry to Medicine." He received the degree of LL.D.

Three courses of lectures for teachers have been arranged for this year. Dr. Maynadier will give a course in English Composition, Asst. Prof. A. O. Norton

will give a course in Education, and Asst. Prof. Love will give a course in Advanced Algebra.

Among Harvard men elected to Congress in November are H. S. Boutell, '76, and G. E. Foss, '85, of Illinois; C. G. Washburn, '80, A. P. Gardner, '86, and A. J. Peters, '95, of Massachusetts; Nicholas Longworth, '91, Paul Howland, '90, and Albert Douglas, '74, of Ohio; and W. H. Stafford, '94, of Wisconsin.

During the summer a passenger elevator was installed in Holyoke House, and hot-water heating apparatus was placed in each room. Additional window sashes have been placed on the windows of the second and third floors on the north side of the building to protect the rooms from the noise of Massachusetts Ave.

The collection of the Germanic Museum was increased during the summer by the addition of a cast of the figure of King Theodoric from the tomb of the Emperor Maximilian, at Innsbruck. The statue is a pendant piece to Arthur of England, already in the Museum, and is the gift of the Deutsche Gesellschaft of Boston.

The Harvard Union has amended Section 3 of Article 8 of the Constitution to read: "The Trustees may at their discretion prohibit members from becoming indebted to the Union, or they may permit members to become indebted to the Union subject to such rules and regulations as they may adopt, and no member shall become indebted to the Union except in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Trustees."

Recent *Circulars* of the Harvard College Observatory are, No. 137. "25 New Variable Stars in Harvard Map, Nos. 31 and 43." No. 138. "060547. The New Variable Star, 31, 1907." No. 139. "— 26°179. A New Variable of the Class β Lyrae. 003226." No. 140. "16

New Variable Stars in Harvard Map, Nos. 4 and 13." No. 141. "29 New Variable Stars near Nova Sagittarii." No. 142. "28 New Variable Stars in Harvard Map, Nos. 30 and 33."

At the First International Moral Education Congress, held at the University of London from Sept. 25-29, Prof. F. G. Peabody gave an address on "Social Ethics as a University Study." At the Third International Congress for the History of Religions, held at Oxford from Sept. 15-18, Prof. Peabody also presented a paper on "New Testament Eschatology and New Testament Ethics"; and Prof. C. R. Lanman presented a paper on "Buddhaghosa and the 'Way of Purity.'"

At the Dublin meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Sept. 2 to 9, Prof. A. Lawrence Rotch discussed, before the Physical Section, the warm stratum in the upper air. At the jubilee meeting of the German Meteorological Society, which was held at Hamburg, Sept. 28, 29, and 30, Prof. Rotch read a paper entitled: "Die warme Schicht der Atmosphäre oberhalb 12 Km. in Amerika," and was elected an honorary member of the Society.

The annual series of lectures under the auspices of the Cercle Français will be given this year by M. Abel Le Franc, Professor of Literature in the Collège de France, Paris. The course will consist of a series of 4 public lectures in French on "Molière and his Writings." They will be given in Emerson Hall, in February. In addition to his public lectures M. Le Franc will give 8 lectures in French 6. This is the first time that a lecturer of the Cercle Français gives part of the instruction in a regular College course.

The Lowell Institute, in co-operation with Harvard University, again offers free courses of lectures corresponding

closely in subject-matter, methods of instruction, examinations, and scale of marking, with those given in Harvard College. The lectures are given in the buildings of the Harvard Medical School, at 8 P. M. There will be a half-course in English Literature and Composition, by Mr. C. T. Copeland, '82; a half-course in the History of Ancient Philosophy, by Prof. G. H. Palmer, '64, during the first half-year; a half-course in General Problems of Philosophy, by Prof. Josiah Royce, during the second half-year; and a full course in Modern Constitutional Government, by Prof. A. L. Lowell, '77.

Five large portraits of past and present members of the Faculty of the Law School, have been hung upon the walls of the main reading-room of Langdell Hall, viz.: Dean C. C. Langdell, '51, for whom the new building is named; Prof. J. B. Ames, '68, the Dean of the Law Faculty; and Professors J. B. Thayer, '52, J. C. Gray, '59, and Jeremiah Smith, '56. The portraits of Professors Gray and Smith, by Vinton, are new and were recently presented by the Law School Association. The collection of engravings of English jurists has also been moved from Austin Hall to the new building, where there is plenty of space, and much greater safety from injury.

On Oct. 20 the flow of the Charles River was stopped by the closing of the dam that has been under construction for several months near the Craigie Bridge. The cutting off of the river channel is to allow the construction of the main section of the permanent dam and roadway. It will be a year before the completion of the entire work, for after the dam is finished a roadway 100 feet wide is to be built along its top, serving as a permanent substitute for the old Craigie Bridge. The shutting-off of the water will benefit rowing conditions, since the high water will increase the

number of long stretches, and there will be no apparent current.

Prof. D. W. Johnson spent the summer in physiographic studies in Europe. During a portion of July he directed the researches of four students in the volcanic region of the Auvergne, France. Each student devoted at least five weeks to field work, two of them spending the full time in Auvergne, one spending a week in a study of the Maloja Pass region in Switzerland, and one continuing glacial studies in Northern Italy, Switzerland, and Scotland. In the latter part of July Prof. Johnson attended the Ninth International Congress of Geography at Geneva; and in August he gave three lectures on the physical and economic geography of the western United States before the Vacation School of Geography at Oxford University.

Two interesting monuments were added to the collections of the University during the present summer. The first is a beautiful bronze replica of the Discobolus of the Vatican, the gift of Mr. Ernest W. Longfellow, '65, which has been erected in front of the Hemenway Gymnasium. The other is a small fragment of an archway from St. Saviour's Cathedral, in Southwark, England, a piece that remained unused during the recent restoration of the chapel by graduates and students of Harvard University. This fragment has been erected in the left-hand archway of the porch of Appleton Chapel, so that it is plainly visible to passers-by. It was secured through the courtesy of the authorities of the cathedral, at the suggestion of Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, of New York, who enlisted the co-operation of Mr. J. R. Carter of the American Embassy in London, and defrayed the expenses of transportation and erection.

The stockholders of the Co-operative Society held their annual meeting on

Oct. 23, and received from the Board of Directors reports of the Society's business for the year ending July 31, 1908. In spite of the general depression in retail business throughout the country the Co-operative had an excellent year's business, its total sales amounting to \$304,724.74 as against \$281,214.09 for the year preceding. Nearly all the departments of the store showed an increase in volume; but this increase was largest in the men's furnishings department, which did business to the extent of nearly \$75,000. The gross profits for the year amounted to \$59,511.86, and after all running expenses, allowances for depreciation, and reserves are provided for, the net profits available for distribution in dividends amount to \$15,392.69. The stockholders voted to declare the usual dividend of 8 per cent on all purchases made during the year by members of the Society. This will involve the payment of \$14,941.96, the largest dividend in the 26 years of the Society's history. During the last five years the amounts disbursed in dividends have been: 1903-04, \$5294.70; 1904-05, \$8565.21; 1905-06, \$10,740.99; 1906-07, \$13,483.40; 1906-07, \$14,941.96. It will be noted that the total dividends paid in five years exceed the sum of \$50,000.

— *International Congress of Orientalists.* The following minute recorded by the Fifteenth International Congress of Orientalists has been officially transmitted to the President and Fellows: "Copenhagen, August 20, 1908. The Fifteenth International Congress of Orientalists desires to put on record the expression of its cordial thanks for the great services to Oriental Science which have been rendered by the co-operation of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, of Professor Lanman as Editor of the Harvard Oriental Series, and of Professor Bloomfield as author

of the monumental Vedic Concordance.' At the same time the Congress would not leave unmentioned the debt of gratitude which this branch of learning owes to the far-sighted and enlightened liberality of the late Henry Clarke Warren, believing that his purposes, now becoming, through the faithful devotion of his friend, Professor Lanman, a reality as embodied in the volumes of the Harvard Oriental Series, are destined to contribute very substantially to our knowledge of the religions and literatures of the East. — Pischel, *President of the Indian Section.* Vilh. Thomsen, *President of the Congress.* Sarauw, *General Secretary of the Congress.*"

— *Yale Men in Harvard Law School.* The following Yale men are in the Harvard Law School: *Third Year:* R. H. Camp, '04; H. G. Dodge, '05; R. S. Aldrich, '06; W. S. Allen, '06; H. E. Dimock, '06; R. Y. Flanders, '06; G. B. Higgins, '06; W. R. Koehler, '06. *Second Year:* From '07: J. H. Jones, J. H. Lawrence, B. U. McClintock, H. E. Sheffield, H. B. Stimson, D. J. Torrey, R. L. Brown, E. B. Chapin, R. H. Deming, B. Downing, R. M. Edmonds, H. P. Fabian, Bradley Goodyear, S. B. Jennings; from '07 S.: H. F. Carlton; from '06: A. Crawford Greene, E. S. Kochersperger, L. J. Perrin. *First Year:* From '08: Henry Dutton Noble, Jr., S. G. Ordway, F. G. March, G. A. Peirce, R. E. Scragg, O. S. Humphrey, R. W. Hawes, D. Miller, K. Underwood, C. B. Garver, J. H. Auchincloss, G. Auchincloss, David Furgison, W. G. Davis, Jr., H. C. Tuttle, A. D. Osborne, 2d, J. B. Sieber, J. S. Bradley, H. J. Chisholm, Jr., R. B. English; from '07 S.: Robert Pike, H. B. Spalding; from '04: Roland H. Camp. The following are special students in the Harvard Law School: C. T. Durant, '90, and L. C. Barton, '06.

THE BOSTON HARVARD DINNER.

On Nov. 11 over 350 members of the Harvard Club of Boston had a dinner at the Somerset Hotel in honor of the victorious Crew and Nine of 1908. Therecent resignation of President Eliot, however, made him the central figure of the occasion, and the enthusiasm with which he was received, his speech, the singing of "Here's a Health to King Charles," and his departure laden with crimson roses, will never be forgotten by those present. The Boston Harvard Club could have had no more successful opening.

Major H. L. Higginson, ['55], presided, and presented gold oars and baseballs to the members of the Crew and Nine; Odin B. Roberts, '86, was toastmaster; B. H. Hayes, '98, led the cheering; Malcolm B. Lang, '02, was chorister, and a new song, "Harvard Every Day," composed by him, was received with great enthusiasm; R. F. Herrick, '90, Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, John Lowell, '77, O. D. Filley, '06, J. Richardson, '08, captain of the Crew, and E. P. Currier, '09, captain of the Nine, spoke during the evening.

Major Higginson referred to President Eliot's long term of service, to his devotion to the College, to his high rank as a citizen, and to his well-earned rest. After tremendous cheering, President Eliot spoke as follows:

President Eliot's Speech.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Harvard Club of Boston — I am rather surprised at one thing that my friend, Major Higginson, just said. I don't think I made any allusion whatever to a desire for rest when I put my resignation before the Corporation. I am sure I

did n't. Rest is the last thing I desire, and I have found very discouraging many of the pictures of heaven in this respect. But Major Higginson was right in the general tenor of his remarks on my state of mind. I did not resign because I feel feeble or ill — not at all. I resigned because I wanted to leave this great and laborious office before I was impaired even in a slight degree. I wanted also for the sake of Harvard University to have a young, vigorous expert in education, a man of high character and good manners, take hold of this work in his youth.

"This place where I have worked so happily for 40 years is a great place for a young man, for even a middle-aged man, to grow up in. It is superb training and instruction that a man gets in it. You cannot imagine how much I have learned since I became President of Harvard College. I never could have imagined it myself. One learns from his companions in the Corporation, from the Board of Overseers, from the Faculty, and, more than all, from the young men that pass through in a steady stream. So you will not expect that my successor will look like a man of 75 or will have all the learning and wisdom that a man of 75 can win in this office. My successor will not be of that sort when he begins, but if you take care of him and attend to his instruction he may improve all the time.

"I have understood from some of my teachers, instructors in the ways of managing a college or managing athletics, that the way, the rule of success, is to have a continuous policy. That is what we have needed and have not always had in our athletic sports. I rejoice to read that we are going to have more continuity in the management of athletic sports, in laboratories and libraries, conferences, seminaries, lectures, recitations — more

continuity throughout the University. And the most serious part of the very interesting task which our friends of the Corporation and Board of Overseers have before them is to provide for the needed continuity in the management of the University. And that continuity to be complete will involve an incessant process of improvement.

"I confess that I do not sympathize with the use of the word 'sad' or 'sorry' or 'regret' about my ceasing to be President. I do not feel that way myself about it, and in the next place, it is not a subject of regret for Harvard University; on the contrary, the University has before it an opportunity to make sure of continuous growth and of continuous improvement, and the coming in of a young and able successor should be in your minds a subject for rejoicing and confidence and hope.

"But, we have come together to congratulate and do honor to our baseball Nine and our University Crew, and I am very glad to have an opportunity of taking a share in that tribute. Some people have imagined that I was not always interested in athletic sports. But nothing could be farther from the truth. I hardly think there is anybody here who has had so constant and so intense an interest in the successful and honorable conduct of athletic sports in Cambridge as I have had. But all through, gentlemen, I have felt that honor came first, and success second.

"Now we have examined with some care, I think no doubt all of us, the record of the Baseball Nine of last season. It is a highly satisfactory record. In the first place, we have had a series of successes against other teams and Yale — with occasional lapses. They played three games with Yale, and there is only one defect in that record: that they did not win at New Haven. We have had

an ardent desire to see the day when the Harvard Baseball Nine should win at New Haven, particularly because of some rather peculiar customs which prevail on that field. The members of the Baseball Nine of next season, therefore, have a worthy ambition before them — they can better even the record of the last season, and that is a particular point of bettering which I respectfully commend to their attention.

"Naturally, I cannot help taking more interest in the rowing than in any other of the sports at Harvard, and I have been watching in a quiet way the performance of our crews with some anxiety for some dozen years past. The reason that I felt anxiety was this: I could see any day, when I chanced to meet the crew on the river, that there was a grave defect in their rowing. I remember going out two years in succession with Mr. Lehmann — I think it was in 1896 and 1897 — and we agreed that there was a very grave defect in the performance of the crew — the boat was visibly checked after each stroke. I asked Mr. Lehmann what the matter was. He said he did not know. I asked him if he could not find out how to cure it. He again said he was afraid he could not. He tried to, but as he did not know what caused it, he did not know how to remedy it. He had never seen anything like that in an English crew. Now, gentlemen, this crew right here, this crew of last year found out, chiefly, I think, through the persistent efforts of their captain, how to cure that check. They learned how to recover without stopping the boat. Now, not only was this the prime cause of their success this year, but it is an admirable omen, gentlemen, for the years to come.

"And then this same crew achieved another important improvement. They just enjoyed their work the whole year

through. They went at it, they never felt it to be a grind and a bore and a source of exhaustion — not at all. They rowed much and hard, but they did not pass the limit of enjoyment, and that, gentlemen, is the way to success in our athletic sports — not to pass the limit of absolute enjoyment of the sport. I know that by the recent alterations in the rigging of boats, it has become possible for a man to exhaust himself in a four-mile race completely, so that he cannot sit up. We have observed it is possible to get into that state in two miles and a quarter. Nevertheless, gentlemen, we ought to learn this thing in all our athletic sports — never to pursue them to the point of exhaustion. This applies, perhaps, to running as much as to anything else; but the standard of public opinion has been wrong in this respect. We have not found a man engaged in the active contests that either the coach or trainers have felt quite satisfied with unless the runner or oarsman actually spent every ounce of power there was in him during the contest; we were hardly satisfied with the runner who did not fall prostrate at the goal. Here is a wrong standard altogether which pervades thousands of people who are greatly interested in athletic sports, and I feel under great obligation to this crew this year that they showed how to enjoy sport all the time and to come to the crisis in such a condition that though the contest was desperate they did not tumble over in the boat. I am satisfied that much of these two great improvements is due to Captain Richardson, because a quiet, calm, good-natured, cheerful, resolute spirit infected the whole crew, who were very ready to be infected.

“One may be excused after 40 years’ work in an extraordinarily fruitful field if he looks back a bit when standing be-

fore such a company as this of men who all love the Harvard garden; and there is no point of comparison which is more striking to me than the comparison of the conditions of athletic sports in 1869, and the condition to-day. There was but one sport at that time which had received a real development, a real development which could be traced from year to year. Rowing was not in a praiseworthy condition. Baseball had come into existence and was played by some of the very best men in the University, and yet its condition was extremely crude. Look at the difference in athletic sports at Harvard now and the condition then. This is due in great measure to the universal interest of Harvard undergraduates in athletic sports. It is due also in very large measure to Major Higginson, who sits at my side. But still my successor is going to have plenty of chance to improve those facilities; each succeeding class as it comes to its twenty-fifth anniversary is going to have an admirable chance to improve facilities not only for the athletic sports, but for every course of instruction in the University.

“I hope before long I may be able to congratulate my successor, as I have already congratulated the Corporation, on the prospect before him — the prospect of strenuous labor. There is no joy in the world, gentlemen, like that of strenuous work, except that which we win through our homes, the homes particularly which we create. The joy in work is the real satisfaction of every professional man, of every teacher as well as of every lawyer, minister, every doctor, engineer, chemist, or architect. This joy in work I am sure my successor ought to be able to win amply. I have won it all along. And in the last week I can only say of my experiences, ‘My cup runneth over.’”

TAXATION OF COLLEGE PROPERTY.¹

Mr. Julius Meyers, who announces himself in your issue of Aug. 8 as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature, appeals to his constituents on the ground of his past and future efforts to relieve the city of the burden imposed by the exempt property of Harvard College. Before his constituents decide to elect him on that issue, I think they would do well to consider, first, whether Mr. Meyers has proved an effective champion of the interests of Cambridge in the matter of taxation, and, secondly, whether, if he has not been an effective, or even a weighty, advocate of the city's interests in that regard, the many other legislative interests of the city ought, as a purely practical question, to be allowed to suffer on account of Mr. Meyers's preoccupation.

Mr. Meyers's incapacity to represent the city's interests in taxation matters is plainly indicated by the gross errors of fact contained in the statement attributed to him in your last issue — a statement so palpably absurd that it was allowed to pass uncontradicted at the hearing in which he uttered it last spring. His incapacity is also indicated by the inferences he permits himself to draw from those facts, even as he states them.

Mr. Meyers alleges that "the University has within a comparatively short time taken over property valued at \$540,000, while negotiations are said to be under way for the acquirement of real estate valued at \$3,000,000, all of which is now paying taxes to the city." If this statement means anything, it certainly

means or implies, first, that the University has "within a comparatively short time" — whatever that may mean — taken property valued at \$540,000 out of local taxation. This is a fact of which the assessors would be aware if it were true, but it is probably news to them as it is to the University. The small parcels of land in Cambridge purchased within the last 20 years had an aggregate value not exceeding \$225,000, which has thus far been only partially withdrawn from taxation. During the same 20 years, because of the healthy growth of the University, private, tax-paying dormitories valued at over \$1,500,000 have been added to the city's taxable property, to say nothing of increased valuation in other neighboring properties. As to the rumor of a three-million-dollar deal, I need only say that it has no basis of fact. If Mr. Meyers refers to the land between Mount Auburn St. and the Charles River acquired by the Riverside Associates, he has, in the first place, multiplied his values by nearly six; in the second place he forgets that the purchase money came from outside of Cambridge, that it represented a large advance on former values and that it went chiefly into Cambridge pockets as fresh, taxable property, and finally he ignores the fact that the land itself is still paying taxes on largely increased valuations. So far, so good. The transaction has meant a large financial profit to the city, and it has all been done because the College was already in Cambridge and because of the public spirit of several Boston and New York gentlemen.

If Mr. Meyers is afraid that this half-million dollars' worth of land will suddenly become the property of the College, he can calm his fears, for three reasons: First, because the owners have not that intention; second, because the

¹ The following article appeared in the *Cambridge Tribune* of Aug. 15, 1908, in reply to a letter of Mr. Julius Meyers, member of the Mass. Legislature, who was defeated in his attempt at the last session to pass a bill taxing Harvard College property. — Ed.

President of the University has publicly declared that the University has no design of acquiring that block of land, but looks forward to seeing it handsomely developed for the joint benefit of the city and the University; third, because, if the University acquired the land, it would have to pay taxes on it unless it were used for educational purposes. To be able to use as much land for educational purposes would mean a previous large growth in the numbers and resources of the University; and if that growth worked in the future as it has in the past, it would mean that for a half-million withdrawn from taxation there would be millions of taxable values added to the neighborhood. Any person who hinders that normal process blocks the financial welfare of Cambridge.

The mistake made by Mr. Meyers and his followers, Mr. Editor, is that of thinking that the burden of exemption is measured by the amount of property exempt. On that theory the burden of the city of Boston is incessantly increasing or decreasing with the number of exempt millions of dollars in the United States sub-treasury vaults, or, to come nearer home, the burden of Cambridge was increased when the University recently received a gift of \$2,500,000 for teachers' salaries, though the income of that money is largely spent in Cambridge, for rent, wages, and household supplies — directly or indirectly for taxes. If that is a burden, the city of Cambridge might well beg for more like it.

When property is once exempt, because it is wholly devoted to the public work of education, the test by which to determine whether the exemption is a burden is not whether it would reduce the tax-rate to take half a million dollars a year from the University's purse, but whether the city is financially better off or worse off for having the University

within its borders; and whether the property occasionally withdrawn from taxation is counterbalanced by the resulting improvement and enrichment of neighboring property. Now the demonstration in Cambridge is fortunately very simple. Take the exempted area of the University and add three times as much land all about this exempted area; then take the average proceeds of that land in taxes, and it will appear that the proceeds are relatively larger than for any other land in Cambridge. No one disputes that the University is the cause of this great wealth.

This demonstration is so conclusive and stands so clearly incontrovertible that the sober-minded citizens of Cambridge may well consider whether a public servant who constantly threatens the prosperity and the very life of the University — for any threat against the principle of exemption is that and nothing less — should not be suppressed as a measure of ordinary business prudence.

As has so often been said and clearly proved, there is no real conflict of interests between the city and the University in this matter. The city has everything to gain from the prosperity of the University and nothing to lose. In addition to the 25 Buckley scholarships for Cambridge boys, Harvard University pays about \$50,000 a year in cash from the income of its exempt funds for the higher education of boys who call Cambridge their home — this over and above whatever they pay for tuition. What a pity that the University, which was so long known as "the University at Cambridge," should be ignorantly or wilfully pictured to the people as alien to their interests, rather than as a product of the city, in whose prosperity and fame all citizens have a right to take pride, and to which the poorest and humblest may hope to send their sons.

Jerome D. Greene, '96.

A REMARKABLE CLASS REPORT.

Henry W. Cunningham, '82, issued late in the summer his 6th Class Report. It covers the 25 years since graduation and is a remarkable compilation of nearly 400 octavo pages. It may be regarded as a model of what such reports should be, and, with that of Prof. C. R. Sanger, '81, it sets a standard which no future secretary can well depart from. The biographical sketches, filling 250 pages, give a succinct account of every man who has ever been connected with the Class. Some of these sketches of deceased members are long and characteristic. The Secretary publishes opposite each sketch the portrait at graduation and the most recent portrait, a basis of comparison which has great interest.

The statistical tables of marriages, children, and deaths are followed by a bibliography of some 40 pages, from which one has proof that '82 has been busy with the pen. The "political record" also shows that the Class has done its share of civic work. At the end there is a section of "interesting facts," which includes lists of high scholars at graduation, of Phi Beta Kappa men, of men whose fathers were Harvard graduates; of children of the Class who have been enrolled at Harvard; of '82 men whose names appear in "Who's Who in America"; of members of the American Academy; of Spanish War Volunteers; of college professors and officers. 189 men have received the Harvard A.B. as of the Class of 1882, and 64 others were connected with the Class. The youngest graduate, W. H. Dunbar, was born Dec. 15, 1862; the oldest, C. H. Goldthwaite, was born Jan. 30, 1861. 22 members had "Harvard" fathers; 15 members have sent sons to Harvard; 28 members

and 4 temporary members are in "Who's Who." G. L. Kittredge, A. A. Howard, J. H. Beale, S. Williston, and R. Thaxter are professors in the University, C. T. Copeland is instructor in English, and C. F. Mason is bursar.

An account of the Class Gift, and of the Quarter Centennial celebration, and a list of addresses completes this valuable record.

Mr. Cunningham has added portraits of Pres. Eliot, Dean Dunbar, Prof. C. J. White, and Dr. A. P. Peabody in 1882, and of the Class Athletes, Chalfant, Manning, Olmsted, and Wendell. The book is beautifully bound. One needs only to turn its pages in order to perceive the great value which a class secretary's records may have. The value is not limited to the individual concerned, nor even to the Class, but it belongs to the College also. It is imperative that the life of every man who has been connected with the College should be recorded, not only for the personal interest, but also for the importance of the vital statistics. Let us hope that some of the older secretaries, who have thus far neglected to issue a proper report, will examine Mr. Cunningham's and be led to emulate it before it is too late.

COMMUNICATION.

SYRACUSE AS A ROWING RIVAL.

To the Editor of *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine*: This year the Harvard Crew won the Harvard-Cornell race and the Harvard-Yale Race. This year Syracuse University won both races from Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Now it seems to me that the most interesting intercollegiate boat-race we could have would be between Harvard and Syracuse. Surely it is up to Harvard to race with Syracuse next June. Cornell has beaten Harvard, and

Syracuse has beaten Cornell. This makes
Syracuse worthy of a race with Harvard.

Flavel S. Thomas, m '74.

So. Hanson, Mass., Sept. 28.

VARIA.

THE FIELD OF STARS.

♫. B. K. Poem (*Jamestown Exposition Year*),
1907.

To Britons gazing o'er the sea,
Marking the wondrous line,
Which curves into infinity,
All solemn and divine,

The call came loud to sail away
To undiscovered parts,
Where strange sea-monsters, in rude play,
Were pictured on the charts.

Over the seas, in crazy craft,
The fearless Sea Kings fared:
Blow winds ahead, abeam, abaft,
For any fate prepared.

The helmsman gripped the tiller tight
Straight for the sun's red trail,
And rosy, in the dying light,
Glimmered each wind-worn sail.

The pale stars rolled on to the West,
Urging across the deep,
With silent mystical behest,
The ship's instinctive sweep.

As pollen blows, in fertile flight,
So sailed they, blithe and young;
And lo! in valley and on height
Old England's flag was flung.

No statesmen grave thought out a scheme,
With keen far-seeing eyes;
The Empire was a traders' dream, —
The younger sons' emprise.

To singe the Spaniard's beard they strove;
To loot his treasure plate;
Their prowls his guarded waters clove;
They pounded at his gate.

"To touch him in the Ind, I trow,
The apple of his eye,
Would leave him bare as Æsop's crow;
His armed hosts would fly."

Strange were the yarns the Sea Kings span
O' nights beside the fire,
While round the group the bottle ran,
To wondering clown and squire.

From their fierce nostrils, blue smoke rolled
Of a strange Indian weed;

And never were their stories told
As long as folks would heed.

They told how Willoughby, bold knight,
On Lapland's shore was cast;
How Cabot glimpsed the Northern Light
And sped home 'fore the blast.

How Hawkins, on the Guinea coast
Appeared with fire and sword,
That for his crest, Sir John could boast
A Moor bound with a cord.

They sang the Golden Hind's keen prow,
Which cut Pacific's blue;
How Drake, at last, found gold enow,
The treasure of Peru.

And how Sir Humphrey, without fear,
A-sinking, hailed his band,
"The way to Heaven is as near
By sea, as 't is by land."

What tales of Raleigh's golden quest,
His love for noble fame;
A thrill of rapture filled each breast,
At mention of his name.

To seek the treasures of Cathay,
The early captains sailed;
Storm-buffeted, a-leak, astray,
The expeditions failed.

Each broad-mouthed river seemed to lead
Straight to the gorgeous East:
Naught did those bold explorers heed,
Nor savage man nor beast.

For men will hazard life and limb
In search for rainbow gold;
Yet the real riches come to him
Who tills earth's generous mould.

The first strewn acorns would not thrive
Of the stout English oak;
Nor found the Succor aught alive
On sandy Roanoke.

They could not see, those anxious eyes,
How could they dream it then?
A galaxy of stars would rise
To light the paths of men.

For far down in the deepest space
The Constellation lay,
No glow in heaven gave a trace
Of all its bright array.

At last, o'er Jamestown shone a star,
Ah! but so faint and dim
That men, who sought it from afar,
Could barely see it swim.

But, as they gazed, the dim star grew
In color and in light,
Until it sailed the purple blue
A beacon in the night.

And lo! the gasers saw again
 Another star arise
 Where, grave and brave, the Pilgrim men
 Had wrought their enterprise.

And, one by one, new orbs were seen
 To join the starry horde,
 Till, in the sky, there gleamed thirteen
 In glorious accord.

The guiding stars the Sea Kings hailed
 In clustering grandeur shine;
 O'er the wild ocean, which they sailed,
 Led by a hand Divine,

The West-drawn myriads ever fly,
 In hope and faith secure
 That 'neath yon glory lighted sky
 Their happiness is sure.

Forever may those clear stars stay
 Each to the other bound,
 And may they speed their lofty way
 In sempiternal round.

Each in its orbit, each a state,
 Uncurbed by central might,
 Each bearing on its precious freight
 Of liberty and light.

John T. Wheelwright, '76.

¶ *Centennial of S. F. Smith.* Edwin D. Mead, former editor of the *New England Magazine*, contributed to the *Boston Transcript* an article on the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, '29, the author of "America," the most popular and best beloved of our national hymns, sung a hundred times as often as any other." The centenary of his birth was celebrated on Oct. 21, in the schools of Newton, his old home. It was sung for the first time in 1832, at a Sunday School celebration in Boston, at which Edward Everett Hale, '39, then a boy of ten, was present. There were originally five stanzas; the third, omitted by the author when it was printed, was as follows:

No more shall tyrants here
 With haughty steps appear,
 And soldier-bands;
 No more shall tyrants tread
 Above the patriot-dead;
 No more our blood be shed
 By alien hands.

Dr. Smith furnished this account of how the hymn came to be written: "The

hymn, 'My Country, 't is of Thee,' was written in February, 1832. As I was turning over the leaves of several books of music, chiefly music for children's schools, the words being in the German language, the music, which I found later to be 'God Save the King,' impressed me very favorably. I noticed at a glance that the German words were patriotic. But without attempting to translate or imitate them, I was led in the impulse of the moment to write the hymn now styled 'America,' which was the work of a brief period of time at the close of a dismal winter afternoon. I did not design it for a national hymn, nor did I think it would gain such notoriety. I dropped the manuscript (which is still in my possession) into my portfolio and thought no more of it for months. I had, however, once seen it after writing it, and given a copy of it to Mr. Lowell Mason, with the music from the German pamphlet, and, much to my surprise, on the succeeding Fourth of July he brought it out on occasion of a Sunday School celebration in Park Street Church, Boston."

¶ *Chapel in the Forties.* Many years ago, when attendance at College prayers was compulsory, it was the custom to have a monitor present at the services, both morning and evening, in order to mark the delinquents. The monitor sat in the front row of seats, and when beginning on his duties he stood up and turned round, and on his list checked those who were absent. According to my recollection the monitor of the Freshman Class was a Sophomore, but the other monitors belonged respectively to their own classes. Prayers were held in the chapel, as the large main room, up one flight, between the north and south entries, was called in what is now known as No. 5 University Hall. The pulpit was placed at the northerly end

between the two doors, where the Seniors and Freshmen respectively entered. Two of the classes entered the building by each entry and in the chapel they sat on long seats or settees. In my college days the Freshmen entered by the north entry and were seated in the northwest quarter of the chapel; and the Seniors entered by the same entry and occupied the northeast quarter, sitting directly opposite to the Freshmen. The Sophomores entered the building by the south entry and were seated in the southwest quarter, directly behind the Freshmen; and the Juniors entered by the same entry and occupied the southeast quarter, sitting directly opposite to the Sophomores and behind the Seniors. — *S. A. G.* '51.

¶ *Lampy's Wit.* — Bystander — What makes that cow persist in coming over this way? — Artist (*annoyed*) — Don't you see I'm drawing her.

— "Did you tip the waiter?" "Yes, so to speak. I turned him down."

— "I hear the Coöperative Society is going to open a new branch for Radcliffe students." "Sort of a Hen Coop, you mean."

— A rather impulsive young Mr.

Took a girl to the game and there Kr.

When they asked "Is it fun?"

He replied, "No, it's none, It's a duty one owes to one's Sr."

— '12 — How many courses have you?
'11 — Two Entrées, a Hors d'Œuvre, a *Pièce de Résistance*, and Music 3 for dessert.

— The Absent-minded Professor. Nurse (*timidly*) — Sir, it's a boy. A. M. P. — Tell him to go to the Recorder's office; I'm too busy to see him.

— Mick — Faith and I see ye're back from the front, Pat. Pat (*just invalided out of the service*) — Begorra, I knew I

was thin, but I did n't know I was as thin as all that.

— Extract from Popular 1980 novel: "Thrusting her arm into a heavy winter bracelet, and throwing a bead over her shoulder, she plunged into the cold night to dare death for her long-lost lover."

¶ At the Boston Harvard Club Dinner R. F. Herrick, '90, speaking for rowing in his time, said: "We could say as used to be said of the Cunarders, 'The boats may be slow, but we never lost a passenger.'"

¶ *Old-time Orgies.* Albert Matthews, '82, sends the following interesting advertisements from the *Columbian Centinel* of Aug. 26, 1812, and Aug. 13, 1814, respectively:

SODA WATER in Cambridge ON COMMENCEMENT DAY

THOSE Persons who are more attached to the salutary, sparkling libations from the "bowl of chemistry" than the social yet seducing pleasures of the bottle or prefer the scientific thermometrical calculations of Dr. RUSH, to the dangerous precepts of the BRUNonian System, are respectively informed that a Fountain of Soda Water is established for their accommodation on Cambridge Common, directly opposite the Colleges.

Class of 1802.

THE Members of the Class which graduated at Cambridge in 1802, are invited to meet at *Read's Tavern*, opposite the Meeting-House, in Cambridge, on the Evening before Commencement, at 7 o'clock.

CHARLES W. GREENE,
JAMES T. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM MINOT.

CORRECTION.

Vol. XVIII, p. 134, Col. 2, l. 21. For 1837 read 1831.

ABBREVIATIONS.

So far as possible, the abbreviations used correspond to those of the Quinquennial Catalogue, viz: Bachelors of Arts are indicated by the date of graduation only; *a* is for Bachelors of Agricultural Science; *d* for Doctors of Dental Medicine; *e* for Metallurgical, Mining, and Civil Engineers; *A* for Holders of Honorary Degrees; *l* for Bachelors of Laws; *m* for Doctors of Medicine; *p* for Masters of Arts, Masters of Science, Doctors of Philosophy, and Doctors of Science, graduated in course; *s* for Bachelors of Science; *t* for Bachelors of Divinity, and Alumni of the Divinity School; *v* for Doctors of Veterinary Medicine.

Non-graduates are denoted by their Class number inclosed in brackets, if of the Academic Department; and by the abbreviations, Sc. Sch., Div. Sch., L. S., etc., for non-graduate members of the Scientific, Divinity, Law, etc., Schools.

The name of the state is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

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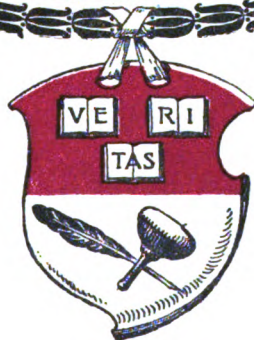
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From a recent photograph by Hoyle

PRESIDENT ELIOT
and his Grandson.

THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. XVII. — MARCH, 1909. — No. 67.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ADMINISTRATION, 1894-1909.¹

THE fifteen years which have elapsed since the late Professor Dunbar wrote his masterly survey of the first quarter-century of President Eliot's administration have brought some further great changes. So far as concerns the departments which in 1894 were under the charge of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the changes, it is true, have not been so sweeping as those of the earlier period. To continue the figure used by Professor Dunbar, the vessel has kept steadily on her course, with ampler equipment and larger staff, always under the same full press of sail, and guided still, with a constant eye to the utmost progress, by the same vigilant steersman. But in other departments there has been not only continued progress, but notable reconstruction; and that reconstruction has brought a new relation between the undergraduate department and the professional schools, and a new organization of the University as a whole.

The complete organization of the University as such, and the establishment of consistent relations between Harvard College and the other departments, had doubtless been long in the mind of its head. But the only important step toward it in the earlier period had been the creation of the Graduate Department, or, as it was called after 1890, the Graduate School. President Eliot himself has related that during his early days, when only the initial steps

¹ See later in this issue (p. 407) the reprint of Professor C. F. Dunbar's article on the first 25 years of President Eliot's Administration. — Ed.

had been taken toward uplifting the professional schools, his friend James Bryce, when a guest in Cambridge, remarked that here was no real university, but only a struggling college with uncertain relations to learning and research, loosely tied to a congeries of professional schools. No such remark could now be made. All the professional schools (with the single exception of the Dental School) have become strictly graduate schools; these graduate schools have been vastly amplified in equipment and scope; while Harvard College itself, the heart of the whole, has been unified, and preserved as a school for culture and discipline, and as the normal avenue of preparation for any and every higher walk in life.

Some steps toward this far-reaching change had been taken before the period here under review. Among the strictly professional departments the Divinity School was the first to become another graduate school. As long ago as 1886 it took the decisive step of requiring, as a condition for admission, an academic degree. The danger of an "illiterate ministry" — the very danger which led to the foundation of Harvard College — easily justified the requirement, which indeed meant in practice a less revolutionary change for this professional school than for the others. But its early adoption deserves the more to be recorded, because in another respect the Divinity School was slow in putting itself on the same plane with the others. Its fee had long been but \$50; a depreciation of its own position and instruction against which President Eliot repeatedly protested. In 1897 his advice in this matter was finally followed, and the fee in the School raised to the amount required elsewhere in the University. His solicitude for the Divinity School has always been great, and has sprung unmistakably from a strong personal interest in its work.

Next, and more important because really revolutionary in its effect, was the change in the Law School. In 1896 admission to this great department, in its regular course of study, was restricted to holders of college degrees, and "persons qualified to enter the Senior Class of Harvard College." This latter clause left open the question how to connect the work of the College and the Law School in such way as to make feasible the attainment of both degrees in less time than seven years; a question which

in turn bore on the ultimate position (presently to be considered further) of Harvard College in this new arrangement. The later course of events has led to the disappearance of the "Senior Class" proviso, and to the simple requirement of a degree (or the completion of all the work for a degree) from a college of high grade. The requirement at once put the Law School in a position without precedence in American education. It became distinctly a graduate department. How vast a change from those early days in President Eliot's administration when its requirements for admission were far below those of Harvard College itself! The step was not taken without danger, nor without some anxiety; would the American community respond to the requirement of elaborate and prolonged training for the profession? How triumphantly this courageous and far-sighted policy has been justified is writ large in the later history of the Law School. But its importance for education goes far beyond the Harvard Law School; it marks the effective beginning of a new stage in the whole organization of higher education in English-speaking countries.

The Medical School followed suit in 1900, when it also required a college degree for admission, and became also a graduate department. Here, too, the change had been prepared for by a gradual increase in the previous requirements for admission, and by a consequent unmistakable improvement in the quality of medical students. The final step was taken, as in the case of the Law School, with full expectation of an immediate decline in numbers, but with a confidence, strengthened by the experience of the sister school, of ultimate gain. The period of transition is not yet passed for the Medical School, which still faces a registration considerably below that of ten years ago. But no one who knows what sort of work its staff is doing, what its equipment is, and what is the trend of medical and scientific training, can doubt that before long the number as well as the quality of its students will justify its advanced position.

The policy adopted by the three old-established professional schools settled the question of principle, so far as Harvard University was concerned. Henceforth, they were based on the college, or rather on the colleges, and a university system was in

operation. It was inevitable that the same principle should be followed in other directions.

In 1906 the Graduate School of Applied Science was established. On two occasions, in the years preceding, negotiations had been carried on by the Harvard Corporation with that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology looking to a union of the resources of the two institutions. The second and last of these negotiations came to an end in 1905. Had the union taken place, this phase of professional training would have had a place by itself, and might have developed on lines not in accord with the general policy of the University. The prompt creation, in 1906, of the Graduate School of Applied Science was strictly in accord with that policy. President Eliot had pointed out more than once, in his annual reports, that the work of Harvard College and of the Lawrence Scientific School could be advantageously combined so as to make a course of study covering five or six years, and thus secure a broad as well as technically adequate preparation for the engineering profession. The new graduate school now looks frankly toward making this also one of the learned professions. Its policy is still tentative. The Lawrence Scientific School, with its four-year professional program of required courses of study, remains in the Catalogue of 1908-09; but, as the students now enrolled in those courses complete them, this part of the University's machinery will disappear. Professional degrees in engineering will then be handed over to the Graduate School of Applied Science. The further development of this School will be immensely promoted by the great McKay bequest, soon to become available. The possibilities which it offers are realized by few,—highly elaborated professional training, based on a preliminary college education, and designed at once to promote research and to equip technical experts of the first quality. The preparations have been made, and the organization perfected, for the use of the School's coming resources on a scale and with standards commensurate with its great possibilities. Here, as in so many directions, a far-seeing policy has provided the broad foundations for future growth.

Last, at the very close of President Eliot's administration, two other graduate departments have been placed in similar positions,

one through reorganization, the other by new creation. The Bussey Institution, long conducted with moderate requirements for admission and with courses of study designed for young men of undergraduate age, was transformed in 1908 into a school for advanced instruction and research. Henceforth it will be part of the Graduate School of Applied Science, and will join forces in the training of men of science, and specialists in applied biology; and here again the McKay endowment opens large possibilities for the future. More important, so far as numbers go, and more important also as a novel forward movement in education, was the establishment at the same time (1908) of the Graduate School of Business Administration. The beginnings in this case again go back to earlier years. In 1901 a course on the principles of accounting had been established, open only to Seniors in Harvard College; and this was followed in the next year by one on principles of law, designed for undergraduates looking forward to a business career. President Eliot's interest in those courses was always strong, and the possibilities of growth were clearly foreseen. In the new graduate school, created at the very close of his administration, a great step was taken. Training for business was elaborated, and was made open only to those having a college education. Here, as in the case of law and medicine, many friends of the University shook their heads, questioning whether so prolonged a period of training was worth while, or, even if worth while, if it would be undergone by our ambitious young men. Yet the gratifying enrolment of the School in its very first year has already gone far to set at rest such doubts.

By these successive changes, Harvard University has been brought to a unique position among American institutions, and indeed among all institutions wherever situated. It retains the college of the English-speaking peoples, that great instrument for idealism and intellectual uplift. Not independent of the college, not fused or intermingled with it, but as a stage coming after it and dependent upon it, is training for the various professions. Each graduate school receives its students as men of culture, and delivers them as trained specialists. Gradually this system has been extended to all parts of the University; inevitably (and there-

fore first in time) to the school for research and pure science which for many years was *the* graduate school ; then to the professions of divinity, law, and medicine, which have long been by tradition among the learned professions ; and last to applied science and the calling of the business man.

The American community now sees two different sorts of professional training carried on side by side. There are the institutions of the familiar sort, which receive their students directly from the secondary schools, and plunge them at once into law, medicine, and the like. On the other hand, Harvard University, and the other large universities which are gradually following its lead, insist on an interposed college education. This huge population of ours, with its infinite variety of opportunities and needs, will long afford ample room for the development of both types. But who can doubt which type is the higher ? or which will have the better influence on the professions themselves, on the advance of education at large, on the progress of the race ? There are those who believe that so prolonged and elaborate a training as that of the Harvard type can never become universal ; and perhaps it will always be limited to a minority of the gifted and favored. But its stimulating influence on all education is already seen in the proposals for an intermediate form,—for the requirement of a part of a college education, if not of the whole. President Eliot himself has repeatedly called attention to the wide educational gains which flow from the policy with which his administration is identified ; and every son of Harvard will take pride that the leadership in this far-reaching movement has come from his *Alma Mater*.

The altered position of Harvard College has no less engaged the attention and concern of its head ; not only of Harvard College, but of the college as a characteristic American institution. A danger there is that the college will be squeezed out. The professional schools press for longer and more arduous courses of study ; the secondary schools, and especially the public high schools, raise their own standards, and deliver their students with better equipment. The future of the A.B. degree was carefully examined in the President's Report for 1898, and again in that for 1905.¹ The policy

¹ See the Report for 1897-98, pp. 18-24, and that for 1904-05, pp. 74-79.

which he has steadily advocated is well known : the shortening of the time required for the college course. But the ground on which this advocacy has proceeded is perhaps not so generally understood. It is, that the American college and the A.B. should be saved ; not only saved from extinction (that is a far cry) but saved in its commanding position in higher education. The proposal for shortening the normal period of the course for the A.B. rests on a great love for Harvard College, a great pride in its history, a great desire to maintain it in full vigor. As Professor Dunbar has noted, the bold policy which President Eliot urged in 1890, for so adjusting the college requirements that the degree should be ordinarily taken in three years, met with strong opposition both in the instructing and the governing boards, and could not be carried out. Since that time, none the less, the movement has been steadily in the direction proposed by him, and indeed to an extent and in a manner regarded by him as not unsatisfactory. Probably a majority in the instructing staff thinks the present arrangement less satisfactory than he does ; and the final settlement of this problem is among the tasks of the future. But the present writer, for one, has no doubt that the settlement must ultimately be reached on the lines indicated long ago by President Eliot.

One aspect of the discussion of this subject deserves further comment. Among the proposed solutions has been the transfer of undergraduates to the professional schools at the close of their third year, the A.B. degree being conferred after one year of professional study ; or, as it is often put, the first professional year being counted as the senior year, but a fourth year in college required from those who enter no professional school. The ground on which President Eliot has opposed this method is characteristic. It makes for protection, or (if that word be disliked) for favoritism. To count the fourth year's work when carried on in the professional school of another institution is impracticable as regards administration ; and indeed it reduces to *nil* the fiction that a four years course for the A.B. is preserved. To count the fourth year only when done in your own professional school gives to that school an artificial support. Hence President Eliot has maintained that the three-year degree should be open on the same terms to every

one, whether he enters a professional school of Harvard University or of another university, or no professional school at all. And in this contention he has been influenced in no degree by its possible bearing on the Harvard graduate schools,—by any thought that such a policy, if adopted by Harvard, would be followed elsewhere, and so militate against the resort to the Harvard schools by graduates from other colleges. Nothing is further from the man than particularism. In all his many negotiations and discussions with other institutions he has scorned petty manoeuvring, not only because he has considered it to be bad policy, but because his instincts revolted against it. The broad gains to all education have been ever in his mind. And on this ground he has dealt with the proposal for the fourth year in the professional schools. The resort to such schools should be free. The colleges should indeed be tied to the graduate schools, but not each college to the graduate schools of its own university.

In another respect the recasting of undergraduate work, called for by the new position of the professional schools, has proceeded more smoothly, and has been brought to its logical end. The establishment of the Graduate School of Applied Science has led to the disappearance of the Lawrence Scientific School and to the consolidation of undergraduate instruction in Harvard College.

This change, like others, took place by gradual steps. The requirements for admission to the Scientific School were gradually raised, and finally brought to a level with those for Harvard College. The accounts of the two departments were merged in 1895. The President's Reports on several occasions called attention to the considerable fusion of instruction, and the difficulty of drawing a clear line between the A.B. and the S.B.; and he early stated his view that the A.B. might be given to all eligible for the other degree.¹ So far the University has not gone: the S.B. is retained. But it is now a Harvard College degree, and all undergraduates are enrolled in Harvard College. The strictly professional degrees for engineers are hereafter to be conferred as advanced degrees in the Graduate School of Applied Science.

The broadening of the requirements for admission to Harvard

¹ Report for 1895, p. 23.

College was from the outset a cherished object with President Eliot; not only because in his view desirable in itself, but as a means of promoting wide resort to the American colleges and so maintaining their place in higher education. The new relation of the undergraduate department to the university scheme has made it more imperative than ever to open the college freely to candidates prepared in various ways, and to accept from the secondary schools all who have a good foundation for the college's work. The compromise of 1887 had gone but little way in this direction. But a long step was taken in 1899, when, after a sustained debate, the present requirements for admission to Harvard College were adopted by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and approved by the governing boards. They extended largely the principle of election, requiring but one ancient language, one modern language, a modicum of natural science, elementary mathematics and history; and accepting additional subjects with a considerable freedom of choice. They were in accord with the President's recommendations, though doubtless they did not go so far as would have been acceptable to him. That they should be further remodeled, in the direction of still greater breadth and flexibility, has been suggested by him but recently.¹ Even as they stand, they mark the adoption of principles advocated by him many, many years ago.

President Eliot's willingness to join in every movement for reform, characteristic of his whole career, has shown itself in another new stage of the admission problem. The College Examination Board has been established of late years by a number of institutions, to simplify, through uniformity of examinations, the task of the preparatory schools. In former times Harvard College stood by itself as regards admission, requiring more subjects and examining upon them more severely than other colleges. The object of this separate position, so long defended stoutly by its head, was the improvement of secondary education in the country at large. No one can doubt that this object has been largely attained; not so fully or universally as some have wished, yet so far as to make possible and wise a change in policy. The time has come for an acceptance of the results achieved, and for more

¹ See the Report for 1906-07, p. 20.

direct co-operation both with the other colleges and with the preparatory schools. Hence the examinations of the Board have been allowed to be taken by candidates for Harvard College, and a simplification of the work in the schools has thus been promoted. The advanced position of Harvard College in the earlier days of President Eliot's administration had always been in his mind a means, not an end. The University was not to stand apart, or to be a unique institution. Some of its devoted friends, indeed, have looked on it as an institution by itself, as an aristocrat, if you please, among the universities. But such was not the aim of its essentially democratic chief. Harvard was to be a model and a type, the first among equals, holding its leadership not by doing work different from that of the others, but by doing best that which all should do.

Space lacks for any detailed consideration of other important events in these fifteen years. Radcliffe College became affiliated with the University in 1894. Until then the women's college, though *de facto* a part of the University organization, had been simply ignored. The present ingenious and smooth-working arrangement was not devised by President Eliot,¹ but at once received his hearty support, and was put into effect under his guidance. His interest in the higher education of women has always been strong and outspoken, and undisturbed by any fears that complete co-education might be the outcome. He has steadily maintained that Radcliffe should go her way, side by side with Harvard, but preserving her own independence; and thus, for example, has urged that Radcliffe should confer not only the A.B. degree, but the higher degrees in arts as well. In the University itself, the department of architecture was organized in 1899-1901, on the Nelson Robinson Jr. foundation: a department with the unexampled good fortune of being provided from the start with endowment as well as equipment on an adequate scale. The department of forestry was organized with similar generous aid in 1908. The Medical School undertaking was carried out in 1904. The scheme was almost grandiose, — huge buildings and laboratories, and a great endowment,

¹ The credit for it is due mainly to Professor John C. Gray of the Law School.

the whole calling for five millions ; yet achieved with a promptness and completeness that testified strikingly to the confidence in the University's administration. The only backward step has been the closing of the Veterinary School, in 1901. A series of deficits, and the absence of any prospect for endowment, compelled the Corporation finally to give up the department. Its dignity and usefulness had been repeatedly urged in the President's Reports ; and, to one who had carried to success so many new projects, it must have cost a pang to withdraw from this one. "The University has never before been compelled to abandon a department of instruction once adopted by it."¹

The financial administration of the University has been conducted in this later period on the same principles as in the earlier : prompt utilization of every resource, expansion whenever the outlook was promising, confidence in the future, but caution and slackened speed when the undertakings plainly exceeded the resources. No period has been more trying in one way, more encouraging in another, than the very recent one. In 1903 a heavy deficit appeared in the departments under the charge of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the result of an expansion of instruction which again had been the result of a surplus in the preceding year (1901-02). At the same time, numbers ceased to grow, and the increase of tuition-receipts, which previous experience had fairly led the Corporation to expect, did not come. The deficit of \$40,000 in 1903 was followed by another of \$80,000 in 1904, and still another of \$25,000 in 1905. The process of expansion was checked. Instruction was indeed maintained unimpaired, and even promptly enlarged wherever special endowment or gift provided the means. But economy, and the discovery of possible new resources, were the order of the day. None the less, President Eliot not only stated frankly the then disquieting situation, but courageously proclaimed what were the needs of the future as well as of the present. "It is time," so he wrote in 1904, "that the salaries of the College, from bottom to top of the scale, should be moderately advanced . . . and that the Corporation should be provided with the means of creating new places, on occasion, for young men of decided capacity. . . . The new endowment should

¹ Report for 1900-01, p. 27.

be confined to the uses of Harvard College, and within the College to salaries and retiring allowances. . . . To accomplish the reasonable objects now plainly in view, the total sum of \$2,500,000 is a moderate estimate. The oldest, the most essential, and the most beloved department of Harvard University now needs the prompt assistance of its alumni and friends."¹ How prompt was the response to this appeal need not be told to the graduates here addressed. The Teachers' Endowment Fund, subscribed in the following year (1904-05), is unique in extent, purpose, spirit: not a monument to individuals, but a noble testimony of the loyalty and unselfish devotion of the alumni and friends to whom President Eliot had appealed with such well-grounded confidence.²

No one would be more quick than President Eliot to give all credit to those who have stood by him, whether with financial support or with co-operation in academic tasks. Many readers of these pages will remember the trumpet-call of Bishop Lawrence, when he spoke of the needs of Harvard College to its assembled sons at the Commencement of 1904; nor will his later labors in this cause be forgotten. The success of the distinguished members of the Medical Faculty in carrying through their great undertaking was ascribed by the President himself to "the prophetic insight and zeal of a few of the University teachers of medicine and the public spirit and intelligent generosity of a few score men and women who welcomed the opportunity to do some lasting and far-reaching good in the world; and the great achievement was made possible by the high standing of the medical profession in Boston and the vicinity for more than a hundred years."³ So much is true, and is justly put on record; and the like praise is due to many others who have labored and contributed for the various University projects. But when all is said, the individual who has led these hosts of supporters stands out as the one commanding factor. The confidence of the community in his wisdom, his character, his high spirit has brought a response to every appeal for support.

The constant readiness of President Eliot to join in all forward

¹ Report for 1903-04, pp. 51, 52.

² The Teachers' Endowment Fund amounted in 1908 (in round numbers) to \$2,200,000, with \$88,000 pledged and still to be paid in.

³ Report for 1905-06, p. 28.

movements has been already referred to. Throughout his career, and more and more as that career progressed, he has given unreservedly of his time and strength to all sorts of causes. Some of these outlying activities have grown naturally from his position as an educator. He has constantly conferred with school authorities and school teachers, has encouraged them and preached to them and sometimes (as they needed it) scolded them. His interest in the kindergarten and the primary and grammar schools has been as strong and as far-sighted as in the University. Perhaps the most remarkable of his educational enterprises were the Summer Schools for Cuban teachers in 1900, and for teachers of Porto Rico in 1904. Both of these were first suggested by officials in charge of the public teaching in these regions, who turned naturally to him for aid. They did not apply in vain. The Corporation, under his lead, accepted the tasks ; and the community, at his call, supplied the means. On no occasion, perhaps, has his ability for organization been exercised with greater effect than in the planning of these expeditions, the supervision of every detail, the discovery and enlistment of just the right managers and subordinates.

A new sort of activity, or at least one newly extended, began in 1901, when, shortly after the foundation of the National Civic Federation, he was made a member of its executive committee. He had an important part in working out the by-laws and constitution of the organization, attended most of its meetings, and engaged in almost all of its public debates. And how his clear common sense illumined those debates ! There is no need of recalling the part taken by him in the discussion of the social problems which now are the gravest confronting the country. One episode is too remarkable to be passed without mention, — his address before the Central Labor Union of Boston, in February, 1904. Such an audience is peculiarly difficult to deal with, not so much because disposed to hostility, but because in some ways very well informed and in other ways with very meagre intellectual equipment. An address of an hour was followed by more than an hour of running question and answer ; the audience in absorbed attention throughout, and unmistakably impressed by the calibre as well as the candor of the speaker. President Eliot shines nowhere better

than in debate, as all the members of the University Faculties will testify. His intellectual readiness and power of persuasive statement there show at their best. So it was in the labor meeting, where, among other answers, his disposal of the notion of "peaceful picketing" silenced the questioner and carried conviction to his hearers.

The dispassionate observers of President Eliot's recent wide-reaching activities may sometimes have confessed to a doubt. Is it wise to set such a pace? The President of the American University is becoming an important public personage; and no one has contributed a tithe as much to make him a public personage as our own great President. It is well that the universities should be in close touch with the country's life. But after all, the head of an institution of learning is primarily an educator. He should be selected chiefly with a view to this service; and in this service the calls on his energy are sufficiently exacting. To this, then, he must chiefly confine himself. Such, indeed, was President Eliot's use of even his tireless energy during by far the greater portion of his service. The public activity of the last decade, conspicuous and even dazzling as it has been, would not be reckoned by himself as the part of his career peculiarly worthy of commemoration. His counsel to every university head, we may be sure, would be to devote himself first of all to the duties of academic administration.

Fortunately, in our own Harvard, the conduct of affairs for the future has been made easier by the organization which he has himself developed. When he began, everything centred in the President's office, and it is not much beyond the truth to say that everything was done by him in person. The present writer can recall how, when he was made the first President's secretary in 1880, most letters were still written by the President's own hand. The proper apportionment of duties and responsibilities has been among his most permanently successful achievements. The Deans of the several professional schools have become important independent administrative officers. In the departments under charge of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Dean of that Faculty is aided by the several Deans of Harvard College, of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the School of Applied Science, the

School of Business Administration ; while in Harvard College itself, where the most troublesome questions come up, there is a large and well-organized office staff. The several divisions and departments within the Faculty have well-defined functions. The administrative boards and standing committees are compact and efficient bodies. The details of matters relating to College grounds and buildings, which formerly consumed much of the Corporation's time with little profit, are now settled by the Resident Executive Board. The Appointment Office, organized as it is in co-operation with the Alumni Association, has become a much-valued part of the administrative organization. It is odd that one of the most important improvements of this sort, and the one perhaps most helpful of all to the Corporation and its head, was not devised by President Eliot, and indeed was in a way forced upon him, — the appointment of a President's secretary, later made secretary to the Corporation. The explanation of his hesitation about this step is doubtless simple : concerned as he is for economizing the strength of others, he has always been prodigal of his own. Given simple clerical aid, and he was willing to carry the full charge of all details. But the Corporation wisely insisted on his reserving his powers for the things best worth while, and on perfecting an arrangement that would make his successor's task more easy. It would be rash to say that, as the result of all these changes, the present organization of the University has reached the stage where it is not susceptible of still further improvement. But it is clear that we now have an effective and smooth-working machine, and that in every direction the new administration will find that its predecessor has provided the instruments for growths of still greater things.

Nothing could be said of the great President's personality more true or more fit than was said in these columns, in 1894, by his associate and close friend. Yet one remark may be added. The man has mellowed, and reached his most perfect state. The judicial quality of mind, the sagacious judgment of men and measures, the absolute fairness alike toward those who supported and opposed, have maintained themselves, with yet a kindlier tone and a more

open evidence of good will toward all men. It is rare that one who sees so clearly the hard facts of the world should hold so steadfastly to noble ideals for himself, and hold up so steadfastly noble ideals to others. It is rare that one who knows so well the weaknesses of men should appeal so unfailingly to their higher nature. It is rare that one who weighs so dispassionately the aptitudes of his associates and subordinates should be so unfailingly ready with help and sympathy for each individual. As the years have rolled on, all who have been brought closer to him have felt in growing measure affection as well as admiration; and he leaves his post not only among the most honored, but among the best beloved of the sons of Harvard.

F. W. Taussig, '79.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S MESSAGE.

MATTHEW ARNOLD begins his lecture on Emerson with the remark: "Forty years ago, when I was an undergraduate at Oxford, voices were in the air which haunt my memory still." Among these voices were Newman, Carlyle, Goethe, and Emerson. Forty years ago at Harvard voices were in the air which still haunt the memory and move the soul. There was the voice of Lowell, mellow, vigorous, inspiring; there was the voice of Goodwin, virile, strong, fine; there was the voice of Andrew P. Peabody, sympathetic, yearning, appealing. There were other voices, too, — of Benjamin Peirce, of Torrey, of Bowen, of Cooke. Of them each let it *not* be said *vox præterea nil*. But among all these voices was beginning to be heard a voice which for forty years has been speaking to the Harvard undergraduate, to the graduate and to the man without the college gateways.

What is the message which that voice for forty years has been bearing to us?

That message is a message of confidence in the intellectual and ethical verities and virtues. The comprehensive intellectual verity is, of course, the truth itself. How absolute is the belief of President Eliot in the truth! It unites the assurance of the scientist

and the conviction of the moralist. The *Veritas* of the College shield seems to write itself over his heart. Truth in intellect becomes truthfulness in his character. The intellectual verity is joined, too, with the ethical principle of honesty. The appearance expresses the reality and the reality corresponds to the seeming. His intellect and his conscience are united; duty waits promptly and effectively on vision.

With this confidence in the verities and the virtues is associated a belief in man, in man's capacities and abilities. Possibly such a belief in man is only an application of the confidence in the verities and the virtues. For are they not only human attributes? Greatest of all the elements of this belief is the faith in freedom — in man's right to make for himself life's supreme and life's minor choices. He knows, as do all from Omniscience to the infant, the terrible perils of human freedom, but he also knows that the perils of intellectual or moral slavery are still more terrible. The risks of freedom he assumes for his students, like the counsel given in the marriage service, "reverently," "soberly," and usually "discreetly." The elective system is the intellectual token and the voluntary chapel service the religious symbol of this faith in human freedom.

This trust in truth, in the moral virtues, and in man is so absolute that it gives serenity to character and consistency in method and work. This serenity, however remote in origin from the peace of the mystic, is quite akin to it. Without the philosophic basis of the belief of the Transcendentalists, it yet in its calmness reminds one of the greatest of that vanished school.

In this message which this voice speaks is the note of efficiency. President Eliot is an administrator and an executive. In the current struggle between efficiency and culture, — if there be any struggle, — his persuasiveness would be directed in favor of efficiency — of efficiency through culture rather than in favor of culture through efficiency. He is the man doing. I have heard one of the most famous of Oxford scholars, in an Oxford common room, praise his aggressiveness and express wonder at his power of work. But those who stand yet more closely know well that in his goings forth are great powers of making adjustments and capacity for patience and taking pains. He has learned that in

efficiency is included the power to wait as well as the power to do. Before the many became responsive to his bidding, he had been not uncontent to stand out, like the Puritan statue on the Cambridge Common, alone in the cold and the dark, in the wet and the dry, always calm and patient without bitterness, waiting for each new opportunity for human service.

As impressive a part as any of this manifold message is that which affirms in all administrative work the worth of the union of detail and of principle. Great administrators are, of course, masters of principles and policies. A few administrators, and they not usually great, are masters of detail. Somebody must look after the minutiae of administration, and why not they? But the number of administrators who are masters both of profound and extensive policies and of slight particulars is small. When the administrator attempts to do both services one of three things usually happens: either policies suffer, or details are neglected, or the administrator dies and the administration breaks down. President Eliot has done for forty years both these services and no one of these three evil consequences has followed. The intimacy of his knowledge of the affairs of some individual associates and of students is a constant surprise. It were easy to cite instances. His power, too, to hold and to apply for twoscore years, under trying conditions, great principles in education and in administration is unique. These two masteries, so seldom united, represent a most impressive part of the one great message.

To one further element in this message allusion should be made: it is — growth. It is at once the same and a very different Eliot who took up and who lays down this noble office. It is the same in height of purpose, in confidence in the great realities and in the worth of man. It is a different Eliot in tenderness of sympathy, in breadth of vision, in greater readiness of appreciation. Goethe said he grew more indulgent with the years. In any self-interpretation would not President Eliot make a like confession? At all events there has been growth, there is growth, and, it may be added, there is to be growth. The arteries are still soft, both in fact and figure.

Charles F. Thwing, '76.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY,
CLEVELAND.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S "UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION." ¹

IN the Boer War Lord Roberts was perplexed by the Boers' ability to anticipate and meet every move he made. After the war he asked their officers how they maintained so effective a spy system. "We needed no spies," they replied. "You had written a book on tactics, and we had that book." "University Administration" tells the heads of rival institutions the tactics which have made Harvard the best administered university in the world.

The tactics are simple and may be reduced to seven: Responsibility of Experts; Enterprise of Youth; Criticism of Publicity; Stimulus of Freedom; Breadth of Democracy; Concentration of Authority; and Service of the Community. Yet, obvious as they are, Harvard never aimed consistently at all of them until Mr. Eliot became its president; no other university or college is consistently following all of them to-day; most colleges and universities, either with deliberation or through ignorance, are persistently violating the majority of them.

The Responsibility of Experts is violated wherever clerical trustees decide upon investments, or business men meddle with educational detail, or professors manage buildings and grounds. President Eliot would have a small board or committee of financiers make investments, distribute income, maintain grounds and buildings, and fix the scale of salaries; a larger board or committees of successful, cultivated, public-spirited professional or business men oversee the broad interests and policies of the institution; and carefully selected, well trained professors attend to educational details.

President Eliot would have youth in power everywhere. To avoid a board of trustees composed of old men he would have "each successive vacancy filled from a generation younger than that to which most of the surviving members belong, and the tendency to fill such a vacancy by electing some contemporary of the re-

¹ *University Administration*. By Charles W. Eliot, '53. (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.)

394 *President Eliot's "University Administration."* [March, maining members invariably resisted." Yet not one board in ten observes that principle; not one self-perpetuating board in ten keeps the average age of its members under 60 years. President Eliot would have plenty of young teachers, and young men as deans and chairmen of departments. In the latter office, observing that seniority as a principle is dangerously near to senility, he recommends the system of rotation, which gives the younger men their turn. Few new ideas, little recognition of new needs, can be expected of men over 45, though there are kinds of work for which veterans are useful. Of course in all this emphasis on the superiority of youth we need to bear in mind what President Eliot has said in another book, and illustrates in his own person, that there are two kinds of young men: men young in years, and men who never grow old.

The President advocates everywhere publicity, and the wholesome criticism it brings; — publicity of investments and expenditures, as encouraging that confidence out of which gifts are born; publicity of educational methods and resources, which if thorough and adequate draw students, if inefficient and inadequate invite reform: publicity even of student laziness, of student foolishness in choice of studies, of student extravagance in athletics; agreeing apparently with Bradley in his definition of pessimism: "In a world where everything is bad it is good to know the worst."

Yet how many institutions are eager to hush up everything unfavorable; and even keep their finances hidden away where neither professors, alumni, prospective donors, nor the general public can see how they are managed, or, as is more likely to be the case under this secretive policy, mismanaged!

President Eliot here renews his allegiance to the elective system; repudiating all proposed compromises and qualifications; counting a mistake a youth makes and repents worth more to him and to the world than ninety-and-nine right courses forced upon him by authority; undisturbed by the fact that one student elects 18 courses in Latin and Greek out of 25; another 22 courses in mathematics, physics, and chemistry, of which 14 are in chemistry alone, out of 26; and that under the "recent gross exaggeration of athletic sports" some "will diligently inquire for the inexperienced, less strict, or

more soft-hearted instructors, avoid courses which are scheduled for too early morning hours or too late afternoon hours, and select courses which seem to them safest with a view to timely graduation." In support of this contention he cites the testimony of six long-service teachers between 1850 and 1900 that the minimum of attainment is much higher under the elective system than it was under the prescribed system.

Democracy also we expect from President Eliot as a matter of course, and the most cordial appreciation of the aid the alumni render the University through their organizations in classes, associations, and local clubs, and by gifts, publications, influence, and representation on governing boards. Apparently he does not share the view of a certain university president, who, when urged to submit a pet measure to the vote of the alumni, replied, "The alumni are not an intelligent constituency."

At the same time, with characteristic open-mindedness he accepts a limitation of democracy which until recently it was his habit to distrust — the fraternity. In defense of its apparent exclusiveness he says, "The natural human being wants and needs for social purposes some group or groups larger and more various than the family, but much smaller and less various than the entire community, or even than the entire membership of a society of scholars. For social purposes democracy is too near an approach to infinity."

With all his democracy he believes in concentrated authority and comprehensive influence at the head. The president should be President of the Board of Trustees, and a member of the Board of Overseers; he should preside at the meetings of all the faculties; he should bring his judgment to bear on every important appointment. Yet all this should be done not by force of will or habit of command, but by "exposition and persuasion combined with persistent industry." "One-man power is always objectionable in a university, whether lodged in president, secretary of the trustees, dean, or head of department."

Finally, with an eye single to the best interests of the community and cause it serves, numbers should be sacrificed to standards, and costly experiments undertaken; smaller professional schools resting on the broad foundation of the A.B. degree should be

preferred to larger schools which send men out to murder, lie, and steal through ignorance of the deep principles and thorough training on which sound medicine, theology, law, and commerce depend. This costly devotion, manifested so often in President Eliot's administration, nowhere shines more brightly than in his answer to a question on the proposed merger with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It appeared that about three fifths of the funds of the combined schools would come from Harvard, whereupon some one asked, "But what will Harvard get out of it?" President Eliot replied, "That question has not been raised. The matter is in the hands of a joint committee of gentlemen whose sole interest it is to promote technical education in Massachusetts."

So simple, so obvious, yet so generally disregarded, are the tactics of this master of the art of university administration. To be sure, there are some delicate problems this book does not touch: how to switch a department of literature that has been side-tracked onto some narrow specialty or pseudo-science back onto the main-line, four-track road of the humanities; how to reclaim a student club that has become a centre of corruption, or an athletic sport that has gone mad. But these and kindred problems have to be solved in personal ways; and printed talk about them might be as embarrassing to one who has to deal with them as Lord Roberts's book proved in actual war.

The mechanical part of administration, that part which can be adequately set forth in words, is here described with lucidity and force, backed by the authority of long and successful experience. All who read the book will agree with Mr. Edward E. Slosson, who, after visiting the leading universities of the country, and finding "deplorably prevalent the view that university presidents are *ex officio* cowards and liars," or as Charles Carroll Everett remarked of a certain college officer, "addicted to the unfortunate habit of presenting different aspects of a matter to different persons," suggested that when the proposed school for the training of college presidents is established, its first text-book should be "University Administration" by Charles W. Eliot.

Wm. De W. Hyde, '79.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.



ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL,
President-Elect of Harvard University.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL.¹TWENTY-FOURTH PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.²

ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL, President-elect of Harvard College, was born in Boston on the 18th of December, 1856. Educated at private schools there, and for a year or two of his boyhood abroad, he entered Harvard College in the autumn of 1873, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with high honors in Mathematics, in 1877. He then passed two years in the Harvard Law School, and after another year of study in the office of Messrs. Russell and Putnam, in Boston, received the degree of LL.B. in 1880. For seventeen years thereafter he professionally practised law, in partnership with his kinsman, Francis Cabot Lowell, of the Class of 1876 — now United States Circuit Judge, and since 1895 a Fellow of Harvard College; and during the last six of these years Frederic Jesup Stimson, of the Class of 1876, at present Professor of Comparative Legislation at Harvard, was a member of the firm. During the past twelve years, after retirement from active practice, Lawrence Lowell has devoted himself assiduously to matters of administration, of education, and of scholarship. He has been charged with the management of large and important matters of business. Upon the death of his father in 1900 he became Trustee of the Lowell Institute. He has been a member of the Boston School Committee, and of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Since 1900 he has been Professor of the Science of Government at Harvard, where his courses have been generally recognized as among the most popular and the most efficient in the University. Meanwhile, at intervals he has published, besides many less important writings, three noteworthy books: "Essays on Government" (1889); "Governments and Parties in Continental Europe" (1896); and "The Government of England" (1908). These works have won him, at

¹ On Oct. 26, 1908, President Eliot presented to the Harvard Corporation his resignation, to take effect on or before May 19, 1909, and it was accepted by the Overseers at a special meeting on Nov. 4. On Jan. 13, 1909, the Corporation elected Professor Lowell to succeed him, and the Overseers confirmed this election on Jan. 20.—ED.

² This includes Charles Morton and Samuel Willard, who were officially called vice-presidents.—ED.

home and abroad, recognition as one of the few high authorities on the history and science of government in the English-speaking world. Among the candidates proposed for the presidency of Harvard on the resignation of President Eliot, indeed, he was conspicuous for his more than local, or at least more than American, eminence. Wherever men are interested in his chosen field of learning, he is as well known in Europe as here.

Of all the candidates proposed for consideration, the while, none was more closely associated with Harvard, both as a matter of personal experience and from ancestral tradition. In 1721 John Lowell, a descendant of one of the original settlers of Newbury, took his degree at Harvard College. He studied divinity, and for more than forty years was the principal minister of Newburyport, at a period when the clergy were the recognized leaders of New England society and thought. The son of the Reverend John Lowell, who bore his father's name, was graduated from Harvard in 1760. He removed to Boston, where he was eminent at the bar; he was appointed by Washington to the United States Bench, and was promoted to higher judicial office by John Adams; he was among the founders of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; from 1784 until his death in 1802 he was a Fellow of Harvard College; and he was the ancestor of almost all, if not indeed of all, those subsequent Harvard men whose sturdy and loyal citizenship has made the name of Lowell eminent throughout the nineteenth century. To specify them all would transcend our present limits; but even these cannot preclude mention of Francis Cabot Lowell, of the Class of 1793, who was among the chief founders of the cotton manufacture on which the prosperity of Massachusetts has so greatly depended for the past hundred years; of John Lowell, Jr., founder of the Lowell Institute in Boston, which has long taken its acknowledged place among the important instruments of popular education in America; and of James Russell Lowell, of the Class of 1838, eminent alike in the scholarly, the literary, and the diplomatic history of our country. Among the children of the first Judge John Lowell none was more vigorously distinguished in his day and generation than his son John, of the Class of 1786, whose uncompromising Federalist pamphlets won

him the nick-name of the "Boston Rebel"; from 1810 to 1832 he was a Fellow of Harvard College, as his father had been before him. In this dignity, as well as in local eminence, he was succeeded by his son, John Amory Lowell, of the Class of 1815, who was Fellow for a full forty years, from 1837 to 1877, and who is said to have been the chief advocate of the auspicious nomination of Charles William Eliot for the Presidency. In every sense John Amory Lowell was among the principal citizens of New England throughout his long life; he is remembered as a man of affairs remarkable equally for ability and for integrity, as the first Trustee of the Lowell Institute, whose far-seeing administration of his charge laid the foundation of its unceasing and increasing usefulness, and as a man of such vigor that he could read mathematics for pleasure and enjoy sea-bathing at the age of seventy-five. His second son, Augustus Lowell, of the Class of 1850, who succeeded him as Trustee of the Lowell Institute and in the management of the manufacturing interests by that time so extensively developed, was a man of equal power and vigor. The elder son of Augustus Lowell is Percival Lowell, of the Class of 1876, whose bold astronomical explorations are everywhere known; the second son is the President-elect.

His mother was Katherine Bigelow, daughter of Abbott Lawrence, a merchant of Boston, who, after declining a seat in the cabinet of President Taylor, became Minister to England. For generations the Lawrences had been among the sturdiest citizens of Groton. Early in the nineteenth century, five brothers, of whom the best remembered are Amos and Abbott, established themselves among the principal men of affairs in Boston, where their descendants, like themselves, have maintained the highest standards of American citizenship. Perhaps the most widely known of them among contemporary Harvard men is the Right Reverend William Lawrence, of the Class of 1871, who succeeded Phillips Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts.

Such origin and such personal traditions as those of the President-elect have their disadvantages in modern America. It is hardly too much to say that our people are disposed to assume the inheritance of culture and of wealth, depriving men of the

privilege of obviously making themselves, to be insidiously enfeebling; and that this assumption everywhere goes so far as to make the attainment of distinction much more difficult for a man whose father is well known than for one whose people have never been heard of. The true spirit of America, nevertheless, remains generous. Ben Jonson himself might have been a Yankee, when he wrote

“Boast not these titles of your ancestors,
Brave youths; they’re their possessions, none of yours;
When your own virtues equalled have their names,
’T will be but fair to lean upon their fames,
For they are strong supporters; but, till then,
The greatest are but growing gentlemen.”

Let our people once grow assured that a man of family has in him such vigor and such capacity for growth as would have won him recognition if he had had the stimulus of a way to make from nowhere, and they will gladly grant him all that any American would ever ask for — namely, justice. Then he must stand or fall on his own merits. That has been the case with Lawrence Lowell.

Such physical vigor that he still seems youthful, alertness and pertinacity of intellect, simplicity of heart, and above all capacity for constant growth, not least in breadth of sympathy, — these are the characteristics which those who know him best have come to feel most assuredly his. As an undergraduate he distinguished himself both in studies and in athletics; he was one of the best mathematicians of his time, and one of the best runners. In many ways, however, he seemed younger than most of his classmates, as he actually was; he took the Bachelor’s degree six months before he came of age. Among the undergraduates of his time, a rather perplexing period in the social history of the College, he was not exceptionally conspicuous. In the Law School he became, as a matter of course, member of the then most arduous, and therefore least accessible, Law Club — a matter, like his membership in the Phi Beta Kappa, of distinction earned by intelligence and hard work. Apart from this, he did not conspicuously emerge. At the bar his practice never brought him into wide public notice. In 1879 he married Anna Parker Lowell, a descendant, like himself, of the first Judge John Lowell, of the Class of 1760. They have

lived well, but very quietly. There seemed every reason why this prosperous, happy, and useful career, busy with the care of increasing material responsibilities, should comprise and justify his earthly existence. The one thing which you always remarked was that he was incessantly thinking; there was something unobtrusively exceptional in the untiring, spontaneous vigor with which his mind was always at work. His favorite topics were Harvard College — or Harvard University, if you will — and his chosen profession of the law, in its wider and more public phases, until it shaded into the science of politics. You rarely had a talk with him without feeling that you had had a glimpse of intellectual exploration. For years, however, he published little, if anything. It was not until 1889 that he put forth his first independent volume, "Essays on Government," where in little more than 200 pages he discussed Cabinet Responsibility and the Constitution, Democracy and the Constitution, The Responsibilities of American Lawyers, The Theory of the Social Compact, and The Limits of Sovereignty. The book, though written with the remarkable combination of clearness, animation, and compactness always component of his style, is small and unpretentious. One of his classmates tells a pleasant story of how he left it lying on a table in a country-house, where it was presently picked up by a chief-justice, who had never heard of the author. The magistrate's record was stainless, and his opinions are still cited as authoritative. But he kept the little book so long that the owner despaired of ever seeing it again; and when he sent it back he sent with it a message that no sounder or more stimulating legal matter had ever been produced in America. His final words are said to have been that we should hear from that young man. The young man, to be sure, was already thirty-two years of age; his youth, however, stays unbroken still. His later work as a scholar and a writer is more widely known. It was hardly until the present year, nevertheless, that his "Government of England" made everybody hear from him from all over the world.

All this time, in his own quiet way, he had been usefully busy enough to make a separate reputation as the manager of considerable affairs, private and in some degree public too. The most con-

spicuous example of his practical power may be found in his conduct as Trustee of the Lowell Institute. In this capacity his duties have been double: on his sole responsibility he has had both the full financial management of a trust already of great magnitude when it was placed in his hands, and also the duty of selecting lecturers, and of otherwise disposing of the income of the trust in the service of public education. How he has performed these latter duties, which incidentally have kept him in happy personal contact with scholars of the first distinction, both American and European, every one knows who knows anything of the intellectual history of New England. The combined prudence and boldness of his financial wisdom; the while, has been annually attested by the committees to whom, under the terms of his trust, he has submitted his accounts.

It is only during the past ten years that he has been a familiar figure to Harvard undergraduates and to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. He had previously been a member of the Boston School Committee, and thus became acquainted with the problems of public elementary and secondary education; and he had long been a member of the managing body of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whereby he was confronted with those of contemporary education in its scientific phase. At Harvard, the moment he began to teach and to work there, he made himself felt, among pupils and colleagues alike, as a remarkably animating force. His elementary course in government has been not only the most widely stimulating body of general instruction given to undergraduates throughout the years in question, but also the most unreservedly popular. His committee work and his occasional speeches in the Faculty have come as near as anything within human memory to commanding generally respectful attention among that eminent company of irreconcilably independent thinkers. And the personal impression he has made on his colleagues is proved by the unanimous cordiality with which they have joined the Harvard men who have known him as a teacher in welcoming his election to the presidency.

To Lawrence Lowell's nearest friends, this popularity, unsought yet undisdained, is the most signal evidence of his constant and extending growth. It comes to them not quite as a surprise, but

rather as a revelation. When the question was asked whether the new president of Harvard College should be a scholar or an administrator, they were confident that the Corporation could not fail to remark this man in whom both characters combined. When the question was asked whether the candidate need be a graduate of Harvard College, or might be chosen from anywhere, they were confident that Harvard authorities might be trusted to assert no relation with the college, personal or ancestral, too long or too close, provided that a man were otherwise demonstrated worthy. When people asked whether expert knowledge of modern education were not essential, they were confident that few could satisfy this demand more widely than one who had served on the public school committee of a great American city, who had helped frame the policy of a remarkably efficient school of Science, who had directed the most firmly established courses of public lectures by eminent men as yet conducted in America, who had long been an exceptionally successful professor at Harvard and a tactfully energetic member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, who had come forward among the chief advocates and promoters of the newly established Graduate School of Business Administration, and who had brought Harvard instruction, during the past few years, within the reach of every human being qualified and willing to attend the free courses, by Harvard professors, now offered throughout each year by the most recent form of public beneficence assumed by the Lowell Institute. There were these reasons and more why Lawrence Lowell should prove the best man for the office which he has now been chosen to fill. The logic of the situation was unanswerable. Yet his best friends had hardly come to realize that the firm and constant growth of his power, the steady and unfailing extent of his sympathy, not only with those who have been near him but with all sorts and conditions of men, had truly and deeply touched the heart of Harvard, far and wide. He can never have been prepared for this himself; yet it is more than true. The most happy phase of the passing moment when he is preparing and prepared to lead us, through all troubles and perplexities, towards the new achievements of the years to come, is the joyous resonance of the acclamation with which he has been chosen and welcomed. God speed him.

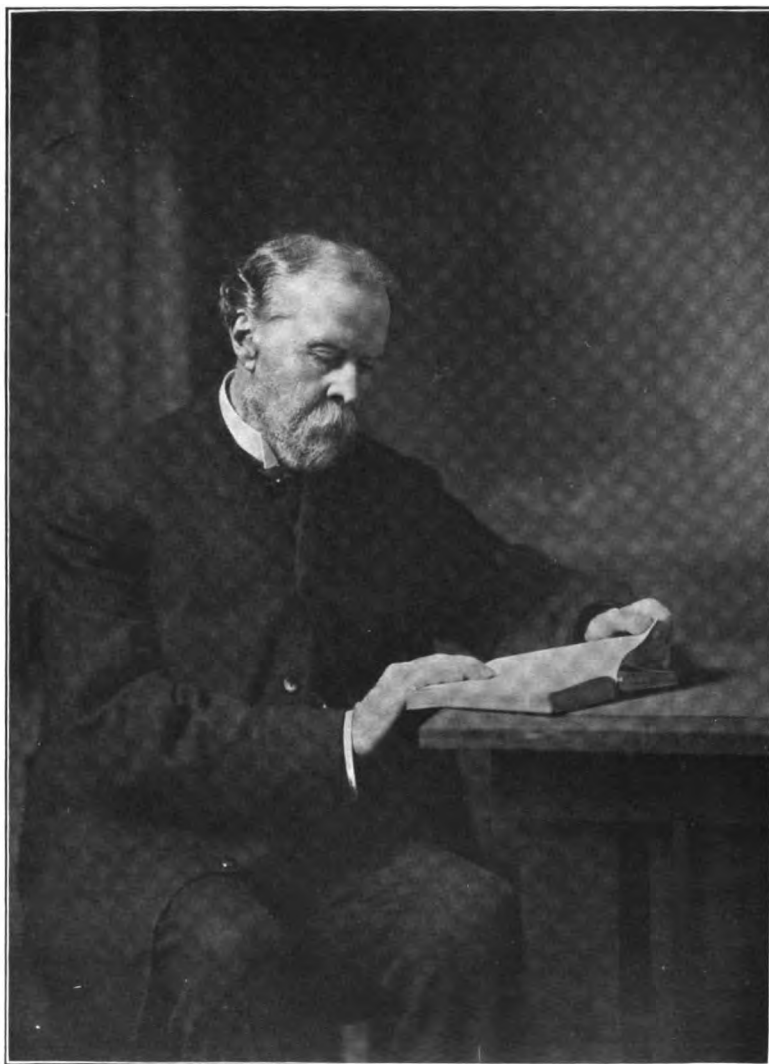
Barrett Wendell, '77.

WOLCOTT GIBBS.

WOLCOTT GIBBS, for forty-five years professor or professor *emeritus* in Harvard University, and during the last part of his scientific career the most commanding figure in American chemistry, was born in New York, Feb. 21, 1822. His father, Colonel George Gibbs, was one of the earliest American mineralogists, whose fine collection later became the foundation of the mineral cabinet of Yale College. His mother, Laura Wolcott Gibbs, was the daughter of Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury during part of the administrations of Washington and of John Adams, and the granddaughter of the signer of the Declaration of Independence of the same name. The child, who was the second son, was named Oliver Wolcott Gibbs, but as he disliked the name of Oliver, he dropped it in early life, and is known to the scientific world as Wolcott Gibbs.

The taste for science inherited from his father appeared early, for as a very small boy "he was often occupied with making volcanoes with such materials as he could obtain; and in searching the stone walls for minerals" on his father's fine estate of Sunswick on Long Island, "and the gardens and fields for flowers." His intellectual development was also strongly influenced by the stimulating mental atmosphere of the household of the Rev. Dr. W. E. Channing, the great Unitarian divine, who had married his aunt, and with whom he lived from seven till twelve years old under the special care of another aunt, Miss Sarah Gibbs.

His first original work dates from his junior year in Columbia College, and consisted of a new form of galvanic battery in which carbon was used for the first time as an inactive plate. Upon receiving his degree of A.B. in 1841, he began his chemical education by taking a place as assistant with Dr. Robert Hare at the University of Pennsylvania, but after less than a year with him entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which he received the Degree of M.D. in 1845, and almost immediately sailed for Europe where he completed his chemical education under Rammelsberg, Heinrich Rose, Liebig, Laurent,



WOLCOTT GIBBS, 1822-1908,
Rumford Professor, 1863-1887 ; Emeritus, 1887-1908.

Dumas, and Regnault. Of this brilliant constellation of teachers Heinrich Rose had by far the most influence on him, as is shown by his lifelong devotion to inorganic and analytical chemistry, in spite of the fascinations of organic chemistry under Liebig and physical chemistry under Regnault.

He returned to New York in 1848 and in the following year was appointed professor of chemistry and physics in the newly created Free Academy, now called the College of the City of New York. For eight years there is little to record except his marriage to Josephine Mauran in 1853, and a few papers which only showed that he was finding his feet; but in 1857 appeared the account of his great investigation with F. A. Genth of the ammonia cobalt compounds, which contained such a full and thorough study of the principal series of these puzzling bodies that very little in the way of experiment was left for future work. Such an exhaustive research was a new thing in American chemistry, and at once established his reputation on a firm basis, which was further strengthened in the years immediately following by a series of papers on the separation of the platinum metals. The result was that in 1863 he was called to Harvard University to take the Rumford Professorship of the Application of Science to the Useful Arts left vacant by the retirement of Professor E. N. Horsford. Here he took charge of the Chemical Laboratory of the Lawrence Scientific School, and although the number of his students was small, more were not to be expected, or desired, as the object of the course was to educate professional chemists, and the supply was somewhat greater than the demand. His own work during this period is described in a number of short papers principally on chemical analysis, the most conspicuous of which, introducing the electrical deposition of the metals as a means of their quantitative determination, laid the foundation of what has since become a new department of the science — electrical analysis.

In 1871 a reorganization of the Chemical Department consolidated the laboratory of the Scientific School with that of the College, and relegated Dr. Gibbs to the Department of Physics, where he taught a small advanced class in Light and Heat. This move was justified on the score of economy, but its wisdom may be

doubted, as it deprived the chemical students in the University of the teaching of the best chemist in the country, and diminished the volume of his original work, since up to a certain point the amount of chemical production is directly proportional to the number of hands at the disposal of the master. Yet a study of his papers shows that, when his time was occupied by the administration of a laboratory and more elementary teaching, he did not produce those extended researches, on which his fame principally rests, as these date from the earlier and later periods, when his whole energy was concentrated on work of his own with, in the later period, one skilled private assistant.

His two earlier investigations of this sort had to do with subjects so abstruse and difficult that most chemists would have shuddered at the idea of attacking them, but, as he once said, he was a pioneer, and seemed to enjoy nothing more than breaking a way through these tangled jungles on the frontier of the science. Accordingly he next took up a field of work — the complex acids of tungsten and molybdenum — even more terrible, for here it takes courage merely to read his papers, and follow his footsteps through the bewildering maze of series after series of compounds. What then must it have been to find the necessary clue to this labyrinth, and to establish the nature of these numerous compounds? Especially since in doing this it was necessary for him to work out some of the most difficult problems of analytical chemistry, as the separation of many of the elements involved had never been attempted before. In this great investigation over 50 new series of compounds were discovered by him, and the old series fully investigated, and put on a solid foundation. It extended over ten years of his life in Cambridge, and nine more after in 1887 he retired to Newport as professor *emeritus*.

There is only one other department of inorganic chemistry so difficult and abstruse as these three which he had occupied, that is the study of the cerium metals, and this he invaded after his retirement to Newport, but advancing years prevented him from making more than a preliminary exploration. In all these great investigations he confined himself to experimental work, leaving the theoretical structures to be raised by others on the broad foun-

dations constructed by him, and this was the more remarkable as several of his shorter early papers were on theoretical subjects. He also made occasional excursions into mineralogy, organic chemistry, physiological chemistry, and physics, an astonishingly broad field to be covered by one man.

His last paper (on the complex acids) was published in 1896, and the years from then till his death, December 9, 1908, were passed in peaceful retirement at his house in Newport.

The limits of my space prevent me from dwelling on the enthusiasm and affection with which he inspired his students, his patriotic services during the Civil War on the Sanitary Commission and as founder of the Union League Club of New York, or from trying to picture him in his sunny garden enjoying with a friend his rich collection of rare and beautiful plants.

C. L. Jackson, '67.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ADMINISTRATION.¹

1869-1894.

THE catalogues of Harvard University and the reports of its Treasurers tell a wonderful story of growth during the twenty-five years of President Eliot's administration. The number of students has tripled, the instructing force has nearly quadrupled, and the invested wealth of the institution, exclusive of halls, museums, collections, and other important property of which there is no valuation in the accounts, has also nearly quadrupled. But as President Eliot himself pointed out before he entered on this remarkable stage of his career, "numbers do not constitute a university, and no money can make it before its time." The proof of merely material growth may therefore be dismissed at the outset of this survey of the development of Harvard under his charge. It is to changes in the aims, functions, and structure of the chief departments of the University, and in their organic relations to each other, above all it is to their intellectual achievement that we must look for a truer measure of the progress made.

¹ This article, which Professor Dunbar prepared for the *Graduates' Magazine* (June, 1894) on the completion of President Eliot's quarter-centennial, is reprinted because it is the best summary of this epoch in Harvard's history. With Professor Taussig's sequel (see pp. 375-390) it furnishes a continuous survey of the forty years 1869-1909.
— Ed.

There is little doubt now that when the Corporation elected a successor to President Hill in 1869, Harvard stood at the parting of the ways. For many years she had held a leading place among American seats of learning, and upon rather easy terms. The time had come, however, when a rapidly increasing demand for something different from the traditional American college and professional school was to make itself felt. The sciences were pressing their claim for equal rank with the ancient learning. Here and there, among institutions which Harvard was perhaps tardy in recognizing as her rivals, were signs of action for meeting the needs of the new time.¹ Here and there, an undeniable rival was about to come forward, unfettered by any past and able to devote all its energies to the higher education. There was yet time for Harvard to take a leading place, and to yield her due service in the coming period of change; but it is clear that the accession to office at this juncture of a president not quick to discern the signs of the times, or averse to new tasks, would have placed her almost hopelessly in the rear of a great movement, and would have depressed her fame and influence for years and perhaps generations to come. Although but one member of the Corporation of that day was less than sixty years old, a president of thirty-five was wisely chosen, and Harvard at once entered upon a new era of development, with the expectation that her work would be broadened and her organization strengthened, to meet new conditions, of which her friends in general dimly apprehended the presence, but hardly understood the nature.

In many respects the new administration found itself highly favored by the circumstances of the time. The community on which it had to depend chiefly for material aid was then feeling strongly the great tide of renewed enterprise and prosperity which followed the Civil War, and the general increase of wealth in which New England had so large a share. The devotion of the sons and friends of Harvard had been transformed and deepened by the patriotic impulses of the war; her children felt themselves freshly bound together by links of steel; and the walls of Memorial Hall were rising, sacred to heroic memories and the token and promise of united effort. At the same time a direct share in the conduct of the University had been given to the alumni by the Act of the Legislature, which in 1865 committed to them the choice of Overseers. It is true that this arrangement gave to the body intrusted with the power of revision a singularly conservative cast, perhaps not originally expected; but with a leader able to command confidence it also gave the promise of great increase in strength. Finally, the Corporation, who had deliberately chosen the guidance of youth and courage, were ready to give that continuing sup-

¹ See, for example, President Eliot's description of arrangement for advanced study and higher degrees at Yale, *Atlantic Monthly*, February, 1869, p. 207.

port which, a few years later when the last of their number died, the President recalled with gratitude and affection.

The state of things with which the new administration had to deal in the University may best be reviewed if we begin with Harvard College. For several years the College had been struggling to rise beyond the routine school-work to which most of the American colleges had then condemned themselves. The development of the elective system was seriously undertaken in 1865, and since 1867 not far from one half of the work of the three upper classes had been elective; but the income of the College was scanty, and the reform, if it were to be complete, must be costly. The advance was slow, therefore, and Harvard plainly waited for some event which should enable her to pursue confidently the path on which she had entered. In the mean time, notwithstanding the great names which adorned the list of the Faculty, the intellectual resources of Harvard ran to waste. The degree of A.M. was still given to graduates of three years' standing and of good moral character on payment of a fee; no other degree was given after the Bachelor's, and there was therefore little resort of advanced students to Cambridge, except the moderate number who found the opportunity for some advanced scientific work in the Scientific School and in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. The teaching force was thus almost exclusively occupied with undergraduate work, of which a part was no doubt of higher grade than had existed a few years before, but none of which was far beyond the range of college instruction, either as regards its subject-matter or its methods.

The professional schools, content with offering their students the opportunity of listening to some eminent representatives of the different professions, had as yet taken little or no thought as to advancing the standard of attainment among their graduates, or as to affording any guarantee of the value of the degrees conferred upon them. The Divinity School required that persons undertaking the full course of study of the School should "possess a knowledge of the branches of education commonly taught in the best academies and high schools," advising also, but not demanding, enough study of Latin and Greek to secure the ability to translate the authors read in preparation for college. It is to be said, however, that down to 1870 the Divinity School gave no degree to its alumni. The School no longer "dreaded to leave an illiterate ministry of the churches," as did the founders of Harvard College; and wisely preferred not to commit itself as to the attainments of its graduates. By its constitution no assent to the views of any denomination could be required either of instructors or students; but its instructors were all drawn from a single sect, and the School was generally rated as a denominational school, although conducted by the least denominational of denominations.

The Law School had given a degree for half a century, and, as preparation for it, was maintaining in 1869 a course of study nominally covering two years; but only a testimonial of good moral character was required for admission; study in the School for three terms satisfied the demands of the Faculty; and their recommendation for the degree was given upon their general observation of the student and not upon examination. In fact, then, a diploma of the Law School was little more than a certificate of residence, with such promise of legal attainments as the responsiveness of the individual to the enthusiasm of his instructors might afford.

The Medical School opened its doors as freely as the Law School to any person who could satisfy the Faculty of his good moral character, but also required the candidate for a degree to satisfy the Faculty before graduation "in respect to his knowledge of the Latin language and experimental philosophy." Having spent three years in professional study under a regular practitioner, and having followed two courses of lectures in each of the nine departments of medical instruction established in the School, he then secured his degree by passing satisfactorily in at least five of the nine departments and presenting a satisfactory dissertation. The "Executive Faculty" having charge of the decision comprised only the principal professors, and the mode of collecting their suffrages on such an occasion was said to exhibit great ingenuity, although the solidity of the result lacked some desirable guarantees. Financially the Medical School at that day could hardly be said to be a part of the University, although the Corporation appointed its officers and held its property. With the exception of the receipt and disbursement of an income of less than \$3000 from invested funds, the income and expenditure of the School did not appear in the Treasurer's accounts. The fees were collected, the expenses of the School were regulated, and its net income was divided under the direction of the Executive Faculty, so that the School was isolated in administration, as well as in geographical situation, and was still more widely separated from the rest of the University by its unconsciousness of any vital relations with the common centre.

Still more striking anomalies were presented by the organization of the body of instruction now grouped under the charge of the Lawrence Scientific School. With the exception of a few persons studying Zoology and Geology, the students of the Scientific School were registered in the departments of Engineering and Chemistry. Instruction was also afforded in other subjects, but with the cautious provision that students in Engineering might pursue any studies except Chemistry, and *vice versa* for students of Chemistry. The Treasurer's accounts show that these two principal departments were so far independent that the income and

expenditures of the School were classified as receipts and payments for the professorships of Engineering and Chemistry respectively, with the exception of two funds used for the payment of the Professor of Zoölogy and Geology, and for the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. This Museum, it should also be observed, was still in the hands of an independent board of trustees, having a close connection with the University, no doubt, but not as yet an integral part of it. Side by side with the Scientific School was the School of Mining and Practical Geology, established on the foundation created by the Hon. Samuel Hooper, and provided with a complete Faculty but with a much smaller number of students, and, like the Museum, under the financial control of an independent board of trustees.

There was little uniformity in the terms on which students were admitted to these loosely connected scientific establishments. For admission to the Scientific School the general requirements were a "good common English education" and ability to pursue the studies undertaken. Thus, the students of Engineering were expected to possess the elements of Mathematics, and students of Chemistry to possess the elements of Chemistry as well as Mathematics, but these demands appear to have had little strength in practice. Mathematics were also required for admission to the Mining School, together with reasonable proficiency in English Grammar and Geography, and so much Latin as was necessary for admission to College. For the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science a residence of from eighteen to thirty months appears to have afforded a sufficient preparation. Four years were required to complete the course and pass the examination for the degree of Mining Engineer.

The Dental School at this time was struggling for existence, without endowments, its instructors working without compensation, and its financial affairs still in the hands of its Faculty, as in the case of the Medical School, so that its connection with the University appeared to be little more than nominal. The Bussey Institution had not yet been organized, but the bequest was in the hands of the Corporation; and the School of Veterinary Medicine had not yet been founded.

The complete lack of coördination and of conscious unity among the parts of the University, sufficiently evident from the foregoing statement, was further emphasized by the confusion which prevailed as to the length of the period of study and the division of the academic year. Four different arrangements of term time and vacation were in use; and the Medical School, having a commencement of its own in March, enjoyed the exceptional privilege of presenting candidates for its degrees at two different times in the year.

Such in brief was the condition of the material which the new admin-

istration was to knit together and to shape if possible into a University. It was plainly not a case for entirely free handling or for unlimited experiment. Harvard College, the centre and foundation of the whole, was too precious a fabric to be dealt with incautiously. It had done great service in the past. It had collected treasures of reputation, tradition, and loyal affection such as no money can buy, and the support given by its friends and graduates was then, and must long continue to be, the main reliance in adversity as in prosperity. In any scheme of reorganization or reform, then, the College must continue to hold its place, even at the cost of diminished symmetry of development and possible lack of proper theoretical adjustment. No shock to the opinions or sentiments of its great body of friends could be safely risked, by a governing body which expected to require for its work the aid of those friends on a larger scale than before. In certain papers on "The New Education," written a few months before his election,¹ President Eliot had declared that the American University "will not be a copy of foreign institutions, but the slow and natural outgrowth of American social and political habit." In the case of Harvard, at any rate, the University had as its fundamental condition the necessity of taking that peculiar growth of our soil, the American college, as its starting-point. Still devoting a large part of its resources, material and intellectual, to the work of training Bachelors of Arts, the institution must be made the seat of all arts and sciences, where the enlargement of the field of knowledge should become a chief ultimate object, and every subject of human inquiry might claim its place. A single lifetime could not be expected to suffice for such an undertaking; but the devotion of a single life might assure its ultimate accomplishment.

As the new President attended the meetings of the Corporation from May 29, 1869, although he did not publicly take charge of affairs in Cambridge until after the close of the academic year, the annual report for the year 1869-70 is the record of his first sixteen months in office. No department of the University failed in that time to feel the impulse of a policy which was certainly not less strenuous than cautious. It was a piece of signal good fortune that some important sources of new revenue were opened, available only for the College, it is true, but affording the means for instant expansion, from the fame of which no doubt the professional schools were also gainers. An increase of tuition fees from \$100 to \$150 had been determined upon in 1868, and took effect in the year 1869-70, producing not far from \$28,000 of fresh income for immediate use. This was followed by the most timely gift of Thayer Hall, built in 1869-70 by Nathaniel Thayer, then a Fellow of the Corporation, and

¹ These papers are in the *Atlantic Monthly*, February and March, 1869.

yielding its income of about \$10,000 in the next year. Finally, an installment of the Class Subscription Fund, begun in 1869, was paid over to the Treasurer in June, 1870, giving the immediate use of \$50,000 out of the \$145,000 to which the fund rose in 1885. With the sudden increase of means for the year 1869-70 five new professorships were established, besides one for which the foundation had not previously been available; the office of Dean of the College Faculty was created by statute and filled by the appointment of the late Professor Gurney, in order to secure a needed division of the duties hitherto resting on the President alone; and finally a general increase of salaries was provided for. Engagements for the extension of instruction in 1870-71 were also entered into, on such a scale that at the end of that year the President reported that "every new resource had been used and every prospective increase of income had been discounted." These opening budgets of 1869 to 1871 set the course for the financial administration for the whole twenty-five years. The instant application of every resource in sight so as to increase the offer of attractions, reliance upon the fruit of seed thus sown, even at the risk of temporary deficit, and the combination of careful calculation with courage, have continued to be the methods by which great things have been accomplished. To carry this full press of sail has required a vigilant eye, quickness to measure risks, and a firm hand upon the wheel; and it may be that the helmsman has not always been insensible to the keen pleasure of victoriously buffeting winds and waves.

The increase in teaching force beginning in 1869-70 led to immediate changes in the arrangement of studies, followed by a long train of consequences. An early extension of the elective system was secured, the Senior year being freed without delay from prescribed studies. The practice, already introduced, of allowing students of different classes to enter the same elective course was extended to most departments of study, marking the decline of the class system as it once existed and of much that was connected with it; and finally by vote of the governing boards it was announced that the practice of giving the degree of A.M. in regular course would end with Commencement, 1872. A discussion of plans for conferring this decree upon examination was at once undertaken, and from this point the establishment of the higher instruction in Arts and Sciences became assured, and with it the opening of all the intellectual wealth of the University to all students, graduates or undergraduates.

In the professional schools the process of investigation and discussion began promptly in all, the rapidity and radical character of the resulting changes varying, however, with the conditions of each case. It is to this period, no doubt, that we must refer the often repeated exclamation with which the late Governor Washburn is said to have tempered his

hearty greeting when the President first visited his room in the Law School: "Well, I declare! the President of Harvard College in Dane Hall! This is a new sight!" In fact the Law School was the first of these departments to respond to the new demands. Professor Parsons, for more than twenty years Dane Professor, being now past his seventieth year, resigned his chair in December, 1869. Professor Langdell was appointed to the vacant place, took up its duties for the second half-year, and was also made Dean of the School. This was the beginning of the new era for the Law School. The incoming professor was known to hold well-matured opinions as to the methods by which legal science can best be studied, and by which instruction in it can be given most effectively. He felt strongly the necessity of raising the standard of professional attainments, the obligation resting on the School to contribute to that end, and the need of eradicating the notion that the study of the law as a profession is in some way inconsistent with the study of it as one of the greatest and noblest of sciences.¹ Years of patient effort were needed before the Law School could be moulded into complete conformity with the ideas which began to govern its policy from 1870, but some significant steps were taken without much delay. The course of study was revised and extended, so as to cover for the present two entire years, and to include certain important subjects as prescribed studies, giving the student in addition a choice from a considerable list of elective studies; and it was then provided that the degree should be earned only by passing thorough and searching examinations in all of the seven prescribed subjects and in at least seven elective studies. The time had not yet come for imposing conditions upon admission to the School, and still less for a material increase of the time to be covered by the course of study. Provided with a corps of additional lecturers, enabling it to present annually the large number of subjects laid down in its new scheme of work, the Law School entered upon the slow, tentative process of finding the highest point to which its requirements could be raised without emptying its halls.

The Medical School in the year 1869-70 was not able to finish the discussion to which some important propositions for change gave rise. In a school which hitherto had belonged in a certain sense to its professors, the proposition to rearrange the programme and system of study, to increase the number of months in the working year, and to turn over the finances of the School with the control of salaries and expenditures to a different body, was clearly not to be carried through without some division of opinion and some probable friction. Although the Medical Faculty at last came to the apparently unanimous resolution that a radical change

¹ A discussion of some aspects of legal education by Professor Langdell may be found in the President's Report for 1880-81, pp. 78-84.



1853.

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT.



1869.

should be made, reports of hot debates sometimes reached the outside world. The story ran that at one difficult juncture a professor of eminence demanded to be informed "why we hear so much about the desires and purposes of the Corporation? We never used to hear about the Corporation!" "Perhaps," it was answered from the Chair, "the reason may be that there happens to be a new President." A moment of silence followed, and the laughter of his colleagues satisfied the unconvinced inquirer that little was to be gained by pursuing the subject. *Se non è vero, è ben trovato*. In the conversion of the Medical Faculty a certain sense of pressure was probably an element not to be overlooked; but it is not to be forgotten that in the Faculty itself there was a strong body of advocates of reform in medical education, among whom a chief place was held by the late Dr. Calvin Ellis, then Dean of the School. The year 1871-72 saw the Medical School at work with a course of instruction filling three years, its subjects marshaled in scientific order, and calling for steady and exacting labor from the student during the whole period. At the same time the finances of the School passed under the control of the Corporation and its *quasi* independence ended.

Beyond some enlargement of instruction in the School of Mining, little change was made in 1869-70 in what is now the Scientific School. For several months of 1870-71 a negotiation was in progress looking towards a partial consolidation of the Cambridge schools of applied science with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but upon the failure of this movement the Scientific School was thoroughly reorganized at the beginning of the year 1871-72. The ordinary instruction of the School was then systematically arranged so as to lead by a four years' course to the degree of Civil Engineer, and by a three years' course in Chemistry to the degree of S.B., and in the following year two other three-year courses, each leading to the S.B., one in Natural History and one in Mathematics, Physics, and Botany, were added to the courses already existing. This organization of study was aided by the consolidation of much of the Scientific School work with that of Harvard College, making a single chemical laboratory and a single physical laboratory answer the purposes of both, and by similar economy of teaching force in other cases where work in the College and in the Scientific School was parallel. At the same time the requirements for admission to the Scientific School were strengthened and finally made to represent a serious preliminary training.

The Divinity School secured an additional professorship in the year 1869-70, and the Corporation began the work of organizing the Bussey Institution as an agricultural school, under the terms of the Bussey bequest. Finally, in the same year, all the departments of the University were brought into line by the adoption of a statute defining the academic

416 *President Eliot's Administration, 1869-1894.* [March, year, and fixing for all its day of beginning and the limits of recess and vacation.

Having observed the energetic impulse given in so many directions in the first year of the new administration, it is now convenient to review briefly the earlier history of a new department, which soon after began to emerge and to-day counts for much, both in the daily life of the University and as a source of its present reputation. It has already been said that in the winter of 1869-70 the governing boards repealed the statute under which the Master's degree had so long been given in regular course. The question how best to provide for the giving of this degree upon examination then came up, not for the first time, and being taken under consideration by a committee of the teaching body, was made the subject of active discussion for two years before the decisive action was taken. For several years efforts had been made to provide for advanced instruction by courses of University lectures; but this method had failed to provide a body of work well enough organized as a whole, or strong enough in any particular direction, to attract advanced students. With the exception of a moderate number of students of science, drawing their inspiration from the instruction and encouragement of a few great teachers, there was no real resort to Cambridge for work of high grade. In 1869-70 University courses of instruction had been organized in Philosophy and in Modern Literature, with lectures given by a considerable number of gentlemen temporarily appointed for the purpose. The number of students taking these courses was small, however, and in the following year the courses had been merged in the University lectures and had disappeared. In 1870-71 the system of University lectures was revised and extended for a fresh experiment; but its defects as a substitute for regular professorial work were inherent and palpable, and in his report of 1871-72 the President declared that the lectures had failed hopelessly. To make the higher instruction effective it had become clear that the provision for it must be as systematic and permanent as for any other University work.

It proved that the key to the problem was to be found in the increasing number and variety of the elective courses offered in Harvard College, and in the improved methods of instruction and administration established in the professional schools. The extension of the elective system, so as to enable the undergraduate to devote a large part of his time to special work in a single department if he found this advisable, provided very early a large and diversified body of instruction, far in advance of ordinary undergraduate work and capable of a natural and easy expansion. The higher scientific standard adopted in the professional schools, and the

new importance given by them to the test of examination, also made portions of their instruction available for the purpose of candidates for degrees higher than the Bachelor's. Early in the development of the University, therefore, it became plain that resources of no small extent were at command, only requiring to be properly organized under the administration of some responsible academic board.

The discussion of this subject, to which reference has already been made, bore fruit in the winter of 1871-72. The governing boards then adopted a statute defining anew the duties of the Academic Council, which had been established in 1863, but without any distinct duties or powers, and had therefore never held any important place in University affairs. This council, consisting of the President and all professors and all assistant or adjunct professors of the University, was now empowered to recommend candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Science, and Doctor of Philosophy,¹ and at the same time a series of standing votes was adopted by the governing boards, stating with great minuteness the terms on which these three degrees should be given. This precision of enactment, it may be said in passing, was expedient, if not necessary, since the lowest of the three degrees, under these new provisions, was in effect a new degree for Harvard, and the two higher ones were now established for the first time. Charged with the administration of these three degrees, then, the Academic Council continued to perform its functions under the statute of 1872 until the summer of 1890.

The three degrees thus established were obviously University degrees in a somewhat different sense from the other degrees for which recommendations were made by the several faculties. The body administering the new degrees was the whole teaching body of the University. The jurisdiction given to it recognized the studies of the professional schools as liberal studies taking rank by right with the traditional liberal arts. And although time and circumstances deprived the professional part of this jurisdiction of much of its practical importance, there can be no doubt that for a series of years the Academic Council, as representing the whole University, did a great service in awakening the consciousness of unity and of joint responsibility. It is true that the occasions were not few when it required all the efforts of the Chair, and of the Secretary of the Council, to keep up the flagging interest of that body in the mass of detail as to the qualifications and the studies of candidates with which the record was filled; but still the pressure of a duty to be performed in common, and as will be seen a duty of growing importance, produced its effect. The Council came to be the field for the debate of some momentous

¹ See Professor Peirce's first report on the graduate instruction, in the President's Report for 1879-80, p. 73.

questions of general interest, and in its latter years visibly gained influence and importance. When in the revision of 1890 it was superseded by a simple board of consultation, the University Council, and Harvard was left without any general academic body invested with power to act upon any subject, the Academic Council had accomplished some permanent results, by bringing together for common purposes the University bodies which had so little cohesion in 1869.

The agency through which the University should act in all that related to the higher degrees was easily provided, then, by the reorganization of the Academic Council in the spring of 1872; but the work of making accessible and of properly expanding the instruction leading to these degrees required more time and is in fact a task which can never be completed so long as the intellectual growth of the University shall continue.

Early in this chapter of its history the Council used its influence in favor of one highly significant change. By its advice, in the spring of 1873 the Corporation adopted the vote by which students in any one department of the University are admitted free to the instruction given in any other department, with the exception of exercises in special laboratories. Besides the obvious tendency of this arrangement to lessen the duplication of each other's instruction by the several departments, it also tended to bring many of them into much closer companionship, and to enable them to enrich each other's instruction. It led to the establishment of some courses whose academic domicile, if the term may be used, was completely hidden by the mixed class of students attending them, and it encouraged the establishment of courses for which no single department would have supplied a sufficient audience. It is doubtless true, however, that the College programme of studies felt the influence exerted by the Academic Council more strongly than any other. The standing votes of the governing boards in 1872 had expressly opened the elective courses of instruction in Harvard College to the graduate students, and the major part of the work done by the candidates for the new degrees was almost certain to be, after all, a continuation of work done under the Faculty of Harvard College. That Faculty was therefore stimulated to use every effort to extend its list of elective courses. For ten years the effort was made to present in a separate list the courses intended for graduates, with a provision that undergraduates should be admitted to them only by special permission; but the distinction thus made between graduate and undergraduate studies was found to be untenable, and at last in 1882-83 all courses were thrown open to all students qualified to pursue them, whether graduate or undergraduate. From that point the instruction for the higher degrees began to assume its proper relation to that offered for the Bachelor's degree, — the relation of mutual support. It may be that

if the graduate instruction had continued to stand as a separate body of work, it might have become a competitor with the undergraduate instruction for the chief place in the interest and hopes of the Faculty ; but with the fusion of the two in the practice of later years each has profited by the growth of the other. The ordinary work in Harvard College has gained vigor and stimulus from the presence of graduates in all advanced courses, and the higher instruction has often been made more effective by the infusion of well-trained undergraduates among graduate students presenting themselves with every variety of experience and equipment.

After this imperfect description of the beginnings of the great advance, which has placed all the chief departments of Harvard upon high and solid ground, for the attainment of which both the resources and the inspiration seemed to be lacking twenty-five years ago, the present writer finds himself compelled to pass over the later history of the several departments of the University briefly, and without undertaking any regular narrative or review. The material for the history of these busy years exists in copious supply in the annual reports made by the President and Treasurer to the Board of Overseers. The reader of these reports will find in them a complete and minute statement of the work performed, and the good or ill fortune of every year in every department. The strength and weakness of the University, whether intellectual, disciplinary, or financial, are shown there with uncompromising frankness. This complete publicity, adopted as the guiding rule in shaping the collection of reports for 1869-70, and never since departed from, is probably not paralleled by any educational institution in the world, and has borne its fruit in the deepened interest and confidence of thousands of loyal alumni. To those ample records, then, we shall refer those who wish to follow systematically the details of the transformation which Harvard has undergone, presenting here only a few of the more striking and significant parts of the general movement.

It would hardly be possible, even in the most meagre recital, to pass in silence the vast changes which the Law and Medical Schools have undergone since 1870 ; but as for the Law School, a more competent hand will present to the readers of the *Graduates' Magazine* the simple but eloquent recital of the successive steps by which, after twenty-four years of labor, enduring success has been achieved. The learned writer makes little mention of the officer selected by the President to bear the brunt of this long effort, but no observer will be at a loss in filling out this part of the narrative. In that period of its history which falls within President Eliot's administration, the Law School has steadily advanced along the lines originally laid down by Professor Langdell, when he took his seat

as the Dean of an unwilling and incredulous Faculty. Of the development of the Medical School, also, the present writer need not review the history, so systematically and thoroughly recorded in these pages by the Dean of this School. The readers of this number will find there, as in the case of the Law School, that the professional estimate of the importance and thoroughness of the revolution wrought in the last twenty-four years is expressed with a degree of emphasis which a layman could hardly be permitted to use. In both cases it can almost be said that a University Faculty has been created. In both cases a great department of knowledge and investigation has secured a place in the present organization of Harvard, comparable with that which it holds in the other great universities of the world, and full of rich promise for the future.

The Divinity School was not behind the Law and Medical Schools in responding to the impulse of the new administration. So long as it continued to be merely a training-school for the ministry, the propriety of its existence as a branch of the University had been questioned, and in 1852 the Corporation made an unsuccessful application to the Supreme Judicial Court for power to transfer the funds of the School to other trustees. Treated as an institution for the scientific cultivation of the vast body of various learning which is grouped around theology, the School soon made good its claim to recognition as one of the historic faculties.¹ The degree of Bachelor of Divinity, established by statute in 1869, and declared to be the only mode of graduation from 1874, was made to rest upon a course of study occupying three years, and upon theses and examination, the latter including Hebrew, Latin, Greek, and German. Early in 1870 it was determined to restore Greek and Latin as requirements for admission to the full course of study, and periodical examinations in the current work of the School were established. The Faculty, which in 1868 comprised but two resident professors, aided by two eminent non-resident clergymen, each holding the rank of professor, was permanently strengthened by the establishment of one new professorship in 1869 and a second in 1872, both on the Bussey foundation. Lecturers were also employed, and as early as 1879 the School began to feel the gain from the great increase of elective courses in Harvard College, to which under the general rule of the University divinity students were admitted. The School found itself straitened for a time by loss of income after the great fire in Boston in 1872, but the generous subscription for its further endowment in 1878-80, and the bequest of the Tileston fund of \$40,000, gave it opportune relief. The Winn Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, established for

¹ The position of theological studies in the University is discussed in the President's Report for 1878-79, pp. 21-27, and 1879-80, p. 29. See, also, remarks by the Dean of the Divinity School, *ibid.* 1883-84, p. 93.

the benefit of all students of the University, was transferred to the Divinity School and filled in 1882; the College contributed to the School in the same year the Hollis Professorship, to which an appointment was made after an interval of forty-two years, and also contributed in 1886 the Plummer Professorship upon the appointment of its present incumbent. With this increase in teaching force, the Divinity School found itself able to offer more courses of instruction than any student could be required to follow, and therefore in 1882-83 was driven by its wealth of resources to adopt a system of free choice, less broad than that of the Law and Medical Schools, but wide enough to open alike to teacher and student remarkable opportunities for special and advanced study, and to promise great enlargement for the future. In the same year the Divinity Faculty began to apply the salutary rule requiring candidates for a degree to show that they have received an education equivalent to that of college graduates, and obliging all students who are not college graduates to pass a satisfactory examination in Greek and Latin.

The increase of the Divinity Faculty just described was accompanied, it must be added, by an apparently studied application of that part of the constitution of the School which exempts instructors from the obligation of assent to the peculiarities of any denomination of Christians. The Dean of the School, in his report for 1883-84, stated that, of five professors appointed since 1879, two were Unitarians, two were Baptists (one of them being the present holder of the Hollis Professorship founded in 1721 by Thomas Hollis, a Baptist), and one was an Orthodox Congregationalist. The undenominational position of the School, thus emphatically attested, has been maintained; the reputed function of feeder of a particular pulpit has been formally disavowed; and the Faculty has taken its place as a University Faculty, devoted to the advancement of theological science and the impartial training of seekers after truth.

Coming next to Harvard College itself, the first point to be noted is the increase in the number of its students, which has been so important a factor in its development. The four College classes in the fall of 1869 numbered 563. In 1875 the number was 776, with indications of rapid growth, and President Eliot is said to have then departed from his habit and to have hazarded a definite prediction, — "In five years there will be 1000 students here." But for the next six years the number obstinately hovered between 813 and 828. The long period of commercial depression through which the country was passing for a part of this time was no doubt among the causes of this severe check, and the general effort of the College Faculty to strengthen the requirements for admission and for graduation also counted for something. In 1882 began the long-expected steady increase, which in 1888 carried the number of candi-

dates for the degree of A.B. above the mark of 1000 and at the beginning of the current year placed it at 1494. The rapid flow of private benefactions has constantly enlarged the equipment of the College; but the fees coming from this great increase of numbers have been the chief source of the addition to unrestricted income, required by the expansion of the variety and importance of the courses of instruction.

How great the total expansion of opportunity thus offered to the student has been, during the twenty-five years under consideration, is best shown by the increase in the number of hours of instruction given weekly. The total number of hours, both elective and prescribed, in 1868-69 was 118. In 1893-94 the total number is 761, and the time given to the prescribed elementary studies, which made up more than one fourth of the whole in 1869, has shrunk, as the elective system has made its way down into the Freshman year, to $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Without going into the details of this expansion, — a study of statistics for which there is no place here, — it must be observed that the distribution of growth among the departments of study has not justified the apprehensions of some, who feared that, under the influence of a President educated as a chemist, the sciences would gain at the expense of the humanities. The time-honored trio, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, of course no longer constitute so large a proportion of the whole as in 1869, for important subjects, then wholly or partly ignored, now compete for the student's attention; but if we analyze the 761 hours of instruction per week now offered, we find that the Classics and Ancient Languages have 144 hours; English and other Modern Languages have $175\frac{1}{2}$ hours; Philosophy, History, and Political Science $145\frac{1}{2}$; Fine Arts and Music $25\frac{1}{2}$; Pure and Applied Mathematics and Physics 138, and Chemistry and Natural Science $132\frac{1}{2}$. This apportionment does not reflect any narrow preferences.

To proclaim or advocate the merits of the elective system is not within the scope of this paper. The best possible argument for that system was made when President Eliot published in his Annual Report for 1884-85 a table, showing the choices of studies made in their Sophomore, Junior, and Senior years by 350 students, being the two entire classes of 1884 and 1885. Upon that remarkable exhibit of the actual working of the system those who maintain the wisdom of adopting it in Harvard College can afford to rest their case. Adopted after forty years of discussion, and carried to its present degree of completeness in the last thirty years, the system is now the life-blood of the University. From the College and the Graduate Department it has been carried into the professional schools, as far as the conditions of studies carried on for a special professional purpose would allow, and it now supplies incentive for teachers and varied opportunity for students in every branch of learning of which Harvard is

the seat. If it were weakened, stunted, or rejected, the intellectual gain of Harvard would be as certainly imperiled as if twenty-five years ago she had made the wrong choice, and had taken the easy path of routine under some leader contented with the past.

It is hardly needful to repeat here that the elective system implies some degree of intellectual maturity and definite purpose for the enjoyment of its advantages. Whether older in years or not, the student under its influence is intellectually older than when the prescribed studies determined the nature of his work as a whole. No doubt boys coming from school are schoolboys, and some never wholly lose that character, and no doubt some will rise to maturer studies as reluctantly when left to themselves as when following the round of elements which make up a required course. Nevertheless, the work of the student, taken upon the average, is now more advanced than it was twenty-five or even fifteen years ago, and the spirit in which it is followed is perceptibly better. Almost inevitably therefore, although with possible misgivings, the College Faculty, from a rather early date in the growth of the elective system, have treated the student as an older and more responsible person than tradition represented him. The whole tendency of College legislation for years has been to refrain from needless and petty regulation, to remove from College law all mere *mala prohibita*, and to simplify discipline by presupposing the disposition of gentlemen to observe good order.¹ Fines, demerit marks, regulated penalties for tardiness or absence, and obligatory attendance at chapel have all disappeared, each in its turn. Mistakes may have been made, and reform may sometimes have been precipitate, but on the whole the College student of to-day uses his freedom well, and justifies the prediction that self-control would come with intellectual maturity.

Maturity has brought more distinctly into view, however, a conflict of claims between the College and the professional schools, long since recognized by President Eliot, but not yet fully realized by the majority of the friends of Harvard College or by the governing boards. The "three years question," hotly discussed four years ago and certain to come up at intervals until a better solution than the present is found, is the necessary result of the long course of improvement both in Harvard College and in the professional schools. If college studies were still mainly elementary and the preparation for them short, or if professional study were still a matter of eighteen months' or even three years' duration, there might be room for both between the average school age and the time when the young man needs to have his professional equipment ready. But with the gain which has been made on both sides, and with slight prospect of

¹ See some comments by the Dean of the College Faculty on the revision of the rules, p. 69 of the President's Report of 1879-80.

securing a better use of the wasted years of early boyhood, the degree of A.B. finds itself in danger of being passed over, as something desirable but not indispensable, by an increasing number of eager students. That opinions should differ on the question, who should give way in such a dilemma, is unavoidable; but the dilemma itself is a growth of the triumphs of which Harvard is proudest, and has distracted her counsels for that reason, and not because of fondness for innovation or for heroic remedies.

It has already been seen that to a great extent the development of instruction in Harvard College, and in what was for many years known as the Graduate Department, has been not merely parallel, but identical. When in 1880 professorships of Classical Philology and of Sanskrit were created and filled, not only was the field of philological study for graduates extended, but new possibilities were opened for the undergraduates, partly by the enlivened interest of instructors, and partly by direct access to increased facilities. The same thing was true of other branches of study, and at every stage of the movement. The higher courses in languages, philosophy, history, economics, mathematics, physical and natural science, supplying the needs of an increasing number of graduate students, have uniformly inured to the benefit of relatively large numbers of advanced undergraduate students. This joint interest of College and Graduate Department in the same body of work did not lose strength as time went on and as the Graduate Department began to assume a more distinct and independent form. The work done by the Academic Council during its long existence is not to be underrated; but that body was never adapted for the administration of a school having any large number of students, or even for dealing with the semi-legislative questions constantly arising in such administration; and as the number of graduate students increased, the need of a much more compact and firmer organization than had been contemplated at first began to be felt, and the question as to its form began to press for an answer. In 1885 the number of graduate students passed the line of 50, and in 1889 it was close upon 100.¹ Should the study for the higher degrees be organized under a distinct philosophical faculty, for which the field was plainly open, or should its intimate connection with the work done for the traditional Harvard A.B. supply the basis on which the department should be constituted anew?

This question, long discussed by the faculties concerned and afterwards by the governing boards, appears to have been settled by the overwhelming logic of the situation. With a body of instruction found as long ago as 1881 to be indivisible by any line drawn between the undergraduate

¹ For the growth of the Graduate School see the tables prepared by the Dean, in the *President's Reports*, 1886-87, p. 82; 1892-93, p. 110.

and the graduate, and with a single body of instructors giving their instructions to the two classes of students indiscriminately, the conclusion that the jurisdiction over the degrees based on this instruction should be vested in a single academic body was clear. This conclusion was embodied in the amended statutes of 1890,¹ which formally established the Graduate School as a department of the University, and then placed Harvard College, the Graduate School, and the Lawrence Scientific School under the charge of a Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The Academic Council thus disappeared, as did the faculties of the College and the Scientific School.

Although, as has just been said, the statutes of 1890 dealt with the Lawrence Scientific School in the same manner as with the Graduate School, the course of events in the two cases had been far different. For a long series of years the only result of the anxious labor bestowed upon the Scientific School was a discouraging decrease of numbers. The student of the annual catalogues will find a long period in which the School was hardly saved from extinction, except by the presence of special students not candidates for any degree and as a rule possessing slender intellectual resources. Much as the School may have hoped to gain by its close association with other parts of the University, it appears in those years to have had both its advanced and its ordinary students drawn away from it, by a force which it had no strength to resist. The disturbing element was no doubt the great development of the elective courses in Harvard College. As the number and range of these courses expanded they covered a large part of the work proposed in the Scientific School, with the exception of the more technical courses in engineering. In fact the increase of the four years' courses in the Scientific School already described was accomplished by means of instruction which was also offered to students under the College Faculty, so that the Scientific School had little to offer which was not equally available for the student if he entered Harvard College, either as a candidate for the degree of A.B. or for no degree. The effort of the Scientific Faculty to raise their requirements for admission to a point where they might be comparable with those for admission to Harvard College only served to weight the degree of S.B. in its competition with its more popular rival, for if the two degrees were to be reached by nearly the same path, and with no great difference of time, there could be no doubt that the A.B. would be preferred. Thus the Scientific School lost ground, became in some ways a species of side-entrance to the College, and, losing numbers, was financially unable to increase its special professional attractions and hold its proper rank among

¹ For the important amendments of 1890 see the President's Report of 1889-90, p. 218.

technical schools. As regards the more advanced scientific work, in which upon the establishment of the higher degrees the Scientific Faculty sought to take its part, this could be carried on in the same branches of study under the same instructors and with equal advantages under the auspices of the Academic Council, from which the recommendation for the degree must come in any case. With the growing completeness of organization under the Academic Council, therefore, the Scientific School appeared to lose its importance in this respect also, and finally in 1879-80 the Scientific Faculty withdrew its announcement of instruction for candidates for the Doctor's degree and other advanced students, and abandoned that field to what had then come to be known as the Graduate Department. For twelve years, ending with 1888-89, the School had on the average less than a dozen regular students, and hardly more than a dozen special students. In 1886-87 the total number of its students was but 14, after several years of steady decline, and its life plainly hung upon a thread. That the School should have been kept alive during these years of disheartening failure, when many of its friends advised that some speedy euthanasia should be found for it, is perhaps not the least striking exhibition of courage and tenacity in the record of these years.

The corner was turned, possibly in 1888-89, or at any rate in the next year when a rapidly progressive increase in the number of students began. Whatever may have been the combination of personal and administrative qualities which enabled Professor Chaplin to start this movement, it speedily became strong enough to give the School an important increase of revenue. This was promptly used in adding to the special professional equipment. Still larger numbers were thus attracted, and still greater command of needed resources was obtained. The number of four years' courses, leading by different paths to the degree of S.B., was increased; laboratories and workshops were extended; and the School, lately threatened with extinction, suddenly found itself to all appearance as solidly planted on a real public need for its services as any department of the University. 142 regular students, and 138 special students, for the year 1893-94 mark the present strength of this tide of success.

When the question as to a reorganization of the College Faculty and of the Academic Council came under discussion, the Scientific School had its own faculty of 20 members, who were at the same time, without exception, members of the College Faculty. Substantial identity of instruction, and complete identity of instructors, except in the lowest grade, pointed as naturally to consolidation under a single academic body in this case as in that of the Graduate School. The proposition to end the existence of the Scientific Faculty as an independent body met with opposition, however, and doubtless the opposition would have been stronger

had it been distinctly seen that the School was then at the beginning of a remarkable development, which opened before it possibilities of success as a polytechnic school such as it had never before seen. Fortunately, perhaps, the faculties and governing boards dealt with the case as it stood, looking at past and present conditions, and not to a dim future, which then appeared quite as much like mirage as the loom of land. The statutes of 1890 therefore virtually dissolved the Scientific Faculty, and merged all control over degrees in arts and sciences in the sole jurisdiction of the Faculty bearing that name.

For administrative purposes Harvard College, the Graduate School, and the Scientific School remain distinct, each under the charge of its dean, and each having its own administrative board, empowered to deal with matters of ordinary administration and discipline. Not home rule, but strong local administration under a common legislative authority, is the principle by which unity in some relations has been reconciled with necessary diversity in others. In the development of this part of the University, moreover, Harvard College has not ceased to hold the central place. It was the intellectual resources of the College which supplied the chief part of the equipment of the two allied departments, and the prestige which Harvard now gains from their success is the just return for the support which her name has constantly given them.

There are other departments of the University the growth and present importance of which could not be passed over, if this paper aimed at a complete review of the results of President Eliot's administration. The Dental School, the Bussey Institution, and the School of Veterinary Medicine have been built up by the labor of devoted men, — labor sometimes necessarily unrequited, — and have achieved honorable scientific rank in their several departments. The Observatory and the Museum have expanded their work until they have taken place among the great centres of research; and the Library has been fostered and its use facilitated by liberal administration, until it is now the laboratory on which the greater part of the most valuable study, not strictly professional in character, depends.

But it has seemed to the present writer enough to observe here the growth of the more closely related departments of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Arts and Science, because in them the movement towards a University organization and life is most easily traced, and in them also are grouped by far the greater part of the mass of men — teachers and students — who make up the real University. In these departments there is no branch of study which, at the close of these twenty-five years, has not taken new rank, no teacher who has not found new freedom and incentive in his work, no student who is not aware of a spacious horizon of opportunity unknown to the last generation.

Returning now to the individual under whose administration the great changes of the last twenty-five years have been wrought, the current popular phrase has at every stage declared that "President Eliot has decided to do this" or "has determined to try that." In point of fact, the process of decision has been far less simple. The President of Harvard University is not an autocrat. The Corporation, the Board of Overseers, the Academic Council, and eight or nine Faculties have had to be convinced, each in its own sphere, in order that important action might be taken. A large fraction of President Eliot's energy has been expended, therefore, as the habitual presiding officer in most of these bodies, and as the representative of his own policy in all. His influence in each body has been maintained, not so much by official position, as by his thorough knowledge of the business of every department and by his keen interest in every detail. A strong physique, great enjoyment of labor, and an equable temperament have been the conditions which have made incessant activity possible. But success in dealing with the various boards and faculties has not always been easily gained, and sometimes has not been gained at all. In the language of critics and of jesting friends, the words "President" and "Corporation" often figure as equipollent; and yet report, apparently well authenticated, has represented the Corporation as sometimes intractable, hard to inspire, and unwilling to multiply responsibilities as fast as the President has desired. The Board of Overseers has never failed to hold a strongly critical attitude, from that early Commencement when the President publicly complimented the head of the Alumni Association for his ability as a leader of the opposition, unto this day. Generally approving the policy of the administration, or at least for long periods acquiescent, the Board has sometimes manifested threatening revulsions of feeling, — as in 1885, when it entered upon a fruitless investigation which exhausted by needless labor and anxiety the declining strength of the late Professor Gurney, — and has sometimes flatly refused to agree to proposed action, — as in the case of the series of votes by which in 1891 the "three years question" was temporarily shelved. In the College Faculty, at one stage of the discussion which resulted in the existing compromise as to the requirements of Greek for admission, the President, whose opinions have long been before the public, declared that "after fourteen years of effort not a hair's breadth had been gained in this matter." But it is needless to go further with this list of deliberative bodies, in some of which it has been understood that important movements have been contested inch by inch, and all of which no doubt contained their due proportion of men firm in their own opinions and little disposed to defer to another when unconvinced. It is sufficiently well known that the path to success has not been smooth.

It would be interesting to learn how nearly the development of the University, carried on under these conditions, has conformed to the ideal which President Eliot no doubt had more or less distinctly in mind when he entered upon his office. Of course the result must deviate from the original conception in important particulars, by reason of the necessity of building tentatively upon old foundations. Trial must sometimes have shown that less than was hoped could be undertaken safely, or that more time was needed for assimilation than had been calculated. The process of expansion must have been strongly influenced also by the form given to benefactions and the uses to which they have been devoted, by the judgment or perhaps the caprice of givers. The occasional hesitation, skepticism, or direct opposition of the various boards, just spoken of, have also been modifying forces of permanent importance, although irregular in action. The opinions of devoted sons and adherents of Harvard have no doubt been a powerful factor, similar in effect to that last named, although unorganized, less tangible, and having a less easily measurable influence. "He comes to me for my money and my advice, and, like the women in the Scripture, the one is taken and the other left," is the good-humored complaint of an old friend, always an unfailing contributor in both kinds; but no doubt the counsels of the general body of friends have been more steady in their influence than those of any one friend, however valued.

Still, with all these causes in operation to obscure what may have been the original design, the whole period of twenty-five years shows a fairly continuous advance along the lines laid down long ago, or lines which are their natural development. In the President's Reports there is a never-ceasing pressure in the direction which has actually been followed. At times there is disappointed expectation or frustrated effort, but defeated measures presently reappear, and still the movement goes on. The careful reader will note many a line of pregnant suggestion, brought forward at first with little comment, presently enforced by argument, and, perhaps after some unrecorded contest, crystallized today into some solid fact, accepted and valued by all. It is no disparagement of the wisdom and care of the bodies of which the President is the official head, if the results accomplished under such visible leadership — results which have made this administration the most remarkable in the history of the University — are accounted his achievements. The general outline was his, and to a great extent the details were his. That it was impossible to accomplish the work without the co-operation of others makes it none the less the work of him who guided the hands of the rest. The composition of boards and faculties has changed, some early associates rest from their labors, new men have come forward, but the same motive force is at work and the

advance continues without essential deviation or check. The strength of purpose, so clearly manifest in 1869, has not slackened, nor was the courage of the man greater at thirty-five than it is at sixty. In these crowded years probably few have approved all that he has planned, attempted, or done, and many have criticised much of it. But after all is said, in the long list of the makers and benefactors of Harvard, no name after that of the Founder is yet engraved so deeply on this enduring monument as that of Charles William Eliot.

Charles F. Dunbar, '51.

A GROUP OF HARVARD POETS.

NOT long before his death, Professor Norton said to a caller, "Why does not the *Graduates' Magazine* publish an article on some of the younger Harvard men who are distinguishing themselves in poetry?" The question, which illustrates the interest with which Professor Norton followed to the end the currents of contemporary literary productivity, suggested the assembling of these portraits and of the following brief biographical details.

George Santayana was born at Madrid, Spain, Dec. 16, 1863, his parents being Agustin Santayana and Josefina Borrás. After his father's death he was brought to the United States, where his mother married an American, and he was educated at the Boston Latin School. He entered Harvard in 1882, was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club and an editor of the *Lampoon*, and graduated with highest honors in philosophy in the Class of 1886. The following two years he studied abroad at Göttingen, Berlin, and Oxford. He returned to Harvard in 1888 and received in 1889 the Doctor's degree, his thesis being entitled "Lotze's System of Philosophy." That year he was appointed instructor in philosophy at Harvard; in 1898 he was promoted to be assistant professor and in 1907 to be professor. He published in 1894 his first book of poems — "Sonnets and Other Poems." In 1899 came "Lucifer: A Theological Tragedy," and in 1901 "A Hermit of Carmel and Other Poems." In 1901 he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa Poem at Harvard on "Spain in America." In 1905-06 he was Hyde Lecturer in France. Side by side with his poetical work has issued a remarkable series in prose: "The Sense of Beauty," 1896; "Interpretations of Poetry and Religion," 1900; and "The Life of Reason," 1905-07. The last work, in five volumes, is a critique of life under its chief aspects.

William Vaughn Moody, the son of Francis Burdette and Henrietta



George Cabot Lodge, '95.



Joseph Trumbull Stickney, '95.



William Vaughn Moody, '93.



George Santayana, '86.



Percy MacKaye, '97.

A GROUP OF HARVARD POETS.

Emily Stoy Moody, was born at Spencer, Ind., July 8, 1869. He graduated at Harvard in the Class of 1893, having been a member of the O. K. and of the Harvard Philosophical Club, and an editor of the *Monthly*. He remained at Harvard another year, taking the Master's degree in 1894, and then serving as instructor in English and rhetoric from 1895 till 1901, when he went to the University of Chicago as assistant professor (subsequently professor) of English literature. In 1907 he resigned his professorship in order to devote himself entirely to writing. In 1900 he published a lyrical drama, *The Masque of Judgment*, the second part of a trilogy of which the first part, *The Fire-Bringer*, appeared in 1904. In 1907, he produced *The Great Divide*, and he has recently been engaged on other plays for the stage. He edited "The Cambridge Milton," 1899, and prepared, with Robert M. Lovett, '92, "A History of English Literature," 1902.

George Cabot Lodge, the son of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, and of Anna Cabot Davis, was born in Boston Oct. 10, 1873. He was a member of the Harvard Class of 1895. He received honorable mention in French, was a member of the Institute of 1770, and of the Hasty Pudding Club. He studied at Paris in 1896 and at Berlin in 1897. Returning to this country, when the war with Spain was declared he enlisted as ensign in the Navy and served throughout the war. Since that time he has devoted himself to writing. His published volumes are "Song of the Wave," 1898; "Poema," 1902; "Cain: A Drama," 1904; "The Great Adventure," 1905; and "Herakles," 1908. He has also contributed to *Scribner's*, *Harper's*, *The Century*, and *The Atlantic*. In 1906 he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa Poem at Harvard. He married, Aug. 18, 1900, Matilda Elizabeth Frelinghuysen Davis.

Joseph Trumbull Stickney, the son of Austin Stickney, '52, and Harriet Champion Trumbull, was born June 20, 1874, at Geneva, Switzerland. Through his mother, he was in the fifth generation from Jonathan Trumbull, H. C. 1727, Governor and Chief Justice of Connecticut. He spent a year at Cutler's School in New York City, but received most of his teaching from his father, who was professor of Latin in Trinity College. At Harvard he ranked high, receiving honors in classics. He was a member of the Signet, O. K., and Philosophical Club, and an editor of the *Monthly*. On graduating in 1895 he spent seven years in Paris, at the Collège de France and the Sorbonne, and was the first American to win the degree of *docteur-ès-lettres* (1903). His French thesis was on "Les Sentences dans la Poésie Grecque"; his Latin thesis, "De Hermoda Barbari Vita et Ingenio," included inedited letters of the Venetian humanist. He received in 1903 an appointment at Harvard as instructor in Greek, and served one year with great success. At the beginning of

the following year, Oct. 11, 1904, he died suddenly from a tumor on the brain. He was a prolific writer of verse as an undergraduate, and in 1902 he printed "Dramatic Verses." After his death a larger volume, containing many posthumous poems, was issued by his friends.

Percy (Wallace) MacKaye, born in New York City March 16, 1875, is the son of the successful actor Steele MacKaye and of Mary Keith Medbery. He graduated at Harvard with the Class of 1897, having honorable mention in English and a disquisition. Oct. 8, 1898, he married Marion Homer Morse, of Cambridge, and went to Europe, where he studied for a year at the University of Leipsic, and traveled in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and England. From 1900 for four years he taught in private schools in New York City; then he retired to Cornish, N. H., and devoted his time to writing plays and to other literary work. In 1903 appeared a play in verse, *The Canterbury Pilgrims*; in 1904, Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" in modern prose; in 1905, *Fenris, the Wolf*; in 1906, *Jeanne d'Arc*; in 1907, *Sappho and Phaon*. The last three are poetic dramas. *The Scarecrow*, written in 1903, and *Mater* (1908) are prose dramas. *Jeanne d'Arc*, *Sappho and Phaon*, and *Mater* have been successfully put on the stage. Mr. MacKaye has also lectured and written on the American drama, and in 1908 he was the Phi Beta Kappa poet at Harvard.

DEAN HASKINS.

THE accuracy of President Eliot's characterizations of recipients of honorary degrees has become proverbial. It was never more strikingly exemplified than last June, when, in conferring the honorary A.M. on Prof. Haskins, President Eliot described him as "Welcome indeed to this society of scholars." In the six and a half years that have elapsed since the new Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences was called to Harvard, — a full Professor in his 32d year, — he has made himself so thoroughly indispensable in every branch of academic life that his colleagues wonder to-day how they ever managed to get along without him. It is difficult to determine where his influence has been most potent. For four years past he has conducted the large Freshman course in Medieval History with unprecedented efficiency and success, and thus become well known to a large majority of the undergraduates. As administrative officer, chairman of his Division, and prominent member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences he has been invaluable, bringing to the deliberations of each a keen and sympathetic insight, a ready wit, and an experience born of a cosmopolitan academic career. But his supreme qualification



CHARLES HOMER HASKINS,

Professor of History, 1901 ; Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 1909.

for his new office remains to be mentioned : it is as guide, generous counselor, and friend of the individual student (the undergraduates as well as the graduate students and younger members of his own department) that Prof. Haskins has won his brightest laurels, — an affectionate respect and esteem seldom accorded to so young a man. To him, more than to any other single person, is due the recent remarkable increase in the number of candidates for the degree with distinction in History and Political Science ; to him is due the selection of many programs which have led graduate students to success in the University and afterwards ; to him the Doctor of Philosophy or Master of Arts never turns in vain when in search of a position to teach, or advice in the conduct of research. To be his assistant, and come into close contact with his methods, is rightly regarded as one of the greatest privileges to which the graduate student in history can attain. To be his colleague and enjoy the benefit of his accurate and extensive knowledge, keen judgment of men, loyal friendship, and unselfish devotion to the cause of scholarship at Harvard is a boon to be experienced rather than described.

At the dinner of the Harvard Club of Boston on Jan. 20, President Eliot remarked that his successor would find in office in Harvard University when he took up the reins nine Deans ; and that of these nine five had taken their first degree elsewhere than at Harvard. Prof. Haskins is one of these five, and a word or two of comment on his career as a student and teacher outside of and previous to his advent at Harvard will not be amiss as a means of reassurance to those who fear that this University is in danger of becoming isolated in New England, and out of touch with the rest of the world. He was born at Meadville, Penn., Dec. 21, 1870. His father, George W. Haskins, for some years Professor of Latin at Allegheny College in Meadville, became in later life one of the leading lawyers of Northwestern Pennsylvania. Prof. Haskins received his early education at the Preparatory School of Allegheny College, entering Allegheny College in the autumn of 1883. Here he remained until the end of his junior year, when he transferred to Johns Hopkins University as a senior, receiving the degree of A.B. from that institution in 1887. After his graduation he continued his studies at Johns Hopkins, and took the degree of Ph.D. in 1890. During his last year of residence he was Instructor in History. In the autumn of 1890 he received an appointment at the University of Wisconsin as Instructor in History ; he became Assistant Professor of History in 1891, Professor of Institutional History in 1892, and Professor of European History in 1900, a position which he held until 1902, when he came to Harvard as Professor of History. It was during these twelve years, 1890–1902, and largely through the influence of Prof. Haskins, that the Historical Department at Wisconsin grew

to the position which it occupies to-day — at the forefront of those of the universities of the West, in some respects abreast of and possibly superior to those of Columbia and Harvard. But his career at Johns Hopkins and Wisconsin is not by any means the sole guarantee of a broad and cosmopolitan outlook afforded by Prof. Haskins's academic life. His experience of European methods and acquaintance with European scholars are equally remarkable. He has studied in Paris and Berlin, traveled extensively, worked diligently in national and local archives, and produced several brilliant monographs — of which the most recent deal with the field of early Norman institutions. His acting as corresponding secretary of the American Historical Association has brought him into close contact with men of his profession the world over, and he is a recognized authority on the different methods of teaching history in vogue in Europe and America to-day. It would have been exceedingly difficult to find another candidate for the Deanship of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences who combines as many obvious qualifications for the office, in as pre-eminent a degree, as does Prof. Haskins.

The new Dean enters upon his duties at a critical moment. There is no department of the University where the loss of President Eliot will be more keenly felt than in the Graduate School, which was in large measure his own creation. The recent thinning of the professorial ranks through death and resignation has left gaps which it will be difficult to fill. But on the other hand the opportunities for growth and development are inspiring. Interest in the School was never keener, within the University or without; a host of young and enthusiastic scholars are ready to accord it their hearty support; a munificent bequest for traveling fellowships will soon become available, and doubtless serve as an added attraction to students from all parts of the country. With such leadership as Dean Haskins is sure to give it, the future of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences is certainly of the brightest.

JOHN HENRY WRIGHT.

JOHN HENRY WRIGHT, Professor of Greek for 21 years, and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for 13 years, passed away at his residence in Cambridge on November 25, 1908.

He was born in 1852 at Ooromiah, Persia, the son of Rev. Arthur Hazen Wright, M.D., and Catherine (Myers) Wright. On his father's side his ancestors were of New England stock and came from England between 1630 and 1640. In its missionary spirit, its unselfishness and gentleness, the life of the late Dean marks him as the true spiritual son

of his father. His father was a native of Vermont, graduated at Dartmouth in the Class of 1829, taught in Richmond for ten years, then studied medicine and afterwards theology, and in 1840 went to Persia as a missionary. For 20 years he was the only physician in a city of 20,000 inhabitants, and in the frequent scourges of cholera that visited Ooromiah gave himself untiringly to the welfare of the sick. Because of his ministrations in their behalf and his gentle courtesy he was called the Beloved Physician by the families of the Mission. He knew Modern Syriac, and after his return to America (1860-64) translated the New Testament into that tongue for the use of the Nestorians for whom principally the Mission was established. In 1864 Dr. Wright returned to Persia to make a translation of the New Testament into Tartar Turkish, but fell a victim to an epidemic that raged in Ooromiah the following year. Dean Wright's mother went in 1843 to teach in the school of the Mission, and in the next year she was married. Her father was of German stock, and came to Central New York in the early part of the 18th century; her mother was Lucy Kirkland, of the same family as President Kirkland of Harvard College.

The earliest recollections of the Wright children were associated with their far-off home in the East; and particularly when, at the age of eight, the boy, in company with the other members of his family, made the journey of 600 miles from the Mission to Trebizond. Many scenes of that eventful ride of three months left lasting impressions: the lofty mountains of Kurdistan; the precipitous cliff beneath which lay the whitening bones of horses and mules that had fallen from the road; the sight of Ararat, which the incipient archaeologist wished to excavate that he might discover the Ark buried, as he thought, beneath its snows. Even then the boy learned that he was passing through a land made famous by the Ten Thousand; and in later years as a teacher he had the unique privilege of endowing with peculiar life the story of the Retreat of the Greeks who had fought their way through the very mountain passes he had himself traversed; and, like them, he had been cheered at last by the sight of the sea. How that exultant cry, *θάλαττα, θάλαττα*, must have resounded in his ears!

After reaching America in 1860 Wright lived at Poughkeepsie, attended school at College Hill, and entered Dartmouth in 1869. Even before he became a collegian his studious interests led him, at the age of 17, to attend the first meeting of the American Philological Association, which he was afterwards to serve so well. In college he was editor of *The Dartmouth* for a time. In his senior year he saw Dr. Keep's "Homeric Dictionary," and his correction of some errors in that book later brought the flattering invitation from its author that he read

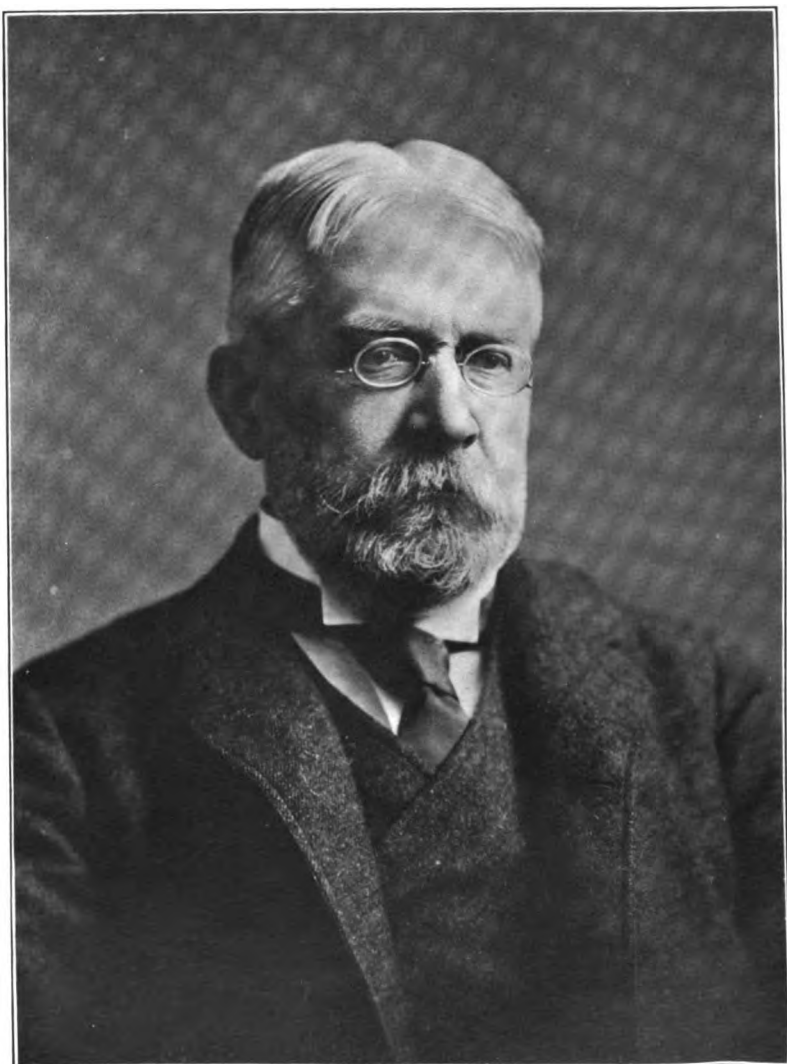
all the proofs. In 1873 Wright graduated (he was second in his class) and delivered the Salutatory oration.

His career as a teacher began in 1873 as Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages at Ohio State University. In 1876 he went to Germany, and for two years studied classical philology at Leipsic; in 1878 he became Associate Professor of Greek at Dartmouth, where he remained until he was called (in 1886) to the Johns Hopkins University as Professor of Classical Philology and Dean of the College Board. In 1887 he was appointed Professor of Greek at Harvard.

He came to Cambridge at a time when the expansion of the graduate instruction in the University afforded a unique opportunity for the steady development of his varied interests in his chosen field. Few teachers of the classics have displayed equal versatility in the actual work of instruction and research, because he had early taken earnest thought of the ideal which demands vision of the life of the Ancient Greeks as a whole in order that the past may mirror itself on the mind in its true proportions. It was not merely the study of Greek literature (including philosophy) that Wright enlightened with subjective radiance; in the field of Greek archaeology and Greek history he was equally at home; and in these subjects he made good, as far as it was possible within the power of one man, the lack of organized, systematic instruction in the University which has only been relieved by recent appointments.

For the first five years of his professorship and later, for a shorter period, Wright gave instruction to Freshmen; but the undergraduate courses with which he was longest identified were Greek 6 (Demosthenes' and Aeschines' "On the Crown," Aeschylus' *Seven Against Thebes*, Sophocles' *Electra*, Aristophanes' *Frogs*) and Greek 7 (Advanced Greek Composition). The latter course was attended by many graduate students, who had a high appreciation of the accuracy and elegance of his scholarship, his command of Greek idiom and his refined taste in English. In conjunction with Professor Goodwin, after the latter became *Emeritus*, the course in Plato and Aristotle (Greek 8) formed a part of his regular work. His interest in philosophy is shown by his announcement of a new course called Outlines of Greek Philosophy from the Sources, which he purposed to give in 1908-09.

In the courses in Classical Philology (primarily for graduates) Wright's favorite author was Sophocles. First given in 1893-94, and thereafter repeated several times, this course was eagerly elected because he brought to bear upon the critical, archaeological, and literary aspects of the subject his delicate taste and his ripe knowledge of the poet's art. Other subjects of instruction or research that he offered from time to time dealt with Greek Epigraphy, Greek Palaeography, Greek Sculpture



JOHN HENRY WRIGHT, 1852-1908,

Professor of Greek, 1887-1908 ; Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 1895-1908.

and Vase Painting, the Literary and Epigraphical History of Greek and Graeco-Roman Art. In the first year of his work at Harvard he lectured on Three Centuries of Greek History; and again in 1890-91. Later this part of his instruction took the form of courses entitled History of Greece to the Roman Conquest (History 2) and Introduction to Greek Constitutional History (History 17). Several of his original contributions to knowledge deal with the latter subject, which had a special claim upon his interest.

His instruction was permeated by the belief that ancient classical literature is a vital and humanizing force. He would not dispense with an accurate knowledge of the language; he endeavored through it to penetrate to the reasonableness and right thinking and beauty that have given to Greek civilization its indefeasible value. In one of his first published utterances he said, "the study of literature is perennially the loving and sympathetic reading and re-reading of the great books themselves, and only in a secondary way the acquisition of information about the books and the language in which the books were written." And at the end of his latest published address ("Present Problems of the History of Classical Literature," delivered at St. Louis in 1904) he quotes with approval Goethe's saying "*Humanität sei unser ewig Ziel.*" Wright was no narrow partizan of the classics. To him the man who possesses the true liberality of spirit will "seek and cultivate Greek poetry and modern poetry with equal assiduity and strong endeavor." And the teacher was not divorced from the man, the man of singularly beautiful life. For to him it seemed that, in the words of Hyperides, we cannot live beautifully unless we come to know the beautiful things in life. We

" know that even amid the jarring noise
Of hates, loves, creeds, together heaped and hurled,
Some echo faint of grace and grandeur stirs
From thy sweet Hellas, home of noble joys,
First fruit and best of all our western world:
Whate'er we hold of beauty, half is hers."

To Wright's gifts as scholar and teacher were added a keen interest in educational problems and in college administration. His first published address, entitled "The Place of Original Research in College Education" ("Transactions" of the National Educational Association, 1882), is of value even to-day, and shows the sobriety of its author's judgment, which held itself to the facts of experience. When the "Greek Question" was eagerly debated Wright proved himself a doughty champion of his faith: in his paper on "The Place of Greek in a Liberal Education" (1885) he argues with keenness, temperateness, and eloquence against the points which he deemed weak in the contentions of Mr. Charles Francis Adams and President Eliot.

In his new capacity as Dean of the collegiate department of Johns Hopkins University he delivered an address on "The College in the University and Classical Philology in the College" (1886). In 1895, on the withdrawal of Professor J. M. Peirce as chief officer of the Graduate School (as it was then called), it was a judicious selection to place him in charge of that department of the University, which was then increasing in reputation and numbers. To Dean Wright's good judgment, innate tact, prudent and liberal policy, and untiring patience, is due in large measure the steady growth of the School from then till now. In 1895-96 the number of students was 299, in 1907-08 it was 424; in 1896 there were 18 Ph.D.'s, in 1908 there were 43. Under his guidance the policy of the School was shaped, and for many years to come its administration will be indebted to his wise initiative. His work as the executive officer of the School ensured him the affectionate regard of students and of his colleagues. At the meetings of the Administrative Board his well-defined opinions were presented with modesty, but strongly yet temperately defended, if occasion required.

In other fields than those of instruction and administration Wright bore an active and distinguished part. He had the power effectively to lend his sympathies to an ever-widening sphere of endeavor; he welcomed every opportunity for usefulness, and gave himself without stint to work whose largest satisfaction was that it provided opportunity for others. With many responsibilities resting upon him at the same time, responsibilities that made incessant inroads upon his leisure and freedom of action, he never gave expression to any word that echoed the petulant utterance of another classical scholar: *o amici studiorum meorum inimici*. From 1884 to 1889 he was Secretary (and Treasurer) of the American Philological Association, an office that involved the editing of the annual volumes of "Transactions" and "Proceedings." In 1894-95, as President of the Association, he delivered an address on "The Function of the Imagination in Classical Philology." He was a member of the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America, and from 1897 to 1906 editor-in-chief of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, a post requiring large expenditure of time and energy. From 1888 to 1908 he was an associate editor of the *Classical Review*. Apart from work of this character he published (in 1886) a translation of Collignon's "Archéologie Grecque"; in 1902 he supervised a book of translations entitled "The Masterpieces of Greek Literature"; and in the same year there appeared under his editorship "A History of All Nations" by different authors, in no less than 20 volumes. In addition he was co-editor of a series of classical text-books, several of which passed under his immediate supervision.

Surrendering himself as he did to the engrossing duties of teacher, administrator, and editor, it is a wonder that Wright found any time for creative scholarship. Yet here too he won for himself an honorable place by his original work, which appeared in various journals, especially the *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*. His more important papers are as follows: "Unpublished white Lekythoi from Athens" (1887); "Did Philochorus quote the 'Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία as Aristotle's?" (1891); "The Date of Cylon" (1888 and 1892); "Herondea" (1893); "Artemis Anaitis and Mên Tiamu" (1895); "Five Interesting Greek Imperatives," and the "Origin of Sigma Lunatum" (1896); "Studies in Sophocles" (1901); and the "Origin of Plato's Cave" (1906). The article on the Date of Cylon stamped its author as an historical student marked by acumen and constructive skill. The main contention, that Cylon's attempt to make himself master of the Acropolis of Athens preceded the legislation of Draco (an opinion generally rejected at the time), was triumphantly confirmed by a statement in Aristotle's "Constitution of Athens," which was opportunely discovered shortly after the article appeared in its first form. To champion the truth the Master of the Wise had himself arisen from his tomb. It is not often that the student of an historical science, and above all of ancient literature, can have the satisfaction, ordinarily vouchsafed only to the researcher in physical science, of having the truth of an hypothesis established as valid — and that in his own lifetime.

Dean Wright's judgment, as his taste, was excellent; and appeal was often made to both by young and old alike in questions of life and letters. He was one of those men to whom a saying of Matthew Arnold applies: "I know not how it is, but their commerce with the ancients appears to me to produce on those who constantly practise it a steadying and composing effect on their judgment, not of literary works only, but of men and events in general."

The life that has just closed was rich through its glad acceptance of opportunity for service that knew no taint of partiality; rich in its ideal of a rational scholarship that held in just equilibrium minute, but profitable research and imaginative sympathy with the highest achievements of the people whose literature, art, and history he felt himself privileged to interpret; but richer in its unswerving loyalty to the dignity of man. Careful to safeguard the rights and opinions of others, Dean Wright surrendered nothing that was his honest conviction. Generous in welcoming another's preference, when it might have been his own; never betrayed by any contagion of association to depart from his lofty conception of the refinement of a gentleman; never moved to petulance or unkindness, and speaking only good of all men; tempted into no treason to his serenity by anxiety or pressure of work; reconciling the differences and softening

the asperities of others; attaining unto wisdom by the qualities of his disposition and heart; loving men and beloved by them in return; consecrating himself to the beauty of sincerity and simplicity. So he lived, strong through his gentleness and the purity of his heart. And as he lived, so he will remain in the memory of those who have been cheered and inspired by his example.

Herbert Weir Smyth, '78.

THE ESSENTIAL IN ROWING REVIVED.

LAST year's victory of the Harvard crew at New London means more to the old oarsmen of our College than the one year's win. When I say "old oarsmen," in this article I refer to those ante-diluvians who rowed at Harvard before 1885, for in 1885 a new policy was established in the making and evolution of a crew, differing from the policy that had been pursued up to that time. Some one may ask, "What right have these ante-diluvians who rowed before 1885 to hold any opinion at all on modern boat-racing?" An expert in baseball or football of even five years back would be presumptuous indeed if he should venture an opinion on these subjects; but with rowing it is quite different. An eminent English authority on college boating recently remarked that there had been no change in rowing since the introduction of the sliding seat in 1872. He might have gone further and said that much of what was true even before 1872 is still true, especially in the matter of "getting a crew together," as it is called; that is, developing perfect rhythm and uniformity of work.

Now, it is regarding this matter of "getting together," and the means employed for this purpose, that the older men are especially gratified by last year's victory, and the reason is, because last year's crew returned to the old methods in this respect. All the authorities, both before 1885 and since, have agreed that getting a crew "together" is important for speed. If there has been any difference as to this, it is that before 1885 this was considered *all*-important, and since then it has been simply considered important. But the marked difference between the authorities, before and after 1885, is that the old methods so successfully employed to secure rhythm and uniformity of work have been abandoned from 1885 to 1907.

Beginning with 1885, and up to last year, the policy has been to spend much of the spring season in "trying out" the candidates for the crew, and putting off the final selection until a week or two, and sometimes until even a day or two, before going to New London. In addition to that it has been customary to take no long rows except the time rows during the last two weeks or so before the race, but on the contrary, in all the

preliminary practice, to keep stopping the crew, so that even when the crew covered a fair number of miles in an afternoon the distance has been made up of many short rows instead of a few long, unbroken stretches. The customs before 1885 and which were abandoned were first to select the crew early in the season. If it was not selected by, say, the last week in April, or the first in May at the latest, it was considered a distinct disadvantage. It was believed that with proper forethought and oversight during the autumn, winter, and first few weeks after the boats were on the river, a wise selection could be made, and that this could be so nearly perfect that the possible advantage in the way of improvement in individuals composing the crew, by further changes, was nothing in comparison with the disadvantage to the crew itself, as a unit, of making such changes during the process of development into perfect rhythm of work. Secondly, before 1885 the chief method employed in getting a crew "together" after it was selected was to take long rows at a slow stroke of about 26 to 28 a minute, covering some 10 or 12 miles in single days, with as long, unbroken stretches as the conditions of the river would allow. This does not mean that all the rows were long, or that frequent stopping and speaking to the crew had not its important part in the scheme.

For the proper development of a crew, before 1885, the season might be roughly divided into three parts, the first from the opening of the river to the 20th of April or the first of May. This time was spent in constant coaching for individual and common faults, short stretches, and close watching of the men with a view to selecting the individuals who were to compose the crew and securing at least a general uniformity of style. The second part was the period of taking long rows, not necessarily every day, perhaps only three or four days in the week, devoting the other days to shorter rows with more careful coaching and frequent stopping. The third part was the remaining three weeks or so before the race, after the crew was thoroughly "together." Then the long rows were given up, that is, any rows longer than enough to cover the racing distance, with a light paddle back to quarters. These time rows were taken at racing or nearly racing speed, at 34 to 36 strokes a minute, about three or four times a week, according to the condition of the crew. The other days of the third period were occupied in practising starts and spurts and in putting on the finishing touches, special care being taken not to over-train.

In 1896 an article entitled "The Essential in Rowing" was published in the *Graduates' Magazine*, in the June number, at the request of several old rowing men, laying this scheme out in detail and giving the reasons, based on both theory and experience, for its advantages. I may say in the matter of long rows as a necessary means of developing a crew,

the ante-diluvian men all agree, however much they have differed as to some minor details.

The other system in vogue since 1885 has been conscientiously and thoroughly tried. It had the support of Mr. R. C. Lehmann when in this country. One word as to Mr. Lehmann's coaching. He never himself rowed on a university crew. He was a coach of the celebrated Leander crew of England, but he was not *the* coach, as some have supposed. He did not succeed, in his two years of trial, in producing a winning crew for Harvard. He did do much to increase enthusiasm for boating. When abroad after Mr. Lehmann's coaching here, I met and conversed with several English rowing authorities and found they none of them agreed with him in giving up long rows, for a university crew at least. It seems true that the Leander crews are not supposed to need them, but the Leander club is a case of *exceptio probat regulam*. It is made up of oarsmen from past Cambridge and Oxford 'varsity crews, and its crews are selected from among those who keep up their racing after graduation. The nucleus of a Leander crew, sometimes its majority, rowed together in the same 'varsity crew or in some other club crews in prominent races. All have been taught in the same general style and are experts of many years in the art of catching the rhythm quickly. But the omission of long practice rows, even for these exceptional crews, has, in the opinion of some experts, been the cause of the two years' defeats of the Leander by the Belgian crew, which rowed with superior rhythm. I say this much about the Leander club, as its nearly universal success without the aid of long rows has been a great argument for giving them up.

As the policy of short rows had not proved a success at Harvard after 22 years of faithful trial, many of the older men felt that the time had come last spring when they might ask for a conference with the then management, in respect to the long row theory. As the outcome of this a formal conference was given up, and I, as informally representing some of the ante-diluvians, was allowed by the graduate committee to confer with the Captain, Mr. Richardson, and at the committee's request he came to see me in April, 1908. I found he had already come to the view that we older men entertained on this subject. All that remained for me to do was to encourage him in this and make some suggestions for carrying the theory out in detail. He said he had found, what we older men appreciated, that the Cornell crews, which had been so uniformly successful in this country, had been selected early in the season, and had employed the long row method, and that fact, he said, was enough for him. Mr. Richardson, therefore, deserves the whole credit of re-discovering, so to speak, the old system. We older men have also rejoiced to see, during the last three or four years, a return to old form or "style," chiefly in reference

to what we believe to be the proper sequence of back swing and slide in the stroke and in rowing the stroke through with the blade well in the water to the end. But good form, useful as it is, being secondary to rhythm, our chief satisfaction and the reason this article is written is because we feel the essential importance of this change in last year's management as to early selection and long rows. We emphasize this point so that students and graduates may appreciate the true value of the old methods revived, and may maintain them in the future.

At the end of this article is appended a table, showing the period of development by long rows before 1885, when Harvard won 17 out of 25 races against Yale, or, if we count one race where there was a mistake made by the judges as to the finish line,¹ 18 out of 25; and during the period from 1885 to 1907 inclusive (one year there was no race), when the long rows were abandoned at Harvard and the crew as a rule selected late in the season, Harvard won only four out of 22 races.

I will not repeat all the arguments, *pro* and *con*, but I should like to mention one especially that has been used against the long row system, and that is that the long rows would make the men stiff and slow. The older men always contended that in their experience the results were just the opposite. Certainly this year's crew, though composed of unusually large and heavy men, after it had got perfectly together through the use of the long rows, was able to take 38 to 40 strokes a minute in perfect time and finished style, and showed an activity which has been developed by hardly any crew brought up on the short row system.

One word more. This year there will be seven of last year's Harvard crew eligible for membership. Let me give a warning, and that is that long rows will be needed again this spring. Harvard had just such an experience some years ago, when the old system was in vogue. All but one of the crew of the year before were in the boat. It was supposed that they could get together without going through the long rows, as they had been so perfectly together the year before. They raced a professional crew some three weeks before their contest with Yale, and were pretty badly beaten, and they did not show anything like as good rhythm as in the previous year. They then took some long rows and succeeded in getting together, rowed another race with the same professionals and did far better, and two days after this latter race badly defeated Yale and rowed with machine-like precision.

With this warning I close, in behalf of many ante-diluvian oarsmen, with best wishes for this year's crew and the crews of many years to come, brought up to the race, as we hope they will be, in the good old system that

¹ See *Harvard Book* (University Press, 1875) for full account of this with quotations from referee's letter, etc., vol. ii, pp. 246-247.

proved so successful years ago, as against Yale, even after Mr. Cook had returned from abroad in 1873 and introduced the English stroke in New Haven.

R. H. Dana, '74.

TABLE.

Old Régime.
Early selection of crew and occasional long rows, as unbroken as possible, during the middle of the rowing season, to get the crew together.

New Régime.
Long rows given up. Selection of crew postponed till late in the season.

	1852	Harvard		1885	Harvard
No Race	53			86	Yale
" "	54			87	Yale
	55	Harvard		88	Yale
No Race	56			89	Yale
	57	Yale		90	Yale
No Race acct death Yale's stroke	58			91	Harvard
	59	Harvard		92	Yale
	60	Harvard		93	Yale
No Races	61		No Race	94	Yale
Civil War	62			95	Yale
	63			96	
	64	Yale		97	Yale
	65	Yale		98	Yale
	66	Harvard		99	Harvard
	67	Harvard		1900	Yale
	68	Harvard		01	Yale
	69	Harvard		02	Yale
	70	Harvard		03	Yale
No Race	71			04	Yale
				05	Yale
				06	Harvard
				07	Yale

SLIDING SEATS INTRODUCED.

72	Harvard	
73	Yale (?) ¹	
74	Harvard	
75	Harvard	
76	Yale	
77	Harvard	
78	Harvard	
79	Harvard	
80	Yale	
81	Yale	
82	Harvard	Bancroft Coach
83	Harvard	
84	Yale	

Harvard 17
Yale 8

Yale 18
Harvard 4

Old Régime Revived.

1908 Harvard

TOTAL

Yale 26
Harvard 22

¹ English stroke adopted at Yale. Year of double finish line.

OUR SYMMETRICAL ORGANIZATION.

IN the *Magazine* for June, 1897, I published an article entitled "Our Unsymmetrical Organization" in which it was pointed out that the Medical School resources and endowments were disproportionately small. The 12 years since 1897 have brought the Medical School its new laboratories, costing nearly \$3,000,000, with an endowment (Aug. 1, 1907) of

GIFTS TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY, 1868-1908.

	Capital.	Income.	Total.
1868-69	\$31,500.00	\$1,000.00	\$32,500.00
1869-70	118,860.00	4,247.28	22,637.28
1870-71	17,000.00	34,744.70	51,744.70
1871-72	108,768.11	14,430.00	123,198.11
1872-73	270,275.58	18,850.00	289,125.58
1873-74	106,356.19	6,183.95	112,540.14
1874-75	254,077.60	5,700.00	259,777.60
1875-76	209,050.99	5,040.00	214,090.99
1876-77	212,483.07	5,492.59	217,975.66
1877-78	26,257.09	4,450.00	30,707.09
1878-79	271,539.20	17,095.00	288,634.20
1879-80	138,613.76	69,417.17	208,030.93
1880-81	163,242.44	182,719.03	345,961.47
1881-82	186,503.87	157,099.68	343,603.55
1882-83	243,588.54	63,069.61	306,658.15
1883-84	256,438.90	81,346.29	337,785.19
1884-85	127,917.98	18,034.64	145,952.62
1885-86	214,902.56	44,483.21	259,385.77
1886-87	987,551.14	36,024.59	1,023,575.73
1887-88	830,180.09	254,524.09	584,704.18
1888-89	145,715.59	123,221.15	268,936.74
1889-90	277,282.03	162,225.49	439,507.52
1890-91	100,311.14	64,928.75	165,239.89
1891-92	440,369.38	76,162.82	516,532.20
1892-93	315,689.44	235,446.66	551,136.10
1893-94	129,044.10	53,846.22	182,890.32
1894-95	131,810.66	39,149.96	171,060.62
1895-96	197,615.65	46,176.40	243,791.05
Total 1868-1896			\$7,839,703.38
1896-97	\$337,820.56	\$108,085.85	
1897-98	1,146,323.40	90,662.14	
1898-99	1,383,460.77	161,368.90	
1899-1900	369,906.31	475,295.32	
1900-01	826,689.43	129,497.77	
1901-02	727,845.58	367,891.87	
1902-03	1,340,876.28	415,542.12	
1903-04	633,988.55	875,575.21	
1904-05	1,455,131.97	875,295.59	
1905-06	1,859,298.23	358,819.98	
1906-07	548,423.99	165,791.18	
1907-08	449,982.53	241,924.23	
Totals 1896-1908	\$11,069,617.60	\$4,285,750.16	\$15,355,367.76
Final Total			\$23,175,071.14

\$3,102,769.13 out of the total endowment of the University, which was then \$19,892,649.92. It is therefore no longer true that "the Medical Departments have furnished one fourth of the graduates and have received one eighteenth of the endowment."

The article of 1897 contained a tabulation of the gifts to the University during President Eliot's administration, which is here reproduced and brought down to the close of the last academic year.

In round numbers, Harvard University received during the first 29 years of President Eliot's administration \$330,000 annually, and during the last 10 years (1898-99 to 1907-08) an average of \$1,480,000 annually. A consideration of the endowments as recorded in the last report of the Treasurer shows a well-balanced development of the University, and this fact is one of the most remarkable evidences of the broad-minded sympathy with which President Eliot has advanced all interests of the University.

Charles S. Minot, p '78.

COMPARISONS: 1869-1909.

IN the history of Harvard College three critical periods may be discerned: First, that covered by the administration of Leverett, 1707-24, when the attempts of the Mather faction were frustrated, the relations between the Corporation and the Overseers were fixed, the old Charter was revived, and the munificence of Hollis and other benefactors strengthened the resources of the College. The second period falls in Kirkland's term, 1810-28, when the College, through the creation of departments of Medicine, Law, and Divinity, was expanded into a university, — embryonic and tentative, but still having the university ideal; when methods of instruction were reformed, and when more liberal views of religion began to be held, however timidly. Finally, the administration of President Eliot, during which, besides the marvelous growth in the College and Schools, and besides the erection of many buildings and the creation of new departments, there have come the recognition of what a university should be, and the endeavor to raise every department to a level of that recognition. In the present article we will set down briefly some facts and figures which illustrate the growth of the University plant during the past 40 years. A systematic presentation of statistics would require more space than can be devoted to it here; but it will be interesting to observe some of the more important changes arranged in groups.

At the beginning of the Academic year 1868-69, Harvard had 1043 students. The Catalogue for 1908-09 gives 3918. The details are: —

	1868-69.	1908-09.		1868-69.	1908-09.
Seniors	110	348	Law School	138	648
Juniors	132	483	Medical School	308	328
Sophomores	159	621	Scientific and Mining		
Freshmen	128	602	School	41	39
Special Students	—	184	Students in Astronomy	3	—
Graduate School of Arts			Resident Graduates	5	—
and Sciences	—	403	Dental School	—	64
Graduate School of Ap-					
plied Science	—	70	Total	1043	3918 ¹
Graduate School of Busi-			Summer Course Students	—	1332
ness Administration	—	58			
Divinity School	19	37			4915

By this it appears that the undergraduates increased from 529 to 2234, or more than fourfold; and it will be seen that the students in the Schools and the Graduate Department increased in almost the same ratio. In 1909, enrolled under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences there are 2808 students. The Hooper School of Mines has disappeared; so have the nondescript students in University Courses. The Veterinary School was closed in 1905, its research work and the work of the Bussey Institution being merged in other departments. But we now have Special Students, the three Graduate Schools, the Dental School, and the Summer Schools which did not then exist. The Summer Schools of 1908 had an attendance of 1332. In 1894 Radcliffe College, for women, established ancillary relations with Harvard. In 1909 Radcliffe has 449 students. The decrease in enrolment the past few years has been due to the requirement of the A.B. degree from candidates for the Medical School, and to the conversion of the Scientific School into a graduate department. Students naturally have turned to other universities where the standard is lower. But it may be confidently predicted that the Harvard Medical and other Schools will have an experience similar to that of the Harvard Law School, which, after a period of falling off owing to a stiffening of requirements, has now a larger enrolment than ever before. The number of men who are seeking the best instruction is increasing.

Changes in *personnel* have been very remarkable. President Eliot is the only surviving member of the Corporation in 1869,— which included John A. Lowell, '15, George Putnam, '26, George T. Bigelow, '29, F. B. Crowninshield, '29, Nathaniel Thayer, A.M. '66, and the treasurer, Nathaniel Silsbee, '24. Of the Board of Overseers which elected Mr. Eliot only Dr. E. E. Hale, '39, S. A. Green, '51, and G. W. C. Noble, '58, are living. The College Faculty in 1869 had 23 members, of whom only President Eliot and Professor C. L. Jackson are still in service. Professors W. W. Goodwin, D. W. Cheever, and J. C. White have retired and

¹ In 1902-03 the total registration was 4261.

are *emeriti*. W. H. Appleton, Prentiss Cummings, E. P. Seaver, G. A. Hill, and T. S. Perry long since quitted the service of the College.

Looking over the Catalogue of 1869, we find that Prof. J. D. Whitney was already Professor of Geology; the English Department had Prof. F. J. Child at its head; the Latin had Prof. G. M. Lane; the Greek, Prof. Goodwin; Prof. J. K. Paine was then instructor in music; Prof. C. L. Jackson was an assistant in chemistry; Prof. B. H. Nash an instructor in Italian and Spanish; Prof. J. B. Greenough a tutor in Latin. Prof. C. J. White did not come till 1870; Prof. C. F. Dunbar, till 1871; and Prof. C. E. Norton, till 1874. No members of the '69 Law and Medical Schools Faculties remain.

The Law School had three professors, — Theophilus Parsons, '15, Gov. Emory Washburn, and Judge Nathaniel Holmes, '37; it now has 16 professors and instructors. The entire teaching force at the Medical School numbered 19; its Faculty alone now numbers 56. It is impossible to compare the Scientific School at the two periods, because at present no distinction is made between the teachers in the Academic and those in the Scientific departments. The Divinity School has 12 teachers besides several others who are in the College. In 1869 Louis Agassiz, Jeffries Wyman, and J. D. Whitney were the chief lights at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and N. S. Shaler was an assistant; the Peabody Museum had not been opened; Joseph Winlock was Director of the Observatory, Asa Gray of the Botanic Garden, while Dr. F. H. Hedge and James Freeman Clarke were teaching at the Divinity School. The Annual Appointments for 1869-70 included as "University Lecturers" Ralph Waldo Emerson, J. Elliot Cabot, George P. Fisher, Chas. S. Peirce, John Fiske, W. D. Whitney, F. Böcher, and W. D. Howells.

The Catalogue of 1869 sets down an undergraduate's expenses as ranging from \$349 to \$572; at present the lowest estimate is \$372, the "liberal" estimate is \$622. Anthracite coal then cost \$10, cannel \$20, and Sydney \$14 per ton; hard wood \$14, soft wood \$10 per cord, exclusive of sawing and splitting. Fuel and books were still charged on the term bills. Commons, or the Thayer Dining Club, founded in 1864, still used the old railroad station near the site of the present Law School. Prayers were compulsory, and remained so till 1886.

A list of the buildings erected in these four decades would show that architects, masons, and carpenters have been unceasingly busy. The College Yard has seen three new dormitories, — Thayer, Weld, and Matthews, — and in the second quadrangle Sever Hall for recitation rooms, Emerson Hall for the Philosophical Department, and Robinson Hall for the Architectural Department have risen. Near the last is the Fogg Museum. Phillips Brooks House was squeezed into the northwestern

corner of the Yard, and Holyoke House was planted in Harvard Square. The need of ampler grounds has led to the taking over of what used to be fields to the north of the Yard. The Hemenway Gymnasium and its addition; Austin Hall, the new Law School building, and Langdell Hall; the Jefferson Physical Laboratory; Pierce Hall, for Engineering; and the Carey Building have nearly filled Holmes Field. On Jarvis Field was erected a dormitory (Perkins Hall) and another (Conant Hall) was built on the opposite side of Oxford St. Still another dormitory (Walter Hastings) was placed on Massachusetts Ave.; it backs on Holmes Field. The University Museum, through the munificence of Alexander Agassiz, is about ten times what it was in 1869. The Peabody and Semitic Museums occupy buildings of their own near it. The Germanic Museum dwells in the converted Old Gymnasium. The Observatory has been enlarged, and has had a fireproof house for photographs and structures for new instruments; nor should its station at Arequipa, Peru, be overlooked. The Botanic Garden also has had to find more room for its collections and laboratories. The Divinity School has a library building; Memorial Hall and Sanders Theatre, Randall Hall, the New Lecture Hall, the Harvard Union, and the Stillman Infirmary complete the list of principal new buildings; but every one of the old buildings has been remodeled, enlarged, or repaired, the most considerable additions being in the College Library and in the Chemical Laboratory. There are two spacious boathouses, of brick and stone, instead of the ancient wooden shanty, and Soldier's Field has several buildings for athletic purposes, besides the Stadium. In Boston, the Medical School moved first to the corner of Boylston and Exeter Streets (1883) and finally, in 1906, to its magnificent quarters in Longwood. At the Bussey Institution and Arnold Arboretum several necessary structures have been provided. The fence around the College Yard, with its many massive gates, which already has cost a large sum, must not be forgotten; nor the Statue to John Harvard.

Let us glance now at the finances. Nathaniel Silsbee, the treasurer in 1869, states the funds on Aug. 31 of that year to be \$2,257,989.80. Mr. Charles F. Adams, 2d, the present treasurer, shows the principal on July 31, 1907, to have been \$19,892,649.92. Neither of these sums includes, of course, the value of buildings and land which, at a low estimate, has more than sextupled. The buildings used by the University to-day are probably worth seven million dollars. The gifts for buildings alone since 1868 exceed six millions. Gifts and bequests for all purposes during the past 12 years have averaged at least \$1,480,000 a year. The income in 1869 was \$212,388.34; in 1907, \$1,827,788.91, besides \$165,791.18 from gifts for immediate use. Two extraordinary gifts must be mentioned. The first, begun in 1901, for the new Medical School land,

buildings, equipment and endowment, amounted to over \$3,000,000. The second, begun in 1905, to increase the salaries of teachers, has reached the sum of about \$2,300,000.

In 1869, according to the Treasurer's Report, at least ten professors received salaries of \$3000 each; that was the highest sum, except in special cases,—like that of Prof. Louis Agassiz, or of Prof. Eastis of the Scientific School,—and the three Law professors, who received \$3750 each. But then, as now, there were strange discrepancies: thus, Prof. J. R. Lowell was paid only \$2000, and Prof. Benj. Peirce only \$2400. The amounts paid at present do not appear in the Treasurer's Report, as the system of making a special bargain with each teacher has prevailed for a long time; in theory, however, a professor's maximum salary is \$5000, and an assistant professor's \$3500. The salary of instructors and assistants, now as then, varies from \$600 to \$1500. In 1869, about \$18,000 was paid out in scholarships, etc., to meritorious students; last year the disbursement was about \$75,000.

The increase in books can best be shown by the following table:

	1869.	1908.		1869.	1908.
	Volumes.	Volumes.		Volumes.	Volumes.
Gore Hall . . .	121,000	496,200	Museum of Comparative Zoölogy	5000	44,500
Scientific School .	3000	— ¹	Peabody Museum	—	3700
Bussey Institution	—	4700	Arnold Arboretum	—	18,500
Observatory . .	3000	12,500	Special Reference Libraries	—	51,400
Botanic Garden .	3000	10,800			
Law School . .	15,000	109,000			
Divinity School .	16,000	37,000			
Medical School .	2000	14,200		168,000	803,800
Dental School .	—	1300			

In neither of these estimates is reckoned the collection of pamphlets and maps, which is now supposed to equal the number of bound volumes. At Gore Hall the system of reserved books and the new methods of cataloguing and arrangement had not been introduced in 1869. John L. Sibley, '25,—the venerable Sibley, who cherished books as a miser cherishes money, not to use, but to accumulate and hoard,—was succeeded as Librarian by Justin Winsor, '53, in 1877, and he by William C. Lane, '81, in 1897.

It is difficult to show by figures the relative growth in instruction; but some idea can be had from the fact that in 1868-9 the total instruction in the Academic Department was equivalent to 39 three-hour courses a week, while last year the courses offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences numbered more than 400. In 1869 there were 63 teachers in the University; this year's catalogue gives 623 teachers and assistants of different grades. In other words, in 1869 the ratio was one teacher to every

¹ Now classified with Special Reference Libraries.

16.5 students, while now it is one to 6.41. This means that the Elective System, being more individual and special, requires a larger teaching force than the old system needed, when students were marched through a few courses in platoons. An analysis of the provenance of the present students would show that Harvard is resorted to from every section of the United States and Canada, also from all parts of the world, including Japan, China, and Australia. In like manner its teaching corps, both by birth and by education, is thoroughly cosmopolitan.

Passing finally to the life of the students, the contrast is not less striking. In 1869 rowing and baseball were the chief sports. We had an annual race with Yale, and that very summer a Harvard four rowed an Oxford four on the English Thames. Baseball had recently become the most popular game; the annual series with Yale was begun in 1868, and in the following two years Harvard's nine, under the captaincy of "Archie" Bush, had no college peers and but few equals among professionals. The Delta having been abandoned as a site for Memorial Hall, Jarvis Field was the baseball ground. Had any one then predicted that in twenty-five years the Harvard athletic organizations would take in annually more than \$100,000 in gate receipts, he would have been deemed crazy. In those days there were no Hemenway Gymnasium (given by Augustus Hemenway, '75, in 1878, enlarged in 1895); no Carey Athletic Building (the gift of H. L. A. Carey in 1890); no Weld Boathouse (gift of George Weld, '60); no Soldier's Field (given by H. L. Higginson in 1890); no Stadium (begun in 1903, by a gift of \$100,000 from the Class of 1879, it has cost nearly \$300,000 and is still unfinished). Football, introduced as a pleasant sport in the early '70s, has been developed into the most warlike of contests, and draws 40,000 spectators to the great games in the Stadium. Track athletics have long been specialized, and a dozen minor sports afford scope for the most varied athletic tastes and capacities. Rowing, after suffering many ups-and-downs, has come to be participated in by large numbers of oarsmen under the direction of the Newell and Weld clubs; and the 'Varsity since 1876 has sent out eight-oar crews.

The undergraduate has but imitated the world outside during the past 40 years in taking to journalism. When President Eliot was elected only the *Advocate* (founded in 1866) existed; then came another fortnightly, in 1873, the *Magenta*, whose name was changed to *Crimson*. In 1876 the *Lampoon* burst in, smiling, upon a surprised and amused community. The *Echo*, the first daily, appeared in 1878, and after various fortunes it merged with the *Crimson* and a rival daily, the *Herald*. The *Monthly* since 1886 has preserved the more definitely literary and critical output of the students. Debating, in the College and with other col-

leges, has been highly developed. College theatricals, originally informal and amateur, now aim at professional standards. The plays, as well as the music of the operettas, are written by undergraduates. The D. U. revives every year an Elizabethan drama, and there are performances in French, German, and Spanish by students interested in those languages. Nor should the University presentation of the *Oedipus Tyrannus* in 1881, of the *Phormio* in 1894, and of the *Agamemnon* in 1907 be forgotten.

In 1869 the custom of dancing on the green at Class Day was just disappearing, but the Corporation had not yet officially taken cognizance of Commencement punches, which were forbidden in 1894. In winter there was a vacation of four weeks; in summer one of ten weeks; but, says the '69 Catalogue, "Meritorious students, whose circumstances require it, may, at the discretion of the Faculty, be absent for a limited time, not exceeding thirteen weeks, including the Winter Vacation, for the purpose of keeping school." Of College societies, the Hasty Pudding was then, as now, the leader. The O. K. and Pi Eta had been organized a few years before; the Institute of 1770 was undergoing one of its periodic attempts to be really literary; the "Dickey" had been revived in 1866, and was to perpetuate hazing long after the general sentiment of the College condemned that half-barbarous, half-idiotic relic of the past; the A. D. had not yet wholly risen from the ashes of the old Alpha Delta Phi; the Med. Fac. pursued its mysterious existence; and the Porcellian enjoyed the notoriety of being the only college club which had a house of its own. The day of the "man" with motor-car, polo ponies, dachshund, and five thousand a year had not then come; but then, as now, the College bell was rung by Mr. Jones, who recently, after a service of fifty years, has consented to be assisted.

The increase in small clubs with buildings, some of which are elaborately fitted out, has gone on rapidly. The A. D. Club has now the most expensive quarters in Cambridge; the Hasty Pudding, the Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Upsilon, Zeta Psi, Signet, Delta Phi, Calumet, Institute, Owl, and half a dozen more have houses, many of which are luxuriously fitted out. The Harvard Union, projected by W. R. Thayer in 1895, and made possible in 1899 by an offer of \$150,000 from Major H. L. Higginson, was dedicated in 1901 and has a membership of about 4500, including nearly 1000 life members and some 2000 student members. While the actual number of rich students has increased in the College, the number of those who have moderate or very small means has grown in much larger proportions. Those who now "work their way through," together with those who support themselves in part, would exceed the total enrolment of many of the smaller colleges, so that Harvard may properly be described as the poor man's college. The great amount of time which

many students devote to "social" and "civic" service measures the advance of "humanitarian" ideals in the present generation of Harvard's youth. They take further a keen and intelligent interest in politics.

In these contrasts, some of which are of vital importance while others are superficial, we can measure partially the advance which Harvard has made since 1869. In no other period of equal length has she seen so many internal changes, nor exercised so revolutionary an influence on American education. It is President Eliot's distinction so to have identified Harvard with himself that this period will always be known by his name. Many able and loyal men have worked with him during these critical years, and we all know that to them great credit is due; but we know also that without President Eliot Harvard would be to-day, despite their ability and their zeal, a very different institution from what she is. Head and hands are needed in all work; but mankind long since, by obedience to a sane instinct, have assigned pre-eminence to the head.

William R. Thayer, '81.

THE UNIVERSITY: THE WINTER QUARTER.

THE past three months have probably witnessed a larger number of important changes in the staff of Harvard University than any similar period in its history. The death of Professor Norton on Oct. 21 was followed on Nov. 25 by those of Dean J. H. Wright, of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and of George A. Bartlett, late Associate Professor of German, and Regent, and on Dec. 9 by that of Wolcott Gibbs, Rumford Professor and Lecturer on the Application of Science to the Useful Arts, *Emeritus*. The resignation of President Eliot on Nov. 4 was followed by those of Professors C. H. Toy, J. W. White, and C. H. Moore, to take effect Sept. 1, 1909. Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell was elected President by the Corporation Jan. 13, and confirmed by the Overseers a week later. Prof. C. H. Haskins was appointed Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at the same time, and two most important appointments to Professorships of Civil and Electrical Engineering in the Graduate School of Applied Science, George F. Swain and Harry E. Clifford, were made in December and ratified Jan. 20. Harvard's grief at the losses she has sustained will be lessened by the sure prospect of worthy successors to the vacant places.

Of all the changes that have taken place, that of paramount importance, is of course the change in the Presidency. To add another to the long list of eulogies and appreciations of President Eliot which have

poured in from all parts of the country would be an act of supererogation. The universality of these tributes is their most stirring feature. From

President Eliot and his successor. young and old, rich and poor, from his friends, associates, and followers at Harvard, from other universities in Europe and

America, from business and professional men, statesmen and philanthropists, they have come; and those who have been foremost in opposing some of his plans and policies have been as conspicuous in bearing testimony to his greatness as those who from the first have agreed with him. And it has been a pure delight to hear him, when speaking to gatherings of Harvard men, express his unaffected joy in the experiences of the past three months. Eminently characteristic, too, has been his magnificent optimism in regard to the future of the University and the selection of his successor. That optimism has been splendidly justified by the event.

The Corporation went about their task in a manner which has commanded the highest admiration. Without undue haste, or undue deliberation, they canvassed the whole field, spending at least six weeks in making sure that every possible candidate had come before them before proceeding to the final choice. And the selection of Mr. Lowell has been welcomed with a cordiality which indicates the warmth of public approval. Of his rare combination of unusual qualifications for his high office others have spoken at length; suffice it to add that when to large experience in teaching, unrivaled knowledge of scholars the world over, and thorough acquaintance with educational methods, one conjoins notable success in the administration of property, an international reputation as an author, and the prestige of a name intimately associated with the noblest American ideals, it would be difficult to ask for more. If his age is such as to preclude a term of office as long as that of his great predecessor, it brings with it the countervailing advantage of experience; moreover "young for his age" is a characteristic almost as eminently possessed by Mr. Lowell as by President Eliot. Lastly, let no graduate or friend of Harvard fear that Mr. Lowell's New England birth or training brings with it any danger of narrowness, or of Harvard's getting out of touch, under his guidance, with the affairs of the rest of the country. It would have been difficult to find a more cosmopolitan or broad-minded man for the place. His correspondence in connection with the administration of the Lowell Lectures has brought him into the closest possible relation with all parts of America and of Europe; his books have carried his name to the West and beyond the seas; his sympathy and readiness to listen to the outside point of view are well known to those who have been privileged to come into contact with him. The Corporation and Overseers have chosen wisely, with the loyal support of friends and alumni the future of Harvard is in the best of safe-keeping.

In the deaths of Dean Wright of the Graduate School and of Professors Gibbs and Bartlett, Harvard loses three of her oldest and most respected servants, whose loyalty to the University is the more remarkable when one remembers that none of them was an alumnus. Dean Wright was the only one of them to be cut off in the midst of active service. Born in Persia in 1852, a graduate and teacher at Dartmouth, he became Professor of Greek at Harvard in 1887, and Dean of the Graduate School in 1895. As a writer, editor, and scholar he attained distinction and success; but he will ever be remembered at Harvard chiefly because of the generosity and kindness of his treatment of his students individually and collectively. Rarely has any officer of the University spent himself and his powers with so little stint and thought of self as Dean Wright; seldom has there been one so deeply beloved. He served Harvard as loyally as though he had been one of her own sons. "He accepted any increase of his large responsibility with such cheerfulness that it became a pleasure for others to do anything at his request; and his requests were made with a peculiar graciousness": — he was "*amans, amabilis, amatus*," in every walk of life.

Deaths of Dean
Wright, Pro-
fessors Gibbs
and Bartlett.

The death of Prof. Wolcott Gibbs deprives the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the oldest name on its roll. He was one of the very few whose first appointment in the University antedates President Eliot's term of office. A graduate of Columbia in 1841, he studied in Paris and Berlin, and was called to the Rumford Professorship at Harvard in 1863, during the Presidency of Mr. Hill. "Until old age brought his work to an end he was the most commanding figure in American chemistry." He was the editor of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, and was honored for his distinguished work by many learned societies. He had not been in active service at the University since 1887.

George Alonzo Bartlett came to Harvard in 1872 as Instructor in German, after an uncompleted college course at Bowdoin, and a thrilling experience in the Civil War. He taught here for 31 years, during the last 12 of which he acted as Regent, retiring from active work in 1903, so that he was not known to the present generation of undergraduates. But he was a familiar figure to those of earlier days, universally respected and esteemed, and deeply beloved by his intimate friends. He was one of the originators of the Germanic Museum, and in 1896, when he was chairman of the German Department, he issued with two of his associates the first public statement of the need, and of the proposed character and scope, of such an institution. "From that day until his death, Mr. Bartlett took an active interest in the Museum, aiding it with active work, as well as his advice, suggestions, and sympathy."

The losses suffered by the University through the resignation of its professors are fully as serious as those suffered through death; and again it is significant of President Eliot's care and ability in seeking out and attracting scholars from outside that neither Prof. Toy, Prof. J. W. White, nor Prof. Charles H. Moore is an alumnus of Harvard. All of them received their first appointments here during the early years of Mr. Eliot's presidency; each has been a central factor in building up the department to which he was called. Especially noteworthy was the career of Prof. Toy before his advent here. A graduate of the University of Virginia in 1856, he fought bravely in the Confederate armies in the Civil War, was captured at Gettysburg, and endured a rigorous imprisonment before being finally exchanged. During the next 15 years he was a teacher of Natural Philosophy, of Greek, and of Old Testament Interpretation in four different educational institutions in the South, besides spending two years in the study of Oriental languages in the University of Berlin. For 1879-80 he was literary editor of the *Independent*. In 1880 he came to Harvard as Dexter Lecturer on Biblical Literature and Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages. His advent marked the creation of the Department of Semitic Languages and History which has expanded until it is now possible to specialize here in all the leading branches of this field of learning. He is a most prolific author and editor, a wise counselor and friend of advanced students. The regret of his colleagues at his resignation is tempered by the thought that his withdrawal will give him more time for the completion of the literary tasks which he has so much at heart.

Prof. J. W. White graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1868 and came to Harvard as tutor in Greek in 1874. In 1877 he became assistant professor and in 1884 professor of the same subject. "From the first he joined with characteristic energy, initiative, and wisdom in the work, so far as it devolved upon the Faculty, of transforming a provincial college into a great university." In teaching he will always be remembered as the first Greek scholar in this country to insist that students should acquire the power to read Greek at sight. As a scholar he is a recognized authority on the Greek drama, and has published several important monographs dealing with that subject. As a capable administrative officer, as the first president of the Harvard Co-operative Society, founded in 1882 by the late Frank Bolles, and as a member of the first Athletic Committee, appointed that same year, he attained prominence in the University.

Prof. Charles H. Moore came to Harvard in 1871 as instructor in free-hand drawing and water-color, later becoming instructor and assistant

professor of design, and in 1896 Professor of Art. Nearly all the present members of the Division of Fine Arts were his pupils, and they gladly recognize the great debt which they owe to his guidance and his suggestive and illuminating exposition of fundamental principles. As younger colleague of Prof. Norton he was notably successful, supplementing the former's inspiring and eloquent lectures on the History of the Fine Arts and their relation to life, with a more technical teaching of the elements of drawing and painting, and of design. As Curator of the Fogg Art Museum the University owes him a debt of lasting gratitude, especially for his accumulation, classification, and rendering accessible of the magnificent collection of photographs of the works of the great masters of painting, sculpture, and art — a collection which has had a notable effect in raising the standard of taste and appreciation of beauty among the undergraduates during the past ten years, and which, if utilized more frequently by the teachers in literature and history courses, might be made to do far more. Prof. Moore's place as Director of the Museum will be taken by Mr. E. W. Forbes, '95. Mr. Forbes's prominent identification with the artistic interests of Boston and Cambridge during the past 10 years, and his loyal zeal in the service of the University in a variety of different ways, render his appointment to this important position especially welcome.

The significance of Prof. Haskins's appointment as Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences has been amply described in another part of this *Magazine*. Seldom has any appointment received such unanimous approval. During the second half of the current academic year he is to enjoy a well-merited rest in Europe from the very arduous duties of his professorship here. His return to his new office next autumn will mark the beginning of an epoch in the development of the Graduate School likely to be memorable in the annals of Harvard University.

Appointment of
Prof. Haskins
as Dean of the
Graduate
School.

The month of January also witnessed the appointment of two new professors in the Graduate School of Applied Science, signaling the approach of the first instalment of a million dollars from the great McKay bequest to the University for the development of its work in that department of learning. Professors Swain and Clifford come to Harvard from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where they both graduated and have taught, the one since 1881, the other since 1886. They are recognized leaders in their respective fields of civil and electrical engineering. Both of them have rendered important public service besides their teaching, Prof. Swain particularly having been active in the construction of the subways

Appointments
of Professors
Swain and
Clifford.

of Boston. "The organization of the School of Applied Science as a graduate school has already received the hearty approval of many eminent practising engineers and architects," says one commenter, "but it is of even greater significance when the foremost teachers in these subjects, the first choice of the Corporation, see in its ideals, its organization, and its proposed methods that which attracts them from established positions of great power and influence to cast in their lot with the new endeavor. This is especially significant when these gentlemen are so near the University that they must have seen all the steps that have been taken and must have given thought to the general situation. One of them is leaving a position as head of a department to join a departmental democracy. To both the form of organization of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, a federation of departmental democracies, is no small attraction. It is the only form of organization under which strong men can be called to already strong departments, and is one of the many evidences which are being noted this year of President Eliot's far-sighted administration."

Revised registration statistics.

The revised registration statistics of the University, as given in the Catalogue for the current academic year, are as follows:

	1st year.	2d year.	3d year.	4th year.	Spe- cial.	Total '08-'09.	Total '07-'08.	Change from '07-'08.		
Harvard College,	602	621	483	348	184	2238	2277	-39		
Lawrence Scientific School,		6	12	21		39	96	-57		
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences,						403	400	3		
Graduate School of Applied Science,						70	63	7		
Graduate School of Business Administration,	24				34	58		58		
Total Arts and Sciences,	626	627	495	369	218	2806	2836	-28		
	1st year.	2d year.	3d year.	4th year.	Grad- uates.	Spe- cial.	And- over.	Total '08-'09.	Total '07-'08.	Change from '07-'08.
Divinity School,	6	2	9		8	5	4	34	31	3
Law School,	242	207	170			65		684	716	-32
Medical School,	57	97	71	52	40	11		328	345	-17
Dental School,	19	21	24					64	68	-4
Bussey Institute,									22	-22
Total Professional Schools,	324	327	274	52	48	81	4	1110	1182	-72
Deduct for names inserted more than once,									-6	6
Total University,	950	954	769	421	48	299	4	3918	4012	-94
Afternoon and Saturday Courses for teachers,									104	-104
Summer Schools,								1332	1126	206
Deduct for names inserted in Summer School and also in other schools,								-335	-167	168
Radcliffe College,	88	58	75	64	56	106		449	420	29
Total University enrol- ment,								5364	5495	-131

It will be observed that the suppression of the Saturday and afternoon courses for teachers, and of the Bussey Institution, and the gradual elimination of the Lawrence Scientific School owing to the rearrangement of the scientific programs, are jointly responsible for the loss of 183 students; eliminate these items and there appears a gain of 52 in the University as a whole. Of course the enrolment of 58 in the new School of Business Administration comes in as an additional category, resulting from the creation of a new department, and is therefore to be set off against the losses caused by the suppression of old ones. The discouraging features of the situation are the failure of the other departments under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to show gains sufficient to offset the expected loss in the Lawrence Scientific School, and also the slight falling off in all but one of the Professional Schools. That the loss is so evenly distributed throughout the different departments of the University may afford some ground for consolatory reflection. It would certainly seem to indicate that no School or Department is lagging behind the rest.

Three months ago the Harvard Library received the largest single gift of books that has ever come to it, from Mrs. Edward Brandegee of Brookline. The collection formed the private library of the late Richard Ashurst Bowie, of Philadelphia, and consists ^{Gifts to the University.} of 11,887 volumes, including 433 incunabula not hitherto in the Harvard Library, about 3600 editions of the Greek and Latin classics not hitherto possessed by the College, many works of Medieval Literature and Folk-Lore, and a miscellaneous collection of historical and literary works in English, French, Italian, and Spanish. It is to be known as the Weld Memorial Collection, in memory of Mrs. Brandegee's grandfather, William Fletcher Weld, a benefactor of the College. — The Library has also received, by bequest of the late Prof. Norton, a very precious and interesting early portrait of Chaucer painted in oil on an oak panel. Of its origin and early history little is known, but it is certainly more than four centuries old, and bears a close resemblance to the only known authentic portrait of Chaucer, the miniature in Thomas Occleve's "*De regimine principum*." At Prof. Norton's request the picture is to be inscribed as a memorial to two lovers of Chaucer, Francis James Child and James Russell Lowell. — From an anonymous friend the University has recently received the sum of \$150 a year for three years for a scholarship to be enjoyed by a properly qualified graduate of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., who may desire to pursue his studies in one of the graduate departments of the University. It is to be known as the "Huidekoper Scholarship," in memory of Edgar Huidekoper and Frances Shippen Huidekoper, of Meadville, five of whose sons graduated at Har-

vard College. — A gradual increase, in recent years, in the earnings of the investments of the University has enabled the President and Fellows to increase the stipends of many endowed fellowships and scholarships. The total increase made available throughout the University is \$4055.

A very considerable modification of the requirements for admission to the Freshman Class has already received the approval of the Faculty and was announced in the *Gazette* of Dec. 11. Instead of two separate statements, one for candidates for the degree of A.B. and one for candidates for the degree of S.B., there is now one briefer statement for both kinds of candidates. "The principal new features of this statement are that candidates for the degree of A.B. are no longer required, though still advised, to take a certain number of advanced studies, and that the list of studies for candidates for the degree of A.B. has been increased by the addition of studies now commonly taught in public high schools, such as Botany, Drawing, and Civil Government. By thus reducing the number of specific requirements, though without changing the amount or quality of work necessary for entrance, it is hoped that the requirements will be more flexible and more easily adapted to the work of applicants from public high schools. It is much to be desired that there shall be no unnecessary conflicts between the work done in a good four-year high school course and the College requirements for admission. A boy who has completed a course in a good high school, and whose work throughout has been of a good quality, ought to find no more difficulty in passing from the high school to the College than he found in passing from the grammar school into the high school. That such boys do find difficulty at present cannot be denied, especially if their decision to enter College is formed late in their school course. College requirements contain so many prescriptions that a boy who finds only at the last moment that he can go to College may be deterred from making the attempt because his school course has been different from that prescribed by the College. The changes just made by the College are such as reduce the number of prescriptions, and therefore allow greater freedom in the work that precedes College. In the interest of further effort to improve the relations between public schools and the College, graduates, especially those whose homes are in towns and cities at a distance from Cambridge, can do a very real service by inquiring into the relations between the programs of work in their local high schools and the College requirements, and by informing the authorities at Cambridge of any prescriptions which tend to prevent boys of good quality from passing from the high school to Harvard."

The University has certainly been very active of late in sending its officers all over the country and keeping close in touch with Harvard men in every part of the land. Mr. Wells and Assistant Dean Castle were both absent on long trips in November, ^{President Eliot's trip.} December, and January, the former visiting the Pacific coast and the latter getting as far as Honolulu; and Mr. J. D. Greene, Secretary to the Corporation, has been absent on a four or five weeks' tour in the Middle West. On Feb. 6 President and Mrs. Eliot left for a two months' journey through the Southwest and South, covering those parts of the country which they were unable to visit last year. Most of their time will be spent in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. That these missions will prove of enormous advantage to the University has been abundantly proved by past experience. There can be no surer way of strengthening and extending Harvard influence than to give her alumni throughout the land a chance, during the last months of his Presidency, to see and hear the great leader who has done more than any other man to place the University where it is to-day. That Mr. Eliot is willing to enter, in his 75th year, upon such an arduous task as this trip must necessarily prove to be, bears testimony to the fulfilment of his promise that his mental and physical powers should remain unimpaired beyond the time of his resignation.

The following table shows the membership of the Harvard Union as it stood on Feb. 1, 1907, 1908, and 1909: ^{The Union and the Harvard Club of Boston.}

	1907	1908	1909
Active.....	2123	2200	2059
Associate.....	613	554	517
Non-Resident.....	496	411	348
Graduate Life.....	1052	1075	1090
Student Life.....	72	80	84
Total.....	4356	4320	4096

This decrease is very unwelcome, and affords plain demonstration of the fact that the Union is still in a position in which the care and assistance of all its friends are indispensable to its success. The losses in the active membership are particularly distressing in view of the fact that a change was recently made in the constitution permitting members to charge their restaurant accounts, on giving satisfactory evidence to the Treasurer or Governing Board that such accounts will be promptly paid when the member receives notice of his indebtedness. This change was permitted because a majority of the members felt that the old system of paying cash for meals was playing havoc with the Restaurant; but so far, at least, there is no sign that the new system is increasing the resort to the club. The loss in the Associate and Non-Resident categories, though

expected, is far greater than it should be. It seems probable that the organization of the Harvard Club of Boston has had some effect in diminishing the number of graduate members; if the Harvard Club establishes itself in a regular clubhouse it seems scarcely possible that it should avoid doing so. No one can do otherwise than wish the Boston organization the best of success; its first three large gatherings, the dinners to the crew and nine, to the football team, and to President Eliot, have gloriously justified its existence, and there is prospect of many more equally notable occasions in the near future. But there is room for it and for the Harvard Union too, and graduates residing near Boston will find it well worth their while to retain membership in both.

The football season of last autumn was gratifying from every point of view. Harvard sorely needed the stimulus of victory, and the delight of all her friends and alumni has been the keener because it was won by a young team, which loved its work, and through coaching of unexceptionable methods. It helped the sport and the cause of friendly rivalry between Harvard and Yale. Within the University it has had the highly desirable effect of preventing discussion of athletics in the Faculty and therefore of leaving the Athletic Committee a welcome respite to carry through wise and moderate reforms. A slight reduction of the baseball schedule, effected chiefly by cutting off the early April games before the spring recess, has been already accomplished, and further changes may be expected in the future. And here it may be mentioned that the Student Council continues its effective work in co-operating with the authorities to maintain high standards and prevent abuses. A very gratifying feeling of mutual confidence and respect seems to characterize the relation of Faculty and undergraduates at present.

The first annual convention and dinner of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs was held in Providence on the afternoon and evening of Nov. 20. The members of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island were the hosts. A large and enthusiastic gathering assembled, and President Eliot made the principal address. — At the last meeting of its executive council President Eliot was elected President of the Harvard Alumni Association. — Through the office of the Alumni Association (address, 50 State St., Boston), a Charles William Eliot Fund is being raised, to be presented to President Eliot in recognition of his achievements and his services to the University. All Harvard graduates and any others who have been connected with the University are invited to subscribe. The income of the fund will be paid to President and Mrs. Eliot during their lives, and it will be used afterwards according to

**Athletics and
the Student
Council.**

**Miscellaneous
and Personal.**

President Eliot's wishes. — Mr. Edward Parritt, the well-known author and journalist, is to give a half-course during the second half-year on English history since 1783. — Prof. C. R. Lanman has been honored by election as Corresponding Member of the Institut de France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). — The subject and dates of M. Abel Le Franc's Hyde lectures have been changed since the last issue of this *Magazine*. They will deal with "La Littérature Française de la Renaissance," and will be given in the first two weeks of April. — The tercentenary of the birth of John Milton was celebrated at Harvard by the exhibition (Dec. 9-11) of a collection of original and other early editions of Milton's writings in the Treasure Room of the College Library. — Dr. Alexander Agassiz, '55, and Prof. Theobald Smith have been appointed delegates from Harvard University to the Darwin Celebration at Cambridge University, England, next June. — The award of academic distinctions last December was signalized by a very notable address from President Hadley, of Yale, on "The Obligations of the Prize-Winner." — Among the more interesting and important of the public lectures delivered at the University within the past three months were the eight Hibbert lectures on "The Present Situation in Philosophy" repeated by Prof. William James, m '69, after having been first delivered at Oxford last May, and Signor Guglielmo Ferrero's lecture on "Nero" on Nov. 27. — The resignation of Assistant Prof. W. F. Harris, of the Classical Department, who has taught Greek at Harvard since 1898, was accepted by the Corporation at its meeting of Jan. 25. Prof. Harris has withdrawn from active teaching in order to devote himself to literary work.

R. B. Merriman, '96.

THE UNIVERSITY.

CORPORATION RECORDS.¹

Meeting of Oct. 26, 1908.

The President and Fellows of Harvard College having accepted the President's resignation, his associates now place on the records of the Board the following minute:

Charles William Eliot was elected President on 12 March, 1869; to this election the Overseers consented on 19 May, 1869.

For forty years he has administered the affairs of the University with wisdom,

¹ Extracts.

with patient foresight, with courage, and with success.

Trained in Harvard College, faithful to its traditions, inspired by its associations, he entered upon his duties with well-considered and definite ideas for the development of the College. Uninfluenced by the prejudices and apprehensions of the hour, he has guided the College into the new ways which have led up to the real University.

Every existing department of the University has been established or remodeled in accordance with his plans. In the College freedom of choice in study has replaced an enforced uniformity. The Grad-

nate School of Arts and Sciences has been created, and has commended itself to students and scholars here and abroad. In the Divinity School the pursuit of truth has been freed from the trammels of sect. To the present improved methods of instruction in medicine he has contributed more than any other person in America. Guided by the man of his choice, the Law School has become the accepted model for the teaching of the Common Law. The School of Business Administration has been established, and a foundation has been prepared for advanced instruction in applied science.

He has secured the confidence of the public in himself and in the University. He has at all times maintained the pre-eminent value of the co-operation of the great teaching body of the College with its governing boards. Holding opinions which he was always prepared to defend, he has expected others to imitate his example.

Firm, courteous, patient, wise, he has made the strenuous service of the College a satisfaction never to be forgotten by his associates on this Board.

Meeting of Nov. 4, 1908.

Information was received that members of the Pasteur Institute, in Paris, had sent to the Medical School as their gift a replica of the bronze bust of Pasteur by Paul Dubois: — whereupon it was *Voted* that His Excellency, the French Ambassador, be requested to communicate to Dr. Roux and the members of the Pasteur Institute the hearty thanks of this Board for their generous gift, which will be a perpetual reminder in Harvard University of the immeasurable debt which biological science owes to Pasteur, and of the friendly ties which unite all who serve that cause throughout the world.

The resignation of George Rogers Mansfield as Instructor in Geology was received and accepted to take effect Feb. 13, 1909.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry to serve

from Sept. 1, 1908: — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that William Parker Cooke, D.M.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Harold DeWitt Cross, D.M.D., Assistant Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted that the title of Eugene Hanes Smith, D.M.D., be changed from Professor of Orthodontia and Prosthetic Dentistry to Professor of Clinical Dentistry and Orthodontia. *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

The President nominated the following persons to be members of the Administrative Board of the Medical School for one year from Sept. 1, 1908, — and it was *Voted* to appoint them: Henry Asbury Christian, A.B., M.D., Dean; Charles Montraville Green, A.B., M.D., Francis Bishop Harrington, A.B., M.D., Frank Burr Mallory, A.M., M.D., John Lovett Morse, A.M., M.D., George Gray Sears, A.B., M.D., Walter Bradford Cannon, A.M., M.D., John Warren, A.B., M.D., Elmer Ernest Southard, A.M., M.D.

Voted to appoint Cyrus Guernsey Pringle, Botanical Collector for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint John Charles Phillips, Fellow for Research in Applied Biology for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Edwin Katzenellenbogen, Fellow for Research in Logic for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Arthur Bliss Seymour, in the Cryptogamic Herbarium; Morley deWolfe Hemmeon, in History; Harold Birdsall Platt, in Economics.

Voted that the Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., be invited to give a commemorative address in connection with the tercentenary of the birth of John Milton.

Meeting of Nov. 9, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Harry Milton Levy for his gift of \$5000 to establish the "Harry Milton Levy Loan Fund," one half of the amount to be used in the Law School and one half in the College, the principal to be lent in amounts from \$50 to \$150 in accordance with the following terms: "The borrower to give his note promising to repay the principal on or before three years after graduation, with interest at 4%, payable annually. The debt to die with the borrower, if he dies before the note matures, and the time of payment to be extended in case of misfortune to the borrower."

The Treasurer presented a letter from Mr. Edward D. Brandegee, dated Nov. 9, 1908, presenting to Harvard College, on behalf of his wife, Mary Bryant Brandegee, a collection of books to be known as the Weld Memorial, in memory of Mrs. Brandegee's grandfather, William Fletcher Weld, a benefactor of the College. It appeared that this collection was the private library of the late Richard Ashurst Bowie of Philadelphia, and consisted of 11,887 volumes, including 438 incunabula not in the Harvard Library, about 3600 editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, not hitherto possessed by the College, many works of medieval literature and folk-lore, and a miscellaneous collection of historical and literary works in English, French, Italian, and Spanish. The right of the giver to select books in the collection which were duplicates of books already in the College Library being reserved, the collection was to be given into the possession of the College and appropriate

book-plates furnished. It was thereupon *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Brandegee for her timely generosity whereby Harvard College has been enabled to profit by a rare opportunity to enrich its collections, and that her gift be gratefully accepted on the terms stated.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Henry L. Higginson for his gift of \$2000 towards the support of Chinese students at Harvard University.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Ellen F. Mason for her gift of \$1500 towards the support of Chinese students at Harvard University.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for their first quarterly payment of \$625 for the year 1908-09, on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arnold Arboretum in accordance with their offer of July 10, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. John C. Phillips for his gift of \$500 to be used under the direction of Professor W. E. Castle, for certain experiments on the subject of Heredity, Evolution, and Variation.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. George W. Wickersham for his gift of \$150 towards the expenses of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John S. Ames for his gift of \$500 for repairs and improvements on the buildings of the Harvard Forestry School at Petersham, Mass.

Voted that the gift of \$100 from Mr. William Phillips, his fifth annual gift of the same amount for the purchase of

books on London, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$14.20 for present use at the Botanic Garden, be gratefully accepted.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Gurney Professor of History and Political Science, to serve from Sept. 1, 1908: — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Charles Gross, Ph.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted that the title of Walter Curtis Miner be changed from Assistant in Prosthetic Dentistry to Instructor in Orthodontia.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Robert Gorham Fuller, in Anthropology; Lauren Carroll, in Economics.

Voted to appoint for one year from Sept. 1, 1908, Harvey Winchester Hardy, D.M.D., Instructor in Operative Dentistry; Earle Clinton Cummings, D.M.D., Assistant in Roentgenology; Eugene Barry Wyman, D.M.D., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry; Leo Augustine Rogers, D.M.D., Instructor in Prosthetic Dentistry.

Voted to appoint Lincoln Frederick Schaub, Proctor for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted, on the nomination of the Faculty of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, that Assistant Professor Roland B. Dixon be appointed a member of the Faculty of the Peabody Museum.

Meeting of Nov. 23, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Nov. 12, 1908, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. T. J. Bowlker for her gift of \$1500 towards the support of Chinese students at Harvard University.

Voted that the gift of \$600, for the Fellowship of the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard for 1908-09, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his additional gift of \$416.66 to be used for the Peabody Museum South American Expedition in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

Voted that the gift of \$376.65 from Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, her final payment for expenses incurred in connection with the Bowie Library recently given by her to the College, as a memorial to her grandfather, William Fletcher Weld, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. George O. May for his gift of \$150 to be awarded as a prize in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

Voted that the gift of \$100, for the Henry Weidemann Locke Scholarship for 1908-09, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward providing suitable lodging for the German Visiting Professor.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor John E. Wolff for his generous gift of minerals, apparatus, etc., for the Mineralogical Museum, amounting in value to \$2083.57.

The Treasurer reported that a marble bust of George Cheyne Shattuck, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine from 1855 to 1859, and of the Theory and Practice of Physic from 1859 to 1874, had been

presented to the Medical School by his family, and had been placed in the Museum:—whereupon it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. Shattuck's family for this welcome memorial.

The Treasurer presented the following letter:

Boston, November 19, 1908.

President and Fellows of Harvard College,
50 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen, — The first codicil to the will of the late Mrs. Hartman Kuhn (Grace M. Kuhn), of which Mr. Hamilton W. Cary and myself are executors, contains the following legacy:

"I give the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of \$175,000 to endow a Department of Biological Chemistry so much of the income as is deemed best to be applied by the said President and Fellows to the salary of a Professor to be known, in memory of my son, as the Hamilton Kuhn Professor of Biological Chemistry; the remaining portion in each year to be used for the general expenses of the department. I authorize and advise the said President and Fellows to add five per cent of the income to the capital every year, but I do not positively direct it. I further authorize the investment of this money with the general funds of the College to share in the income thereof."

Will you kindly inform me whether you will accept this gift upon the terms of the will which I have above quoted.

Yours very truly,

JOHN C. GRAY, R. G.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the foregoing legacy of \$175,000 under the will of the late Mrs. Hartman Kuhn (Grace M. Kuhn) be gratefully accepted in accordance with the terms of the bequest.

The Secretary presented a communication from the Harvard Club of Washington, D. C., transmitting resolutions passed by the Club upon the death of Professor Charles Eliot Norton.

The resignation of John William Hotson as Austin Teaching Fellow in

Botany was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to change the title of Marshall Henry Bailey from Medical Visitor to Medical Adviser.

Voted to appoint Richard Ashley Rice, Assistant in English for the second half of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Guy Burdick Stevens, in Economics; Henry Clay McComas, Jr., in Philosophy.

Voted to appoint A. Crawford Greene, Proctor for the year 1908-09.

Voted to appoint the following Examination Proctors for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: H. E. Bigelow, F. S. Breed, H. C. Chapin, W. A. Colwell, E. D. Congdon, M. T. Copeland, W. R. P. Davey, A. S. Dewing, B. E. Estes, R. L. Hawkins, E. N. Hutchins, T. H. Jack, R. M. Johnson, H. M. Kallen, F. W. C. Lieder, M. McLeod, J. W. Mavor, H. E. Merwin, E. T. Miller, J. R. H. Moore, R. W. Pettengill, H. U. Ransom, M. T. Rogers, H. A. Seipt, S. B. Serviss, H. J. Spinden, M. C. Stewart, W. D. Tait, A. P. Usher, J. E. Zanetti.

Voted to appoint Herbert Spencer Jackson, Austin Teaching Fellow in Botany for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Meeting of Dec. 3, 1908.

The President reported the death of John Henry Wright, Professor of Greek and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, which occurred Nov. 25, 1908, in the 57th year of his age.

The resignation of Charles Herbert Moore, A.M., Professor of Art, and Director of the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum, was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to appoint Ernest Edward Tyzzer, A.M., M.D., Assistant Professor of Pathology for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint William Morris Davis, Charles Gross, Morris Hicky Morgan, George Lyman Kittredge, Archibald Cary Coolidge, and George Foot Moore members of the Council of the Library for three years from Jan. 1, 1909.

Voted to appoint Edward Waldo Forbes, A.B., Director of the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum from Sept. 1, 1909.

Meeting of Dec. 14, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Francis Skinner for his gift of \$2000, the first payment on account of his additional offer of \$5000 for the purchase of books for the library of the Arnold Arboretum as a memorial to his father, Francis Skinner, of the Class of 1862.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$5337.50 from the executors of the will of Robert Henry Harlow, being his bequest of \$5000 to Harvard College, with interest at six per cent to Dec. 1, 1908, in accordance with the following Article in his will: "9. To Harvard University, five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for assisting poor young men of excellent moral character in the academic department."

The following letter was presented:

Boston, December 7, 1908.

Charles Francis Adams, 2nd, Esq.,

Treasurer Harvard College,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir,—As Treasurer of a fund which has been raised as a memorial to the late James Mills Peirce, I wish to offer you on behalf of the subscribers to this fund and on behalf of the Mathematical Department, the sum of \$4000 which is to be used to found a scholarship to be called the "James Mills Peirce Scholarship," the income from the fund to be awarded only to a student in the graduate class of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University on the recommendation of the Department of

Mathematics. Please find enclosed a check for \$4000.

Very truly yours,

PHILIP STOCKTON,

Treasurer James Mills Peirce Fund.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that this generous gift be gratefully accepted on the terms stated in the foregoing letter.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.37, received Dec. 11, 1908, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Jeremiah Smith for his additional gift of \$250 to be credited to the account of Scholarship Money Returned in the Law School.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Mr. Walter W. Naumburg, for the purchase of books on Shakespeare, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$55, from Mr. Henry W. Haynes, to the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, for the general purposes of the library, including binding current serials, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$25, from Mr. Horace B. Stanton, his third annual gift of this amount for the purchase of books for the Molière Collection for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$25, the third annual gift of this amount for the purchase of linguistic materials and general ethnological works from the Oceanic area for the College Library, be gratefully accepted in accordance with the terms of the letter of gift dated Dec. 5, 1906.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$10, the sixth annual payment under the provisions of clause forty of the will

of Jerome Wheelock as amended by section seventeen of the modifications and amendments thereof.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$25 for the purchase of John Harvard books be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward increasing the income of the Arnold Arboretum for the current year.

The President reported that the University Library had received, as the bequest of the late Professor Charles Eliot Norton, an ancient portrait of Chaucer, known as the Seddon or Fairfax-Murray portrait, and it was *Voted* that this bequest be gratefully accepted and that, in accordance with Professor Norton's desire, a tablet be affixed to the portrait giving its history and connecting it with the memory of Francis J. Child and James Russell Lowell.

The President reported the death of Wolcott Gibbs, Rumford Professor and Lecturer on the Application of Science to the Useful Arts, Emeritus, which occurred on the 9th instant in the 87th year of his age.

The resignation of John Williams White as Professor of Greek was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1909.

The resignation of William Arnold Colwell as Instructor in German was received and accepted to take effect at the end of the first half of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Herbert Weir Smyth, Ph.D., Acting Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: — whereupon ballot being given in, it appeared that Charles Homer Haskins, Ph.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board

of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Electrical Engineering to serve from Sept. 1, 1909: — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Harry Ellsworth Clifford was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Edward Parritt, Lecturer on English History for the second half of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: George Henry Wright, D.M.D., Lecturer on Oral Hygiene; Robert Tucker Moffatt, D.M.D., Instructor in Porcelain Work.

Meeting of Dec. 28, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his additional gift of \$416.66 to be used for the Peabody Museum South American Expedition in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the South End House Association for the gift of \$200, the first instalment on account of the offer of \$600 for the South End House Fellowship in Social Education for the year 1908-09.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$2500 from the estate of Francis Porter Fisher, the balance of his bequest of \$5000 to endow the George Fisher and Elizabeth Huntington Fisher Scholarship.

The Secretary presented the following letter:

December 24, 1908.

Gentlemen, — It gives me much pleasure to offer you on behalf of an anonymous

friend of the University the sum of \$150 a year for three years to establish in Harvard University a scholarship to be enjoyed by a properly qualified graduate of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, who may desire to pursue his studies in one of the graduate departments of the University. The incumbent of the scholarship is to be chosen in the usual manner after conference with the proper authorities at Allegheny College. This scholarship may be held in two or three successive years by the same student if there be no other candidates. It is the desire of the donor that announcement of this scholarship should be sent to each male student in Allegheny College, if such a proceeding be agreeable to the authorities of that institution. This scholarship is to be known as the Huidekoper Scholarship in memory of Edgar Huidekoper and Frances Shippen Huidekoper of Meadville, five of whose sons were graduated from Harvard College. The money to support this scholarship will be paid annually to the Corporation at any time they may designate. It is perhaps not uninteresting to notice that Harvard University and Allegheny College have been associated in the past, for the first President of the Pennsylvania College was a Harvard man, Rev. Timothy Alden, 1794, whose great-grandsons, Richard Derby, '03, Roger A. Derby, '05, and J. L. Derby, '08, are all graduates of Harvard.

Hoping that the terms of this scholarship will be agreeable to you, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

E. H. WELLS.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the generous offer conveyed in the foregoing letter be gratefully accepted.

The resignation of Crawford Howell Toy as Hancock Professor of Hebrew and Other Oriental Languages was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Civil Engineering to serve from Sept. 1, 1909:—whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that George

Fillmore Swain was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Ewald Eiserhardt, Instructor in German for the second half of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Walter Almerian Hildreth, Austin Teaching Fellow in German for the second half of the current academic year.

Meeting of Jan. 11, 1909.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John C. Phillips for his generous gift of \$5000 to be used by the Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy, under the advice of a committee composed of the Shattuck Professor, the Associate Professor of Pathology, and the donor, for work in the department of Pathology.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. Henry L. Shattuck, for the general expenses of undergraduate instruction in Harvard College, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. Edwin Stanton Mullins, for the purchase of books on folk-lore, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John B. Thayer for his gift of \$50 to be used for the purchase of books for the Graduate School of Business Administration.

Voted to appoint Mr. Alexander Agassiz and Professor Theobald Smith delegates from Harvard University to the Darwin Celebration at Cambridge University, England, in June, 1909.

Voted to grant the request of Professor Herbert Langford Warren for leave of absence for the second half of the academic year 1909-10 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to grant leave of absence to

Assistant Professor Roger B. Merriman for the second half of the academic year 1909-10.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Assistant Professor Murray A. Potter for the academic year 1909-10.

Voted, on recommendation of the department of Geology and Geography, to establish a laboratory fee of \$5 for the half course in Geology 9 the second half year.

The resignation of Arthur Stanley Pease as Instructor in Greek and Latin was received and accepted to take effect at the end of the first half of the academic year 1908-09.

The resignation of Richard Dexter as Assistant in Clinical Medicine was received and accepted to take effect Dec. 1, 1908.

The resignations of W. A. Colwell and H. C. Chapin as members of the Board of Examination Proctors were received and accepted.

Voted to establish the Hamilton Kuhn Professorship of Biological Chemistry. *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Mechanical Engineering to serve from Sept. 1, 1909: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Lionel Simeon Marks, S.B., M.M.E., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Hector James Hughes, A.B., S.B., Director of the Engineering Camp from Jan. 11, 1909.

Voted to appoint James Willson Brooks, Honorary Keeper of the Harvard Forest.

Voted to appoint Gerald Blake, M.D., Assistant in Clinical Medicine from Dec. 1, 1908, for the remainder of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Charles Value Chapin, Lecturer on Hygiene for the second half of the current academic year.

Meeting of Jan. 13, 1909.

Voted that the President be requested to ask the Board of Overseers at their meeting of January 13, 1909, that the President and Fellows may have the consent of the Overseers to proceed to the election of a President in his place from May 19th, 1909.

The consent of the Board of Overseers having been obtained, — *Voted* to proceed to the election of a President in the place of Charles William Eliot: whereupon a ballot being had, it appeared that ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL was chosen, to serve from May 19, 1909. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Meeting of Jan. 25, 1909.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John S. Ames for his gift of \$1000 to the Surgical Laboratory Fund.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Mary Lee Ware for her gift of \$500 for present use at the Botanic Garden and Museum.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Jan. 13, 1909, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his additional gift of \$416.66 to be used for the Peabody Museum South American Expedition in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Mr. Frank Graham Thomson, for the purchase of books for the College Library, under the direction of Mr. Edgar H. Wells, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$25, the first gift toward the return of aid received while a student in Harvard College, to be used to aid an undergraduate, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, "from a friend," to be added to the current income of the Peabody Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted to grant the request of Professor Maxime Bôcher for leave of absence for the academic year 1909-10 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Assistant Professor Roland B. Dixon for the second half of the academic year 1909-10.

The resignation of William Fenwick Harris as Assistant Professor of Greek was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to appoint Schuyler B. Serviss, Instructor in Elementary Mechanics for the second half of the academic year 1908-09.

Voted to appoint Richard Everingham Scammon, A.M., Instructor in Histology and Embryology for one year from Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to appoint H. L. Gray and F. A. Laws, Proctors for the second half of the current academic year.

urer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Delano, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Gaston, Grant, A. A. Lawrence, W. Lawrence, Loring, Peabody, Rand, Storey, J. C. Warren, W. Warren, Weld, Williams.

Mr. Winslow Warren, on behalf of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, presented the list of Visiting Committees for the year 1908, and the Board voted to accept and approve said list.

Mr. Winslow Warren presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Stillman Infirmary, and the Report of the Committee on French, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Judge Grant presented the Report of the special Committee appointed "to prepare and present appropriate resolutions expressing the appreciation of the Board of the long and valued services of the President to the University, and the deep regret with which the Board has received the announcement of his resignation of the office of President of the University," as follows:

"In accepting with reluctance and keen regret the resignation of President Charles W. Eliot the Overseers of Harvard College make this record of admiration and esteem.

"Called to the presidency in early manhood, he has administered the affairs of this University for forty years with eminent skill and fidelity. Its vast development during his term of service has been mainly due to his rare wisdom, his strong convictions, his enterprise, and his zeal. Prompt to initiate reforms and fearless yet prudent in pressing them, he has by his constructive energy transformed Harvard College into a great university, and at the same time has exerted an influence on the educational forces of the nation which has largely

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.¹

Stated Meeting of Dec. 9, 1908.

The following 19 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treas-

¹ Extracts.

shaped their policy, so that he stands to-day the leader in his age and generation.

"Nor does Harvard alone attest his greatness. His mental precision and unusual capacity for lucid and apt discrimination have enabled him to treat public questions with singular authority and with an unerring instinct for the aspirations and needs of society. He has touched no subject without illuminating it; he has stood firmly for collegiate and civic righteousness; and so sane have been his counsels, so masterly his power of statement, that he not only commands to-day the attention of America, but he is honored by scholars and thinkers throughout the world. He has set an example to all by the simplicity of his life and by his absolute devotion to duty and the public interest. He lays down the cares of office voluntarily at the ripe age of seventy-five while 'his eye is not dimmed nor his natural force abated.' Indeed his temperament has mellowed with time, and he has grown young with the passing years.

"This Board, to every member of which association with him has been a privilege, congratulates him warmly on his long and distinguished service, and expresses the sincere hope that blessed with health he may enjoy for years to come the rest which he has richly earned and the honor freely accorded to him by a grateful community;" and the Board, by a unanimous rising vote, accepted and adopted said report, and it was ordered to be entered upon the records of the Board of Overseers.

Stated Meeting of Jan. 13, 1909.

The following 26 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Delano, Endicott, L. A. Frothing-

ham, P. R. Frothingham, Gaston, Goodwin, Gordon, Grant, Higginson, Huidekoper, A. A. Lawrence, W. Lawrence, Markham, Peabody, Rand, Shattuck, Storey, Storrow, J. C. Warren, W. Warren, Weld, Williams.

The President of the University presented his Annual Report for the Academic Year of 1907-1908, and the same was referred to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, and upon the recommendation of said Committee was accepted by the Board and ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer of the University presented his Annual Statement of the financial affairs of the University for the year ending July 31, 1908, and the same was referred to the Committee on Treasurer's Accounts, and upon the recommendation of said Committee was accepted by the Board and ordered to be printed.

The Board consented to the appointment of Herbert Weir Symth, as Acting Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for one year from Sept. 1, 1908; of James Willson Brooks, as honorary keeper of the Harvard Forest; of Charles Homer Haskins, as Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; of Charles Gross, as Gurney Professor of History and Political Science; and to establishing the Hamilton Kuhn Professorship of Biological Chemistry.

Upon the motion of Mr. Winslow Warren, the Board voted, That the Committee on Reports and Resolutions be authorized to make such changes in and additions to the several Committees appointed to Visit the Departments of the University and the Courses of Instruction as may be necessary, or as may seem to it advisable, reporting the same when made to this Board for their approval.

Upon the motion of Mr. Appleton, the

Board voted that the Secretary of the Board be instructed to prepare a new and revised edition of the Rules and By-laws of the Board, and cause the same to be printed, and a copy sent to each member.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of January 13, 1909, that the President be requested to ask the Board of Overseers at their meeting of January 13, 1909, that the President and Fellows may have the consent of the Overseers to proceed to the election of a President in his place from May 19, 1909, and the Board voted to consent to this vote.

The President of the University then presented the vote of the President and Fellows of January 13, 1909, the consent of the Overseers having been obtained, electing

Frothingham, Gaston, Gordon, Grant, Higginson, A. A. Lawrence, W. Lawrence, Markham, Peabody, Rand, Shattuck, Storey, Storrow, J. C. Warren, W. Warren, Weld, Williams.

The votes of the President and Fellows of Dec. 14 and Dec. 28, 1908, and Jan. 11, 1909, electing Harry Ellsworth Clifford, Professor of Electrical Engineering to serve from September 1, 1909; George Fillmore Swain, Professor of Civil Engineering to serve from September 1, 1909; Lionel Simeon Marks, S. B., M.M.E. Professor of Mechanical Engineering to serve from September 1, 1909, were taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to these votes.

The vote of the President and Fellows of January 13, 1909, electing

ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL

President in the place of Charles William Eliot, to serve from May 19, 1909, was taken from the table, and after debate thereon, and upon the motion of Bishop Lawrence, the Board proceeded to vote thereon by ballot; Whereupon, ballots being given in, it appeared that the Board had voted by twenty-three ballots in the affirmative to none in the negative to consent to said vote.

Upon the motion of Rev. P. R. Frothingham, the Board voted that a Committee of three members of the Board, consisting of the President of the Board and two others to be appointed by him, be appointed, who, with a similar Committee to be appointed by the President and Fellows, if they shall see fit, shall personally notify Professor Lowell of his election as President of the University; and the President of the Board appointed as his associates upon this Committee Rev. Mr. Frothingham and Mr. Storrow.

Mr. Winslow Warren presented and read the Report of the Committee on

ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL

President in the place of Charles William Eliot, to serve from May 19, 1909, and said vote was laid over under the rules.

The Board voted that the President of the Board be requested to call a special meeting of the Board, to be held at No. 50 State Street, Boston, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1909, at 11 o'clock A. M., to act upon the vote of the President and Fellows electing Abbott Lawrence Lowell President of the University, to serve from May 19, 1909; and to transact any other business which may be brought before them which could be transacted at such meeting.

The Board voted to adjourn.

Special Meeting of Jan. 20, 1909.

The following 23 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Endicott, L. A. Frothingham, P. R.



GEORGE ALONZO BARTLETT, 1844-1908,
Associate Professor of German — Regent.

Music, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, it was accepted and ordered to be printed, and to be transmitted to the President and Fellows for such action as they shall see fit to take thereon.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR BARTLETT.

Professor George Alonzo Bartlett was found dead in his bed in his apartment in Ware Hall on the morning of Nov. 25, 1908. He had long been in ill-health, but his death, from heart disease, was sudden and peaceful. He was born in Vassalboro, Me., March 2, 1844, and was prepared at the Bangor High School for the Sophomore Class of Bowdoin College. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the First Regiment of Maine Cavalry, and served with the Army of the Potomac for three years and a half. After his discharge from the army circumstances compelled him to abandon his purpose of a collegiate education, and he went into his father's business at Bangor. Four years later he returned to a life of study, and in 1869, on the advice of the late Prof. Bowen, he went to Germany, where he spent three years studying modern languages and history. In the autumn of 1872 he was appointed Instructor in German at Harvard College; in 1873, his title was changed to Tutor; in 1896 he was promoted to be Assistant Professor, and in 1891 to be Associate Professor and Regent. In 1903, he resigned owing to ill health. During his stay in Germany he was a special correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, and he subsequently wrote many reviews, editorials and editorial notes for the *Literary World*, and leading editorials on European politics for the *Boston Advertiser* in earlier days. For more than 40 years he suffered from the effects of

his military service, in which his horse was shot under him and rolled over him, crushing him so terribly that his life was despaired of. He bore his suffering with such perfect patience and sweetness that very few even of his associates knew how constant, or how vital, it was. In the office of Regent, which was revived for him to fill, he exercised a general supervision over the conduct and welfare of the students, and had charge of the proctors. He won in it the good will of the undergraduates by his eminent fairness and sympathy. From 1877 to 1903 he was proctor in Beck Hall. The last years of his life he roomed in Ware Hall. He was president of the Colonial Club, where he boarded from its opening 20 years ago until his death. He was one of the founders, and an efficient director, of the Germanic Museum Association. In early days he fostered the *Deutscher Verein*. He was fond of music and the theatre; sociable in spite of shyness which took the form of self-depreciation; helpful, high-minded and sincere; a man lovable and beloved. In 1893 he received an honorary A.M. degree from Harvard.

DEPARTMENTS, SCHOOLS, MUSEUMS.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

It is my sad duty to record the death of Prof. John Henry Wright, Dean of the School since Nov. 29, 1895. No one person will ever know how many have been helped, or how greatly, through his warm friendship and wise counsel. A man of truer courtesy or kindlier heart never lived.

*Ut placidos mores, tranquillos sic cole
Manes.*

The Administrative Board of the School, at its meeting of December 21, 1908, adopted the following minute:

John Henry Wright, for the past thirteen years Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, died on the 25th of November 1908.

The policy of the School at the present time, and the principles in accordance with which it is likely to act for many years to come, must be ascribed in large measure to the influence of Dean Wright.

In his relations with the students he was a wise and friendly counselor, catholic and unprejudiced, helpful, appreciative, and inexhaustibly patient. His advice was alike valued by them, whether it concerned the direction of their studies or the conduct of their lives.

In the deliberations of this Board he showed these same qualities of mind and heart. He presided with quiet dignity, expressing his own opinions frankly, but with caution, and always with that exquisite courtesy which was his birthright. He guided debate without making any visible effort to control it. Thus he accomplished, and enabled the Board to accomplish, a prodigious amount of business without friction and with great economy of time and toil. There was no danger of misunderstandings or cross-purposes so long as he was in the chair.

It is impossible to close even this brief minute without adverting to what may seem to have no place in such a document, — the feeling of the members of the Board, as individuals, toward John Wright, the man. Let it stand recorded, then, that we have lost not only a scholar whom we respected, and a leader whom we followed gladly, but a friend whom we loved.

Charles Homer Haskins, *b* '08, was appointed Dean Wright's successor at the Corporation meeting of Dec. 14; and the appointment was consented to by the Overseers on Jan. 13, 1909. Dean Haskins will enter upon his duties with the beginning of the academic year 1909-10. Prof. H. W. Smyth, '78, is Acting Dean for the current year.

Dr. W. A. Colwell, *p* '02, Proctor of Conant Hall since its reservation as a Graduate dormitory in 1906, has accepted the charge of the Modern Language Department at Wofford College,

Spartanburg, S. C. — The report upon the School for the year 1907-08 has been reprinted from the President's Report. Any persons interested may obtain copies by writing to the Secretary.

George W. Robinson, '95, Sec.

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The demand for men trained in pathology continues active. Between Nov. 6, 1908, and Jan. 26, 1909, I personally received seven applications. Four of the positions offered were filled by assistants and graduate students working in the pathological laboratory at the Boston City Hospital. A fifth was taken by a former assistant who gives up a higher title in one place for more pathological material and a better chance for research work in another.

The salaries offered vary considerably, the lowest being \$800, the highest \$3000 a year. One will receive \$1000 and living, a second \$1300 and is allowed to practise medicine, and a third \$1800. This last salary was obtained by a graduate student who took his degree at Harvard only a year and a half ago and indicates what a bright, intelligent man may hope to get at the present time after a moderate amount of laboratory training. Fifteen years ago no one obtained or dreamed of such positions. The drawback at present is that there is little or no chance for future development in most of them. It seems reasonable to assume, however, on the basis of past improvement in laboratory positions, that such a development in advanced laboratory positions and in salaries will occur.

For many years the Pathological Department at the School has held weekly meetings which were attended by the members of the Department and of the pathological staffs in the different hospitals in the city, and also by men in other departments who were interested in the

work. At first the meetings were devoted chiefly to reviews of current literature on pathological subjects, but gradually, as the workers in pathology increased in number and better work was done in lines of investigation, it became more and more the custom to present and discuss this work. Demonstrations of interesting gross and histological specimens by the different men were also encouraged. The meetings have served to get the men interested in pathology together once a week and thus promote good fellowship, and have proved stimulating especially to the younger men in encouraging them to do good work and to present it for discussion and criticism before publication. Recently it has been decided to be advisable to follow the custom at Cambridge and announce the meetings in the *Gazette* as the Pathological Colloquium open to other members of the University and to the medical profession.

The Cancer Commission of Harvard University has undertaken this year a new line of activity, the promulgation of the results of special investigations in the field of tumor investigation. The object is to interest the general medical practitioner in the work which is going on and make him acquainted with what has been accomplished. An interesting series of six lectures has been arranged to be delivered on successive Thursdays at 5 P. M. from Feb. 4 to March 11 inclusive. Among the lecturers are Drs. W. T. Howard of Cleveland, Harvey Cushing of Baltimore, and S. B. Wolbach of Albany.

The Department of Pathology has recently announced the establishment of a laboratory of serum diagnosis under the direction of Dr. F. P. Gay. The object of this new laboratory is to make available to the general practitioner certain diagnoses which have been proved

to be of clinical or of forensic value. To men properly qualified, facilities are also offered for research in problems connected with the physiology and pathology of blood serum and tissue fluids. Five tests are now available; of these the most important is the diagnosis of syphilis and the parasymphilitic affections from the blood or cerebro-spinal fluid, by means of the Wasserman and Noguchi methods. The scope in diagnosis will be amplified as fast as new methods of determined value justify.

The annual meeting of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists will occur for the second time in Boston, April 9 and 10. The sessions will be held in building "D" of the Harvard Medical School. The president this year is Dr. H. C. Ernst. At Ann Arbor last spring there was a large attendance and the Association was delightfully entertained. It will be difficult for us here to equal the hospitality shown and to furnish a meeting as interesting and of as high a standard.

F. B. Mallory, '86.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL.

In a Minute, printed in the *Harvard University Gazette* of Jan. 8, the Radcliffe Council has expressed to President Eliot its deep regret at his resignation, and its high appreciation of his services to the College. Prof. J. H. Wright was a valued and loyal friend of Radcliffe, for 21 years a teacher who has rarely been excelled, and since 1895-96 an active and influential member of the Academic Board. At a meeting of the Associates of Radcliffe College on Feb. 17, Mrs. F. O. Barton, Mr. J. F. Perkins and Prof. J. H. Ropes were elected Associates for a term of three years dating from February, 1909, Miss Caroline L. Hum-

phrey was elected Associate without limit of term, and Miss Mabel E. Harris, '97, who had been nominated by the Alumnae, was elected Associate to fill the unexpired term of Miss Humphrey, 1908-11.

The new statement of the requirements for admission to the Freshman Class of Harvard College, printed in the *Harvard University Gazette* on Dec. 11, 1908, applies, with the exception of what concerns the degree of S.B., to Radcliffe College. According to this statement every candidate for admission is advised, though not required, to include in her list advanced studies counting at least four points, and the following studies are added to the list which may be offered for admission: Botany, Zoölogy, Freehand Drawing, Projection Drawing, Civil Government, and Economics.

In the second half-year three courses which were not announced at the beginning of the year are repeated at Radcliffe for the first time: Prof. F. N. Robinson gives his half-course in Historical English Grammar, Prof. Neilson, his half-course in Studies in the History of Allegory, and Mr. H. W. Holmes, his half-course in the Organization and Administration of Elementary Schools.

Miss Rose Sherman, who has been appointed librarian of Radcliffe College to succeed Miss Caroline Farley, received the A.B. degree from Radcliffe in 1894, taught in private schools of Boston and Cambridge until 1903, received the certificate from the Simmons College School of Library Science in 1904, was assistant librarian in Simmons College in 1904-05, and since 1905 has been librarian of the Narragansett Library Association, Peace Dale, R. I.

The Radcliffe College Library Committee of the Alumnae has raised \$19,992.51 for the Equipment Fund for the library. After paying out \$10,410.77 for immediate equipment expenses it has

transferred to the treasurer of the College \$9581.74 to be held in reserve for such additional equipment as may be needed in the future. The proceeds of the performances of *Comus*, given by the English Club in May, 1908, amounting to \$70, have been devoted to the purchase of books on Milton, especially all editions of *Comus*, and books on masques. Mrs. Harriet M. P. Laughlin has given already somewhat over \$2000 toward a fund in memory of her mother, Harriet Minot Pitman, the interest to be used for the purchase of books in poetry and philosophy for the Radcliffe library.

The class of 1896 has presented to the College as a memorial to Kathrina Sanborn Chamberlain, 1896, a silver pitcher which is an exact copy of the pitcher designed by Mrs. Henry Whitman and given by her to Harvard. The Council has voted to use the bequest of \$10,000 made by John Haven of Rye, N.Y., for two scholarships named in memory of his mother, Sarah Sherburne Langdon Haven. Mr. A. T. Lyman of Boston has given \$5000 to be added to the Ella Lowell Lyman Memorial Scholarship, which was founded in 1897 by Mr. Lyman in memory of his wife.

Though Radcliffe College has at its disposal 22 scholarships of \$200 or upwards, these scholarships have almost always been assigned to undergraduate or graduate students who have proved their ability by their record of work at the College. At the suggestion of the Radcliffe Committee on Distant Work of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association and the Radcliffe Union, two new scholarships are offered for the year 1909-10, available only for students entering Radcliffe next autumn. Of these the Radcliffe Club of New York offers one scholarship of \$200, open for competition to any candidate taking the prescribed entrance examinations in New York in June, 1909. The

scholarship will be awarded to the competitor with the highest standing who intends to spend the following year at Radcliffe. But the Club reserves the right to withhold the scholarship if the average of marks is very low. The second new scholarship is also \$200, and is open for competition to candidates for admission to Radcliffe, who are not residents of Massachusetts or of New York City and its vicinity. The scholarship will be awarded to one of the three applicants who pass the highest entrance examinations in June, 1909. For both these scholarships candidates taking the examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board are equally eligible with those taking the Harvard College Entrance Examinations. This Committee is likewise offering a fellowship of \$350 for the year 1909-10 available for graduate study at Radcliffe. This fellowship is open to graduates of colleges of acknowledged standing, provided that they are not residents of Massachusetts, and have not previously been registered at Radcliffe.

Three performances of *The Amazons* were given in December, the proceeds of which, \$173.87, were added to the scholarship fund of the Emmanuel Club, which now amounts to \$1390.67. Under the auspices of the Cambridge Latin School Club of Radcliffe three performances were given in December of an operetta, *The Rebels*, the book of which was by Alice Hannon and Louise Hannon, '09, and the music by Gertrude E. Carpenter, '09. The proceeds, something over \$300, are to be applied to the Cambridge Latin School Club scholarship fund, which, with this addition, now amounts to about \$1900. This scholarship is to be awarded by preference to a Cambridge Latin School girl. It is hoped that \$100 may be awarded in 1909-10. The full scholarship of \$200,

however, will not be given until it can be furnished by the interest of the fund.

In November former students of Radcliffe, who are living in San Francisco and the vicinity, formed a California Radcliffe Club, of which the president is Julia George, '89-93, and the secretary, Edith W. Maddux, '90-93. The officers of the Radcliffe Club of Providence for 1909 are: Dr. Ellen A. Stone, '95, pres.; Amey L. Willson, '06, sec.-treas. The officers of the Radcliffe Club of Washington are: Frances G. Davenport, '94, pres.; Mary C. Gannett, '96-97, sec.

The February number of the *Magazine* contains four articles comparing Radcliffe to the University of California, Bryn Mawr, Smith, and Wellesley respectively. These comparisons are written by students who came to Radcliffe as undergraduates from these other colleges. A long story by Ethel Paine, '11, entitled "Over the Hills and Far Away" is left unfinished, and the ending asked for from readers of the *Magazine*. An essay by Eleanor Clement on Window Gardens, several short sketches and poems, besides the regular college notes and editorials, complete the number.

ALUMNAE.

The winter meeting of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association was held on Dec. 26. There was a larger gathering of graduates than at any previous winter meeting. A concert was given by Helen J. Almy, Emily Hunt, Marion Hay, Ethel Dodd, Laura C. Littlefield, and Emma B. Noyes. Afterwards, in the living-room, refreshments were served, and at intervals carols were sung by the children of the Buckingham School, led by Katharine M. Thompson.

On Jan. 16, the eighth annual luncheon of the Radcliffe Club of New York was held at Delmonico's. The distin-

guished speakers, President Eliot, Dean Irwin, Pres. Briggs, and Mr. R. W. Gilder, attracted a larger number than have ever attended a luncheon of the Club. 52 members, including graduates and non-graduates, and 25 guests, were present. Pres. Eliot set forth reasons for satisfaction with the growth of the College, especially the large additions to the lands and buildings, and the presence of a varied student body composed of women of ambition, intellect, and moral purpose. He congratulated Radcliffe College on the advantages derived from its share in the Harvard Faculty, teachers who had been selected with the utmost care. In speaking of the younger teachers at Harvard and Radcliffe, he emphasized the fact that these young men are the ones of whom other universities make professors, a statement which he verified by the fact that at the mid-year period three Harvard instructors are going to other institutions as professors or assistant professors. He added that in his opinion a man's best time for teaching is, as a rule, between 25 and 45. He also advised the Alumnae very strongly to secure a large endowment to be used as a fund to ensure the security of instruction by Harvard professors, and to increase their salaries at Radcliffe. Miss Irwin told of the recent gifts and bequests to the College, and of the news of the College since Commencement, and she gave assurance that there was no lack of social life at Radcliffe, and that there was no need to stimulate it, since American young people created it wherever they might be. Mr. Gilder, after paying tribute to Pres. Eliot and Miss Irwin, made a speech on Poetry as a Means of Grace, and he made a humorous but earnest plea for poetry as a part of everyday life. Pres. Briggs began his speech by an account of his visit to several of the New York schools on the

previous day. Having described Prof. A. Lowell as the best man in the country for the position as President of Harvard University, he referred to the suggestion of one of the previous speakers that Radcliffe should make some experiments in education, and pronounced as unpromising and destructive to the significance of Radcliffe any attempt to depart from the Radcliffe tradition of Harvard teaching.

Mary W. Dean, '99, and Mabel Bowker, '04, are teaching in the Latin High School, Somerville; Mabel Vinton, '02, in the Mount Ida School, Newton; Ethel A. Jacobs, '05, in the High School, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Sara C. Murray, '04, Ph.D. Univ. of Munich, '08, in the Manual Training School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sally F. Dawes, '06, in the High School, Bristol, Conn.; Mabelle L. Moses, A.M. '08, is executive secretary of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

Marriages.

- 1891-93. Eleanor Hallowell Abbott to Dr. Fordyce Coburn, at New York, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1908.
- 1896. Edith Emerson Butler to Marvin Bemis Pool, at Roslyn, L. I., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1909.
- 1898-99, '02-03. Laura Florence Mary Walker to Rev. William James Dixon, at Toronto, Can., Dec 23, 1908.
- 1902. Alice Mary Newell to Rev. Lloyd Granville Davis, at Chelsea Dec. 25, 1908.
- 1903. Mary Delia Adams to Samuel Foss Holmes, at Newtonville, Dec. 26, 1908.
- 1904-05. Corinne Jackson to Arnold Burges Johnson, at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 25, 1908.
- 1907. Eleanor Wheeler to Everett Howard Critchett, Oct. 5, 1908.

Deaths.

1891. Ellen Chase Griswold, Dec. 13, 1908.
 1895-96. Louise Hamlin Johnson, Oct. 12, 1908.
 1900-02. Alice Mary Williston, Sept. 11, 1908.
 1903. Caroline Strong, Dec. 18, 1908.
Mary Coes, '87.

RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES, 1908.

CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, A.M.,

was born at Meadville, Pa., Dec. 21, 1870, the son of George W. and Rachel A. Haskins; graduated A.B. at Johns Hopkins University in 1887 and Ph.D. in 1890; pursued course of advanced study at Johns Hopkins, Paris, and Berlin; was instructor in history at Johns Hopkins, 1889-90; appointed instructor in the University of Wisconsin in 1894, assistant professor, 1891, and professor in 1892. Resigned this position in 1902 to become professor of history at Harvard, where he was lecturer in 1899-1900. In January, 1909, was appointed Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Has contributed various studies to historical journals. Special lecturer at the Lowell Institute, Boston. Address, 15 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON LANG, A.M.,

was born in Salem, Dec. 28, 1837. His father, who was an organist and a piano-forte teacher, cultivated his son's talent for music, which manifested itself very early. As a lad he studied under Francis G. Hill and Gustav Salter, in Boston. In 1852, he was the regular organist at Dr. Neale's Church in Somerset St. In 1855 he went to Europe, studied composition at Berlin, and was for some time under Liszt. On his return, he made in Boston his first public appearance as a

pianist, 1858. Lang was now organist of the Old South Church. In May, 1862, he made his début as a conductor at the Music Hall, the piece being Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night." From 1865 to 1882 he maintained his connection with the symphony concerts of the Harvard Musical Association. In 1868 he became conductor of the Apollo Club, the leading male choral society in Boston, and in 1874 of the Cecilia Society (mixed chorus). In 1895 he assumed the conductorship of the Handel and Haydn Society, of which he had been organist since 1859. From 1885 he has been organist of King's Chapel. His influence on the development of musical culture in Boston for 50 years has been greater than that of any other individual musician. Address, 6 Newbury St., Boston.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD GORGAS, D.S.,

was born in Mobile, Ala., Oct. 3, 1854. His father was Gen. Josiah Gorgas, who graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1841 and served in the United States Army up to the breaking out of the war between the States. He was then captain in the Ordnance Corps, from which he resigned in 1861; he joined the Confederacy and rose to be Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance, dying in 1883. His mother, a daughter of Gov. Gayle of Alabama, is still living at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The son was educated at Sewanee, Tenn., where he studied from 1869 to 1875, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He graduated in medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1879, and served at Bellevue Hospital as house surgeon till 1880, when he entered the United States Army. He served continuously in Florida and on the Western Frontier until the breaking out of the Spanish-American War in 1898. Went to Cuba with the Santiago expedi-

tion and served at Santiago until December, 1898; was then transferred to Havana, where he served as Health Officer until the fall of 1902. During his incumbency at Havana the discovery was made by the Army Medical Board that the mosquito was the means of conveying yellow fever. As Health Officer he immediately made plans for putting this discovery into practical operation, and as a result, Havana was freed from yellow fever. For this work he was promoted from the grade of Major to that of Colonel by Special Act of Congress in 1903. In 1904 he was sent to Panama as Health Officer for the Isthmian Canal Commission and in 1907 was made a member of the Commission. He is still engaged in the health work on the Isthmus. Is a Member of the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital; is President of the American Medical Association; a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; Associate Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians; a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a Member of the International Congress of Medicine; has the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania and from Harvard; was given the Mary Kingsley medal by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine; is a member of the American Public Health Association; of the First Pan-American Scientific Congress; Vice-President of the Association of the Military Surgeons of the United States; Colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army, etc., etc. He married in 1885 Marie Cook Doughty of Cincinnati, O.

WILLIAM WALLACE FENN, D.D.,

the son of William Wallace and Hannah Morrill Osgood Fenn, was born in Boston, Feb. 12, 1862; graduated at Harvard College in 1884 and at the Divinity

School in 1887. From 1887 to 1891 was minister of the Unity Church at Pittsfield; from 1891 to 1901 was minister of the First Unitarian Society at Chicago, Ill.; in 1901 was appointed Bussey Professor of Systematic Theology in the Harvard Divinity School, and, in 1906, Dean of the School. 1892-1901, Shaw Lecturer on Biblical Literature at the Meadville, Pa., Theological School; Preacher at Harvard, 1896-98, 1902-06. Is one of the American editors of the *Hibbert Journal*. Author: "Lessons on Luke," 1890; "Lessons on the Acts of the Apostles," 1894; "The Flowering of the Hebrew Religion," 1894; "Lessons on the Psalms," 1900. Married at Berkshire, Mass., May 28, 1891, Faith Huntington Fisher, daughter of E. T. Fisher, '56, and granddaughter of Dr. W. H. Thayer, '41. Address, 25 Quincy St., Cambridge.

WILLIAM CHANNING GANNETT, D.D., born in Boston, March 13, 1840; son of Ezra Stiles Gannett, '20, and Anna Linzee Tilden. A Chauncy Hall and Public Latin School boy, and graduate of Harvard in the Class of 1860. Taught a year in Newport: Entered the Harvard Divinity School in 1861, but left at the end of the first term to go into Freedmen's Aid work at Port Royal, S. C., and stayed in that work till the end of the war. Then a year in Europe, and two years more in the Divinity School. Has been minister of Unitarian churches in Milwaukee, Wis., 1868-70; East Lexington, Mass., 1871-72; St. Paul, Minn., 1877-1883; Hinsdale, Ill., 1887-89; Rochester, N. Y., 1889-1908, where they now call him "Pastor Emeritus." While in the West was one of the founders of *Unity*, and took active part in the struggle which helped to free Unitarianism from its last limitations of "creed," that it might stand more effectively for

spirit and life in religion. Has written the "Life" of his father; some small books of sermons, — "A Year of Miracle," "The Faith that Makes Faithful" (this with Jenkin Lloyd Jones), "Of Making Oneself Beautiful"; two little books of verse, "The Thought of God in Hymns and Poems" (these with Frederick L. Hosmer); Sunday School Manuals, "The Childhood of Jesus," "The Flowering of Christianity," "A Wicket-Gate to the Bible," "Home Life"; and a few tracts. He married Mary Thorn Lewis, of Philadelphia. Address, 15 Sibley Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

HENRY NEWTON SHELDON, LL.D.,

was born at Waterville, Me., June 28, 1843, the son of David Newton and Rachel Hobart Ripley Sheldon. Fitted for College at the Bath High School; passed part of Freshman year at Bowdoin College; then entered Harvard and graduated in 1863, was private tutor and grammar school teacher for a year. In 1864 enlisted as 2d lieutenant in the 55th Reg. Mass. Vols. Dec. 7, 1864, was promoted 1st lieutenant. His regiment was discharged in September, 1865. He entered the law office of J. G. Abbott, '32, in Boston; was admitted to the bar in April, 1866, and practised law there until 1894, when he was appointed by Gov. Greenhalge a justice of the Mass. Superior Court; in 1905 he was made a justice of the Mass. Supreme Court. In 1882 he published "The Law of Subrogation," and in 1883 he edited an American edition of "Bateman on Auctions." He married, Dec. 31, 1868, Clara P. Morse, of Hubbardston. Address, Court House, Boston.

CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE, LL.D.,

was born at Fulton, Wis., May 29, 1857; the son of Henry and Mary (Goodrich) Van Hise; he graduated B.M.E. at the

University of Wisconsin, 1879, B.S. in 1880, M.S. in 1882, Ph.D. in 1892 (he is LL.D. of Univ. of Chicago, 1903, of Yale, 1904, of Harvard, 1908). He married at Evansville, Wis., Dec. 22, 1881, Alice Bushnell Ring. He was instructor of metallurgy, 1879-83, asst. prof. of metallurgy, 1883-90, professor of archæan and applied geology, 1890-92, professor of geology, 1892-1903, and since 1903 president of the University of Wisconsin; was non-resident professor of structural geology at the University of Chicago, 1892-1903; member of the geologic branch, U. S. G. S., 1883-1908; geologist in charge of the Division of Pre-Cambrian and Metamorphic geology, same, 1900-1908; consulting geologist of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, 1897-1903; president of the board of commissioners, same, since 1905; president of the Association of American Universities, 1906; president of the National Association of State Universities, 1908. Is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington Academy of Sciences, Scientific Society of Christiania, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Geological Society of America (president, 1907), Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters (president, 1893-6), A. A. A. S. (vice-president Section E, 1901), etc. Author, "Archean and Algonkian"; "Principles of North American Pre-Cambrian Geology"; "Some Principles Controlling the Deposition of Ores"; "A Treatise on Metamorphism"; also many scientific and educational papers. Joint author: "Penoque Iron Bearing Series of Michigan and Wisconsin"; "The Marquette Iron Bearing District of Michigan"; "The Menomonee Iron Bearing District of Michigan." Address, Madison, Wis.

AUGUSTUS EVERETT WILLSON, LL.D.,

born in Maysville, Ky., Oct. 13, 1846, son

of Hiram and Ann C. (Ennis) Willson. Married July 23, 1877, at Louisville, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel James A. and Diana Craighead (Walker) Ekin, of Elizabeth, Pa. Child: James Ekin, b. February 23, 1879; d. March 2, 1879. Graduated at Harvard in 1869. Admitted to the Louisville Bar, October, 1870. In 1874, partner of Gen. John M. Harlan, who has, since 1878, been associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Chief clerk in the Treasury Department of the United States; declined at first, but accepted in December, 1875, and resigned in August, 1876. Practised law in Louisville ever since. Republican nominee for State Senate in 1883; for Congress, Louisville District, in 1884, 1886, 1888, 1892. Refused in 1890 and 1894. Delegate to Republican National Conventions 1884, 1888, 1896, 1904, 1908. Elected Republican Governor of Kentucky for four years (nominated by acclamation) in 1907; majority, 18,053 — a change of over 45,000 votes from the 1903 election. Total State campaign fund less than \$25,000. No family or relative in the State. President Associated Harvard Clubs, 1905, at St. Louis. Address: Governor of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky. LL.D. Transylvania University of Ky.; Harvard University, 1908. A.M. Harvard, 1872 (in course).

STUDENT LIFE.

The election of Senior Class and Class Day officers was held early in December. The class had an unusually large number of representative men and the offices seem to be very well filled. The following list gives the names of the officers and members of the committees, with a short statement of their attainments in college life:

First Marshal, Francis Hardon Burr,

of Chestnut Hill, football four years, captain in 1908, baseball team 1906, track team 1908, class president in Freshman year, Athletic Committee, Student Council. *Second Marshal*, Lawrence Kirby Lunt, of Colorado Springs, Col., crew for two years, class president in Sophomore year, vice-president of Union, Student Council. *Third Marshal*, Edward Putnam Currier, of Wellesley Hills, baseball team four years, captain in 1909, class secretary in Sophomore year, secretary of Union, Athletic Committee for two years, Student Council. *Secretary*, Arthur Goodrich Cable, of Evanston, Ill., class president in Junior year, managing editor and president of *Crimson*, Student Council. *Treasurer*, John Mansfield Groton, of Philadelphia, Pa., class secretary in Junior year, graduate secretary of Phillips Brooks House Association, *Crimson*. *Orator*, Edward Tubbs Wentworth, of Batavia, N. Y., vice-president of class in Sophomore year, class crew, lacrosse team, Boylston prize. *Ivy Orator*, Phineas McCray Henry, of Des Moines, Ia., managing editor and president of *Crimson*, Student Council. *Odist*, Harford Willing Hare Powel, of Newport, R. I., *Lampoon and Advocate*. *Chorister*, Philip Greeley Clapp, of Roxbury, leader of Pierian orchestra for two years, winner of Boott music prize in 1908. *Poet*, Robert Emmons Rogers, of Cambridge, editor of the *Monthly*.

Class Committee: Robert Middlemass Middlemass, of New Britain, Conn., vice-president of class in Junior year, Student Council; William McNear Rand, of Watertown, track team two years, captain in 1909, Student Council.

Class Day Committee: Charles Joseph Nourse, of New York, N. Y., University and All-America football team in 1906, Freshman football team; John Wilson Cutler, of Brookline, football team 1908,

Freshman football team; William Greenough Wendell, of Boston, *Lampoon*, Dramatic Club; Erastus Smith Allen, of Glendale, O., basketball team two years, captain 1908-9; Robert Vose White, of Hyde Park, football team 1908; John Webster Simons, of Springfield, four years on baseball team, class football in Freshman year; Orrin Grout Wood, of Brookline, class crew. Wendell is chairman of the Class Day Committee.

Photograph Committee: George Gund, of Seattle, Wash., business manager of *Crimson*; Paul Withington, of Honolulu, H. I., 'Varsity football team 1908, two years on swimming team, four-oared crew 1908; Frank Austin Harding, baseball team 1908. Karl Springer Cate, of Roxbury, who received the fourth highest number of votes, took the place of Harding, who left College soon after the election. Cate is manager of the University hockey team. Gund was chosen chairman of the Photograph Committee.

Annual elections in the other classes resulted in the choice of the following officers:

1910. Pres., Sullivan Amory Sargent, Jr., of Brookline; vice-pres., Philip Wyman, of Fitchburg; sec.-treas., George Peabody Gardner, Jr., of Boston.

1911. Pres., Herbert Jacques, Jr., of Chestnut Hill; vice-pres., Charles Hann, Jr., of Brookline; sec.-treas., Paul Schuster Twitchell, of Dorchester.

1912. Pres., Gordon Henry Balch, of Laramie, Wyo.; vice-pres., Randall Clifford, of New Bedford; sec.-treas., Henry Curtis Dewey, of Memphis, Tenn.

The most important social event of Harvard's year, aside from the Class Day festivities at the end, was the annual Junior Class Dance in the Union on Feb. 18. There was a good attendance, both of members of the class and of the invited guests from other classes, and the

dance proved fully as successful as those of preceding years. The committee from 1910 which managed the affair was made up of the following men: E. C. Bacon, of Westbury, L. I., N. Y., chairman, G. G. Browne, of Los Angeles, Cal., J. R. Coolidge, of Longwood, D. Crocker, of Fitchburg, C. Loring, of Boston, G. W. Martin, of New York, N. Y., T. J. Newbold, of Hyde-Park-on-Hudson, N. Y., C. D. Osborne, of Auburn, N. Y., W. B. Parsons, Jr., of New York, N. Y., and J. E. Thayer, Jr., of Lancaster.

A new standard for Harvard theatrical performances was set in December at the first appearances of the Dramatic Club. *The Promised Land*, an original tragedy of Jewish life, by Allan Davis, '07, was the vehicle, and the players were chosen from all departments of the University by an open competition. The play itself was one of a dozen or more submitted in a competition organized by the club just before the end of college last year; the choice was made by a committee which consisted of Prof. G. P. Baker, '87, Winthrop Ames, '95, director of the New Theatre in New York, and H. T. Parker, dramatic critic of the *Boston Transcript*. The drama spoke well for the instruction of the English Department, in which it was produced as a part of the required work. Though marked by certain crudities of technique and lack of variety in means of expression, it had power and promised better things from the playwright in the future. The coach, Mr. Wilfrid North, formerly with Mrs. Fiske in several productions, did admirably in the staging of the play and coaching of the actors, many of whom had had no previous experience on the stage.

One advantage the Dramatic Club has in its decision to give the female rôles to women, rather than to entrust them to the uncertain abilities of college students. Miss Gragg, who had the leading femi-

nine part in *The Promised Land*, and Mrs. Johnston, have both appeared often in amateur theatricals, and the other female characters were impersonated by students from the Emerson School of Oratory. This, with the selection of players by competition, promises that the Dramatic Club will ultimately take the leading place in the student theatrical business, possibly supplanting some of the less important society plays. Already a competition has been organized for another play, preferably a light comedy of social life, which the Club proposes to present some time in the spring.

Three performances were given of *The Promised Land*, — one in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on Dec. 15, and two in Jordan Hall, Boston, on Dec. 17 and 19. Financially the play was a success. The cast was as follows:

Raymond Hartwell,	R. M. Middlemass, '09
Rabbi Elchanan,	D. Gardiner, 2L.
Albert Gregov,	O. Lyding, '09
Sir James Wingate,	E. A. Bemis, '11
Von Schlegel,	J. M. Longyear, '10
Wolfstamm,	W. J. Bloom, '11
Schamberg,	A. Gregg, '11
Liefert,	W. White, '10
Ussishkof,	J. A. Eccles, '10
Orlinaki,	M. Adelsheim, '09
Petrof,	J. C. Savery, '11
Yankel,	H. G. Eisenstadt, '12
Bernstein,	H. C. Simon, '10
Chayim,	G. D. Marti, '12
Rothstatt,	R. E. Rogers, '09
Schieffert,	W. C. Greene, '11
Montfeld,	F. N. Evans, 3G.
Lichtman,	G. R. Bunker, '10
Levenson,	T. C. Stowel, '12
Becker,	M. L. Friedman, '10
First Warden,	S. S. Sheip, '09
Second Warden,	A. F. C. Fiske, '10
Doctor	B. S. Ulrich, '11
Assistant,	F. M. Eliot, '11
Servant,	L. C. Parsons, '10
Attendant,	B. F. Duncan, '12
Valet,	R. S. Pattes, '11
Frederike von Gildern,	Miss Marian Gragg
Mrs. von Schlegel.	Mrs. R. M. Johnston

Delegates to Congress, picnickers, etc.: The Mimes Conant, May, Gill, Kepsie, Messrs. H. A. Allen, '10, R. W. Bates, '11, H. R. Bowser, '12, M. Bowditch, '12, H. F. Boynton, '11, P. H. Bunker, '11, M. W. Cox, '11, F. R. Duncan, '12, F. M. Eliot, '11, A. F. C. Fiske, '10, E. G. Flint, Jr., '12, O. W. Haussermann, '12, M. H. Horblit, '09, S. W. Horvitz, 1L., K. W. Hunter, '11, J. C. Jones, '09, H. W. Miller, '12, R. G. Munroe, '10, J. M. Moore, '11, F. J. Neale, '11, H. Potter, '10, A. R. Pottier, '09, R. N. Shaw, '10, S. C. Simons, '11, A. S. Waterman, '12, D. Wilhelm, '11, E. Wilcox, '12.

Undergraduates are much pleased with the selection of Prof. Lowell to succeed President Eliot. He is well known to many of the students through Government I, and by reputation to all. His own undergraduate career gives promise that athletics and other student activities will have their proper attention from him, and it is no reflection on the present administration if the next is expected to see a greater development of the College.

Phi Beta Kappa announced its annual election of new members on Jan. 19, including the final 22 men from 1909 and the first seven from 1910. The honorary members from 1909 have not yet been chosen. The new members, with the officers for Phi Beta Kappa Day, are as follows:

1909.

Lloyd W. Brooke, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Robert W. Byerly, Cambridge.
 Tien Lin Chao, Tientsin, China.
 Philip G. Clapp, Roxbury.
 Kevork Costikyan, London, Eng.
 Roy W. Follett, North Attleboro.
 Alfred A. Jenkins, Scranton, Pa.
 Sidney F. Kimball, Dorchester.
 Hans von Kaltenborn, Madison, Wis.
 Oscar G. Mayer, Chicago, Ill.
 Norman B. Nash, Cambridge.
 Harold E. Porter, New York, N. Y.
 Fletcher N. Robinson, Southern Pines, N. C.
 William G. Roelker, Jr., Newport, R. I.

Robert E. Rogers, Cambridge.
 Charles M. Rogerson, Milton.
 George E. Roosevelt, New York, N. Y.
 Frederic Schenck, Lenox.
 Lee Simonson, New York, N. Y.
 Paul D. Turner, Malden.
 Charles A. Whipple, Salem.
 John B. Worcester, Dorchester.

1910.

Forest H. Cooke, Chicago, Ill.
 Edward T. E. Hunt, Mechanicsburg, O.
 Willard T. S. Jones, Waverly, O.
 Paul R. Lieder, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Francis W. Loomis, Auburndale.
 Dexter Perkins, Boston.
 Edward G. Schauroth, Buffalo, N. Y.

OFFICERS. — First Marshal: L. B. Packard, '09, Brockton. Second Marshal: R. L. Niles, '09, New York, N. Y. Post: E. T. E. Hunt, '10, Mechanicsburg, O. Orator: F. H. Cooke, '10, Chicago, Ill.

Phineas McC. Henry, '09, of Des Moines, Ia., was chosen president of the *Crimson* at the annual elections in January, to succeed A. G. Cable, '09. The new managing editor is Fabian Fall, '10, of Boston, and Hanford MacNider, '11, of Mason City, Ia., is secretary. Four new editors chosen as the result of the fall competition are Abbot Stevens, of North Andover, Alexander Wheeler, of Boston, Thomas H. McKittrick, Jr., of St. Louis, and Howard J. Sachs, of New York City, all from the Sophomore class. The spring competition will be open to Freshmen also. Paul Keese, '11, of Salem, was elected second assistant business manager of the *Crimson*. — The officers of the *Lampoon* board for the coming year are: Pres., R. C. Hallowell, '10, of Wilmington, Del.; Ibis, J. S. Reed, '10, of Portland, Ore.; treas., T. I. Powel, '10, of Newport, R. I.; sec., J. Brewer, '10, of Milton. M. B. Prince, '10, of Boston, has been elected to the regular board, and the following business editors have been chosen: E. B. Green, '11, of Buffalo, N. Y., R. S. Pattee, '11, of Quincy, F. C. Stevens, '11, of Attica, N.

Y., and H. E. Wetzel, '11, of Detroit, Mich. — New editors of the *Advocate* board are R. E. Andrews, '10, of Brookline; T. W. Ashwell, '09, of Bromley, England; T. S. Eliot, '10, of St. Louis, Mo.; and H. T. Pulsifer, '11, of New York City. — The following men have been added to the board of the *Monthly*: C. D. Britten, '10, of Cambridge; E. W. Huckel, '10, of Germantown, Pa.; J. S. Miller, '11, of Chicago; and H. B. Sheahan, '10, of Quincy.

Failing permission to take the Christmas trip the Musical Clubs have been less in evidence this year than last. The Faculty did not wish to establish the precedent of having a trip every year, although the one last year was eminently successful. The joint concerts with Dartmouth and Yale in the fall, a concert in the Union and one at the Colonial Club, with one appearance at the Hotel Vendome for a charitable organization, have been given so far. Another for the benefit of the Phillips Brooks House Association is to be given in Sanders Theatre on Feb. 26, and a joint concert with Cornell will be given at Ithaca on the night before the boat-race.

The entertainments provided by the Union in the form of lectures, readings, concerts, and vaudeville, have been unusually successful. Of the lighter variety have been three pop concerts and an exhibition of jiu-jitsu. The more important of the lecturers have been Beekman Winthrop, '97, F. Hopkinson Smith, Major H. L. Higginson, ['55], Percy MacKaye, '97, and Hon. Charlemagne Tower, '72. At the suggestion of Major Higginson a series of six lectures on the professions has been arranged, Dean Christian of the Medical School speaking for medicine, R. C. Ogden of New York for business, Rev. G. A. Gordon, D.D., '81, for the ministry, Prof. G. F. Swain of Technology for engineering,

Attorney-General C. J. Bonaparte, '71, for the law, and President Eliot for education. R. B. Gregg, 1L., has been elected to the Governing Board of the Union to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of J. D. White, 2L., who has left the University.

C. W. Jewett, 2L., has been elected president of the Harvard Dining Association for the coming year. The new directors are P. W. Carter, '10, A. D. Neal, Sp., P. C. Squire, '11, K. K. Smith, 4G., and H. S. Breckinridge, 2L. — A Speakers' Club, to supplement the work of the Public Speaking Department and in part to take the place of debating societies, has been formed with the following officers: Pres., F. M. Blagden, '09; vice-pres., B. S. Van Rensselaer, '10; sec., J. G. Blaine, '11; treas., L. Crocker, '11. Close relations will be maintained with the Public Speaking Department by the appointment of a Faculty member as a permanent member of the executive committee. — The directors of the Co-operative Society, chosen at the annual meeting, are: Prof. C. L. Bouton, A. S. Johnson, '85, H. L. Blackwell, '99, J. Ford, 3G., N. Kelly, 3L., Dr. W. B. Cannon, '96, L. K. Lunt, '09, W. P. Fuller, '10, and G. E. Jones, '11. Prof. W. B. Munro, '99, continues as president of the Society. The largest volume of business ever done was reported for the past year and the usual 8 per cent dividend was declared. — The subject chosen for the triangular debate between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton is: "Resolved, That all corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be compelled to take out a federal charter." The debate will be held simultaneously on March 26 in Cambridge, New Haven, and Princeton, each college defending the negative side at home.

R. L. Groves, '10.

ATHLETICS.

Football.

The best planned and most successful football season of years ended with the famous 4 to 0 victory over Yale in New Haven on Nov. 21. It was a hard and well played game, a victory deserved and fairly won, showing the superiority of a football machine over individual brilliancy. Much credit is due to Coach Haughton and to his assistants, to Capt. Burr, who stayed out of the game on account of an injured shoulder to let other men play in his place, and to the whole team for a spirit and enthusiasm which increased through the season and came to a climax in this game.

Harvard went down to New Haven with an unbeaten team, against which only eight points had been scored, six in the tie game with Annapolis and two in the Brown game. Except that Capt. Burr was out of condition the whole team was in fine shape. Although almost a new team it had been coached by five of the best football experts in the country: Haughton, Daly, Campbell, and Kersburg of Harvard, and Graves of West Point. Without doubt this was the best coaching staff that Harvard has ever had, and its efficiency showed in the development of a winning team out of green players.

The single score was made near the end of the first half, when Ver Wiebe, by splendid line plunging combined with end runs, had carried the ball from Harvard's 40-yard line to Yale's 20-yard line. Then Ver Wiebe was taken out and Kennard sent in to take his place. On the first play he kicked a beautiful goal, giving Harvard the four points that won the game. What looked like certain Yale touchdowns were averted twice by good defensive work on Harvard's part. Early in the first half Yale started a series of

line plunges, carrying the ball from the centre of the field to Harvard's 16-yard line, where Coy, who was the power of Yale's attack, was finally stopped, and Harvard's rally, that resulted in the score, began. In the second half Yale played a kicking game in which Coy had the best of Kennard and Sprague. Had Burr been in the game the two teams would have been even in this respect. The dangerous moment in this half came when Yale recovered an on-side kick on Harvard's 18-yard line. Then as line rushes were proving ineffectual a forward pass was attempted. Fortunately for Harvard the pass was illegal, as it went over the line of scrimmage within five yards of the centre, and Harvard recovered a few feet from the goal. Then Sprague, standing ten yards behind his own goal, drove the ball to Harvard's 45-yard line, and the danger was over. At the end of the game Smith and Leslie were making Yale's kicks ineffectual by their rushing game, and the half ended with the ball on Harvard's 48-yard line.

For Harvard, Fish was the most conspicuous player, though Ver Wiebe's gains in the first half stamped him as a worthy second to Coy in line rushing. McKay and Nourse were the other main-stays in the line. The ends, Browne and Crowley, were constantly on the alert and allowed no long gains around them. Cutler at quarter-back was the best on the field and played a steady, errorless game. His development through the season from an untried man into one of the most finished players of the year was remarkable. His weaknesses, in receiving punts and in running with the ball, were cleverly offset by the use of other players, and in the handling of the ball and running of the team he was near perfection.

One of the best features of the game, as of the whole season, was the use of substitutes in critical places. Thus in

the Yale game Kennard was put in to kick the goal from the field, and was himself replaced by Smith when the rushing game was needed. Sprague was put in to save the game by his long punts, and was replaced by Leslie when the danger was over. Burr's absence from left guard was not felt because three efficient men were used in that position.

Yale had a heavier team, averaging 188 pounds to 183 for Harvard, and also an older team; for Harvard averaged only 20 years to Yale's 21. The following table gives the weights of the men who played in the game:

<i>Harvard.</i>	<i>Yale.</i>
Browne, l.e., 169	168, r.e., Burch
MacKay, l.t., 205	178, r.e., Haines
Dunlap, l.g., 212	203, r.t., Brides
Withington, l.g., 178	206, r.g., Goebel
West, l.g., 184	195, c., Biddle
Nourse, c., 197	250, c., Cooney
Hoar, r.g., 194	212, l.g., Andrus
Fish, r.t., 198	212, l.t., Hobbs
Crowley, r.e., 161	165, l.e., Logan
Cutler, q.b., 164	177, q.b., Corey
Corbett, l.h.b., 168	155, q.b., Johnson
Sprague, l.h. b., 160	176, r.h.b., Wheaton
Leslie, l.h.b., 170	173, r.h.b., Daly
White, r.h.b., 180	172, l.h.b., Philbin
Ver Wiebe, f.b., 178	195, f.b., Coy
Kennard, f.b., 171	
Smith, f.b., 180	

The summary follows:

Browne, l.e.	r.e., Burch, Haines
MacKay, l.t.	r. t., Brides
Dunlap, Withington, West, l.g.	r.g., Goebel
Nourse, c.	c., Biddle, Cooney
Hoar, r.g.	l.g., Andrus
Fish, r.t.	l.t., Hobbs
Crowley, r.e.	l.e., Logan
Cutler, q.b.	q.b., Corey, Johnson
Corbett, Sprague, Leslie, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Wheaton, Daly
White, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Philbin
Ver Wiebe, Kennard, Smith, f.b. f. b., Coy	
Score: Harvard 4, Yale 0. Field goal,	
Kennard. Referee, W. S. Langford, of	
Trinity. Umpire, W. H. Edwards, of	
Princeton. Field judge, A. K. Hall, of	

Dartmouth. Head Linesman, Lieut. Hackett, of West Point. Time, 35-minute halves.

Of the 17 men who were sent into the Yale game, 13 won their football insignia for the first time. The veteran players were Gilbert Browne, '10, of Los Angeles, Cal., Hamilton Fish, Jr., '10, of Garrison-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Samuel Hoar, '09, of Concord, and Victor P. Kennard, '09, of Boston. The new men are as follows: Hamilton F. Corbett, '11, of Portland, Ore., Charles F. Crowley, '11, of Cambridge, John W. Cutler, '09, of Brookline, Charles E. Dunlap, '11, of Philadelphia, Pa., Howard Clifford Leslie, '11, of Milton, Robert G. MacKay, '11, of Paris, France, Charles J. Nourse, Jr., '09, of New York, N. Y., Perry D. Smith, '11, of Chicago, Ill., Henry B. Sprague, '11, of Brookline, Ernest F. Ver Wiebe, '09, of Somerville, George S. West, of Chestnut Hill, Robert V. White, '09, of Hyde Park, and Paul Withington, '09, of Honolulu, H. I.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., '10, of Garrison-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., was elected captain for 1909 a few days after the Yale game. Fish prepared at St. Mark's School, where he played for two years on the football team. In Freshman year he was right tackle on the 1910 team and for the past two seasons has been in that place on the 'Varsity eleven. Last fall he was a popular choice for the All-America Eleven, on which Nourse was the only other Harvard player. He was the best individual player for the Crimson team; he excels in the regular work of the line and handles the forward pass better than any other man on the team. As acting captain during more than half of the season he showed sufficiently well the qualities of leadership essential for a good captain.

With ten of the Yale Game players back as a nucleus for a new squad, the outlook for 1909 is promising. The

second team men are fair, and the Freshmen were more than ordinarily good. The veterans who will return are: Browne and Crowley, ends; Fish and MacKay, tackles; Dunlap and West, guards; Corbett, Leslie, Smith, and Sprague, backs. The problem before the coaches is the selection of a quarterback and a centre, with new substitutes for the guard positions.

No announcement has been made at this writing in regard to the coach for next fall. It is understood that Mr. Haughton has been offered the position, but that he is hesitating on account of business considerations. The schedule has not been given out, either, but two or three changes have already been announced by the captain, subject to the ratification of the Athletic Committee. West Point will replace Annapolis, the game to be played at the Academy on Oct. 30, and Cornell will come to play Harvard on Soldier's Field on Nov. 6 for the first time in 12 years. Brown will probably come earlier in the schedule, Oct. 23 being the date which the management has in mind. Some other changes, due to the game with Cornell, will have to be made, but from what is already known the schedule will be at least as hard as that of 1908.

For the first time since 1903 the Harvard Freshmen won their annual game from the Yale rivals, Harvard 1912 winning in New Haven on Nov. 14 by the score of 6 to 0. One can say for the Freshman as for the 'Varsity: it was a case of a light but well balanced team, taught to use its thinking power, as well as the whole of its physical power, to the best advantage. The team had a coach of its own in G. F. Waterbury, '10, who was on the University squad last year, but the coaching was supervised constantly by Mr. Haughton and his assistants. The Harvard Freshmen were un-

defeated through the whole season, but were tied by Andover.

The men who won their class numerals in the game at New Haven were as follows: Capt. H. L. Gaddis, C. Amory, T. J. Campbell, H. C. Dewey, R. T. Fisher, T. Frothingham, F. Higginson, F. D. Huntington, J. H. Knapp, G. E. Morrison, F. C. Paine, E. P. Pierce, R. S. Potter, L. D. Smith, A. Strong, R. B. Wigglesworth, and E. S. Winston.

Hockey.

Very fair prospects at the start, with consistent practice and coaching since, have developed the 'Varsity seven into one of the fastest hockey teams in years, and now on the eve of the two final games of the season the championship of the Intercollegiate League is certain to go to either Harvard or Dartmouth, the only two teams which have met no defeats.

Before Christmas there was practically no work in Cambridge on account of the weather, but all the promising candidates on the squad were brought together in New York during the recess and had a week of hard practice on the artificial ice of the St. Nicholas rink. Five practice games were played there with local teams, all members of the New York Amateur League. Harvard won from the Wanderers, St. Nicholas, and the Crescents, and was defeated only by the Hockey Club and New York Athletic Club teams. Immediately after the return to Cambridge work in the Stadium rink commenced.

Technology was defeated by 1 to 0 in the first game of the regular scheduled series on Jan. 6. Columbia was the first opponent in the intercollegiate series and was easily beaten in New York by the score of 5 to 1 on Jan. 9. The game with Princeton in New York on Jan. 16 was very close and hard-fought, and the

'Varsity was lucky to win by a 3 to 2 score.

None of the other five games played up to the present time has affected the intercollegiate standing, though all five have been victories for Harvard. Williams, St. Francis Xavier of Nova Scotia, Laval College of Montreal, the Wanderers of New York City, and the Brae Burn Country Club have all been beaten by decisive scores.

Practically all of the games played since vacation have shown the same line-up on the part of the 'Varsity seven. Ford, Capt. Willetts, and Washburn, playing respectively at coverpoint, point, and goal, are in their positions for the second season and constitute a very strong defence. Hicks at left centre in the forward line is the only man who played regularly last year; the new men are Gardner at left end, Morgan at right centre, and Hornblower of the 1911 team at right end. This makes a fast and efficient attack, whose only fault is a slight neglect of the defensive game and a slowness in turning from defensive to offensive tactics.

Scores to date:

Jan.	6.	H., 1; Technology, 0.
	9.	H., 5; Columbia, 1.
	13.	H., 10; Williams, 2.
	16.	H., 3; Princeton, 2.
	23.	H., 1; St. Francis, 0.
	27.	H., 3; Laval, 0.
	30.	H., 8; Wanderers, 2.
Feb.	8.	H., 3; Brae Burn, 0.
	20.	H., 5; Yale, 0.
	22.	H., 1; Dartmouth, 0.

The 1912 hockey team was not up to the standard of recent Freshman teams, owing mainly to lack of ice for practice. There was no vacation work for the squad and their later work was interrupted more than that of the 'Varsity by lack of ice. Besides losing the final game of the season to the Yale Freshmen on Feb. 6, by 3 to 2, they were beaten by St.

Paul's and by the Brae Burn Country Club, and were tied by the Crescents of Boston. The victories were over St. Mark's, Roxbury Latin School, Pomfret, Milton Academy, and Cambridge Latin School. The defence of the team was very good in spite of the general unfavorable showing, which was due altogether to the different goal keepers, none of whom proved quite satisfactory. One or two of the forwards will probably be valuable additions to the 'Varsity squad next year. F. D. Huntington, of Leicester, was captain of the team; the manager was W. B. Prescott, of Boston. Considerable interest was aroused by a scrub hockey series in which 16 teams took part. The championship was won by a Senior team playing under the name of the "Mermaids," who defeated the "Frozen Feet," a Freshman aggregation, by 2 to 1, in the final contest. Cups offered by the hockey management were given to the members of the winning team as trophies of the victory.

Basketball.

The record of the Basketball team offers a contrast to that in Hockey, as out of the seven games that have been played so far only one has resulted in victory. The unsatisfactory showing is to be attributed partly to the general athletic policy of the College, which was responsible for the cutting of the schedule in half this year, and partly to a general lack of interest in the game as was evinced by a small number of candidates and small attendance at the games. Two of last year's men who were eligible this year, G. G. Browne, '10, and O. P. Brooks, '09, were lost for different reasons, and the men who have taken their places are not so good.

Brown was defeated in Cambridge on Jan. 23 for the only victory to date, and in the return game in Providence Har-

vard was beaten and has also suffered defeats from Technology, Princeton, and Tufts. The team seems to be unable to do anything at all away from its own floor, and even there its shooting is weak and the defence is erratic. The outlook for a victory in the games with Yale and Dartmouth is not encouraging.

The record of games to date:

Jan. 12. H., 12; Technology, 19.
16. H., 20; Princeton, 23.
23. H., 23; Brown, 17.
29. H., 10; Tufts, 15.
Feb. 6. H., 14; Brown, 37.
13. H., 8; Yale, 22.
20. H., 3; Dartmouth, 31.

The season of the Freshman Basketball team is as yet not far enough advanced to give much indication of its possibilities; the Technology Sophomores have been defeated and Andover held to a close score in the two games played. J. L. Stebbins, of Cambridge, has been elected captain of the team.

A series of class games played before the Christmas vacation gave the championship for the year to the Sophomores, who played in practically the same order as last year. The Juniors defeated the Seniors, and the Sophomores won from the Freshmen in the preliminary games. Cups were given by the Basketball management to the members of the winning team.

Baseball.

Baseball practice for the year commenced on Feb. 1 when the battery candidates for both the 'Varsity and Freshman squads were called out. The rest of the men were set to work on Feb. 15, when Matthewson of the New York National League team was on hand for two weeks to help Coach Pieper, especially with the battery men. The prospects for the season seem very bright, for there are a large number of seasoned players to start with. C. D. Moss, '09, of New

York City, has been appointed coach for the Freshmen.

Four games have been cut from last year's 'Varsity schedule, bringing the total number down to 23, and to 22 if two Yale games are not required. It was impossible to arrange a game with Annapolis on the vacation trip, as no date could be found which satisfied both teams. The spring training will be on the University of Virginia grounds, and two games will be played with the Virginia team, as well as one with Georgetown on the southern trip. The schedule follows:

April 21 — University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
23 — University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
24 — Georgetown at Washington.

27 — Bates.
May 1 — Fordham.
5 — Andover.
8 — Holy Cross at Worcester.

12 — Amherst.
15 — Princeton.
19 — Brown at Providence.
22 — Princeton at Princeton.
26 — Princeton at New York
(in case of a tie).
26 — Exeter
(in case of no tie with Princeton).
29 — Cornell at Ithaca.

June 2 — Brown.
3 — Williams.
5 — Dartmouth.
10 — Holy Cross.
12 — Cornell.
16 — Colby.
19 — Pennsylvania State.
24 — Yale.
29 — Yale at New Haven.

July 3 — Yale at New York
(in case of a tie).

Unless otherwise stated the games will be played in Cambridge.

Rowing.

Crew work also commenced immediately after the mid-year examinations, on Feb. 15, with a large number of candidates for both the 'Varsity and Fresh-

man boats. The make-up of the first crew was definitely settled in the fall rowing, though the order of the men in the boat is not yet certain. For that reason the prospects of the year look excellent, especially since seven of last year's veterans are available and the recruits from the 1911 crew are high class. A new shell built by George Sims and Son, of Putney, England, who also made last year's boat, has been presented to the crew by W. C. Baylies, '84, and will be tried out in spring practice.

As arrangements with Cornell require that the annual race be rowed this year at Ithaca, the trip to Annapolis has been omitted. Instead, Columbia will row a two-mile race with the 'Varsity crew on the Charles on April 17. The Cornell race on May 31 will be the only other contest aside from the Yale race at the end of the year.

Track.

Measured by the performances of Harvard men in the annual Boston Athletic Association indoor meet, held on Feb. 6, the winter track season has not been successful. Both of the relay teams entered in that meet lost their races, the 'Varsity to Cornell and the Freshmen to Yale 1912, and only two of the individual competitors secured places. The relay race was with Cornell instead of with Yale, because of a change in the distance of the race from two miles to approximately one mile, a distance which Yale was not prepared to run.

An accident to the first Harvard runner in the relay put Harvard at a hopeless disadvantage in the 'Varsity relay, just as a year ago against Yale. R. C. Foster, '11, running first for Harvard, slipped on one of the corners and lost about 20 yards. W. M. Rand, '09, who followed for Harvard, about held his own, and F. M. de Selding, '10, and E.

K. Merrihew, '10, who followed, cut down Cornell's lead to three yards at the finish. The time for 1500 yards was 3 min., 10½ sec.

A foul by the last runner of the Harvard Freshman team gave the other race to Yale 1912. The accident was unintentional but costly, as otherwise Harvard would have won by a safe margin. Harvard was represented by K. S. Billings, P. C. Cummin, D. P. Ranney, and W. H. Fernald, running in that order. Fernald finished with a 15-yard lead, but the race went to Yale 1912 on account of the foul.

The inter-class race between the Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores was won by the Juniors, who ran in this order: E. H. Ruch, P. Merriam, L. Watson, R. F. Hoyt. The time was 3 min. 17 sec.

C. C. Little, '10, was second in the 12-lb. scratch shot-put, with a distance of 52 ft., 1½ in., and H. L. Goddard, '10, with a handicap of 6 feet, won second in the 16-lb. shot-put with 45 ft., 6 in. Harvard men were also entered and won places in several other indoor meets through the winter, but from the indoor performances the outlook for spring track work is not encouraging.

Notes.

The Athletic Committee has approved the appointments of P. Wyman, '10, of Fitchburg, as assistant manager of the Varsity baseball team in place of J. A. P. Millet, '10, resigned; of H. MacNider, '11, of Mason City, Ia., as assistant manager of the hockey team; of H. S. Bailey, '11, of Lockport, N. Y., as assistant manager of the lacrosse team; of A. B. Parsons, '10, of Attleboro Falls, as manager of the gymnastic team; and of R. D. Thomson, '11, of Swampscott, as assistant manager of the fencing team. — Permission has been given the swimming team to take part in four meets, and the

lacrosse team has been allowed a schedule of eight games including a southern trip during the Easter recess. — The soccer team will have five games on its spring schedule, as follows: March 19, Cornell at Ithaca; March 20, Princeton at Princeton; March 27, Haverford at Cambridge; April 10, Yale at New Haven; April 14, Columbia at Cambridge. — T. G. Aspinwall, '10, has been chosen captain of the swimming team in place of P. Withington, '09, resigned. — Although the Varsity Club has had the use of its house on Holyoke St., since about Oct. 1, the formal opening was delayed until Dec. 9. On that date the annual election of officers was held, followed by an informal reception of the graduate members. A constitution was adopted in connection with the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Pres., F. H. Burr, '09; vice-president, E. P. Currier, '09; executive committee, F. M. Blagden, '09, P. Dana, '04, J. W. Hallowell, '01, C. L. Lani-gan, '10, J. Richardson, '08.

In taking over the election of the undergraduate managers of athletic teams the Student Council has made another addition to its useful functions and has removed a long-standing source of complaint. The former method has been for the managers and captains in all four sports, together with the "H" men in the particular sport concerned, to choose the assistant manager on the recommendation of the manager. The system was not satisfactory and often amounted to little more than direct appointment. In future, the election will be made, subject of course to the approval of the Athletic Committee, by the Student Council on the recommendation of the manager in the sport concerned. Being a larger and more representative body than the former electing group, the Student Council is fitted to make its selec-

tions with more general knowledge and with less probability of criticism. Absence of athletic disturbances during the year may also be attributed in part to the Council, which seems to be carrying out admirably its plan of lessening friction

between the students and the governing boards. In several cases, schedules have been cut at its recommendation, and it stands constantly for better scholarship on the part of athletes.

R. L. Groves, '10.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

BOSTON.

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Boston on Jan. 13 the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Major H. L. Higginson, '55; vice-presidents, I. T. Burr, '79, J. W. Farley, '99; sec., A. J. Garceau, '91; treas., F. S. Mead, '87; members of the council to serve for three years, E. H. Wells, '97, S. H. Wolcott, '03.

On Dec. 2 the Club gave its second dinner at Hotel Somerset in honor of the Football Team. Major H. L. Higginson presided; J. W. Farley was toastmaster. Dean L. B. R. Briggs said, *inter alia*, "Pres. Roosevelt in a recent letter remarked, 'I have the greatest admiration for Kennard's feet. He kicked a goal.' I respect Kennard's feet, both of them, but what pleased me best in this whole business is Haughton's head."

There was much enthusiastic singing, led by Malcolm Lang, especially of a song by Odin Roberts to the refrain,

Harvard's crew came in alone in June,
Harvard's nine gave echo to the tune,
Harvard's team in football does the same
And wallops poor old Eli, in Eli's special game.

Other speakers were T. W. Slocum of the Harvard Club of New York, Coach Haughton, to whom a gold watch was presented, Captain Burr, Captain-elect Fish, and W. F. Garcelon. At the close

of the speaking pictures of the players and of important plays in the Yale game were thrown on a screen and were explained by Coach Haughton. Major Higginson gave the players gold football souvenirs.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

On Dec. 17 there were unusual ceremonies at the Lafayette High School here, when the Harvard Cup was presented to the winning team by Carleton Sprague, '81, president of the Harvard Club. This cup was given on behalf of the Harvard Club of Buffalo, by F. W. Fiske, '55, to be competed for by the football teams of the local high schools, and retained by the team winning it three times. The final game in this fall's series was played on Thanksgiving Day, before an audience of some 8000 or 10,000 people, and the cup was won by the Lafayette High School amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Fiske has agreed to give another cup, on behalf of the Harvard Club of Buffalo, to be competed for by the high schools under the same conditions as was the last one, and there is accordingly great delight among the high-school students.

The Harvard Club of Buffalo also conducts a declamation contest in the high schools, for which two prizes, one of \$25 and one of \$15 are offered, and, in this contest also, there is very keen competition.

Our Club also maintains a scholar-

ship of \$200 per year, available to boys residing in Erie County, the award being made by a committee of graduates appointed for that purpose.

Over 100 members of the Club welcomed President Eliot at the 29th annual dinner of the Club on Feb. 8. Carleton Sprague, '81, presided. T. M. Osborne, '84, J. B. Olmsted, '76, F. W. Stevens, J. D. Greene, '96, were also guests.

The Yale Club of Buffalo presented President Eliot a magnificent bouquet of American Beauty roses, and another one to the Harvard Club. Announcement of the gifts as they were carried to the speakers' table was greeted with great applause.

In speaking of the cordial greetings extended to him by old Harvard men in all parts of the country since his retirement, President Eliot said that the greatest satisfaction he had experienced was that there was absent from the Harvard conception of success the money element.

"I have been persuaded," he declared, "that a great injustice has been done the American people in the assumption that they regard pecuniary success as the great success in life. That is not true, gentlemen, of the American people, and I am thankful that I have been able to supply one of the best of evidences that it is not true.

"Sometimes in my visits to the western part of our country I encounter the view that graduates of eastern institutions are less capable of the strenuous service needed than those produced in the rougher, newer, or younger sections of the country. There is absolutely no foundation for that view. The test of efficiency is not the hustling or haste so prevalent in the West, but is in arrival at the goal."

President Eliot said that another char-

acteristic of Harvard was the cultivation of the love of liberty in religious, political, and industrial subjects. "The religion of Harvard is the religion of public service," said President Eliot, "of trying to make this world a little better because we have lived in it."

Referring to the new departments at Harvard, the President said that the College once was content to train the memory, but now it was teaching thousands of students to apply their knowledge by teaching them the actual work. In these departments he included civil engineering, forestry, and other technical occupations. "The progress of the human race in the last 400 years," he concluded, "has been more than during all the eons that went before, and yet we have not arrived at the truth. We have learned how safely to take the next step toward truth and that is achievement enough."

J. L. O'Brian was toastmaster, and introduced the other speakers, Messrs. Osborne and Olmsted.

The following officers were elected: Pres., F. W. Fiske, '55; vice-pres., L. D. Rumsey, '72; treas., Evan Hollister, '97; sec., Shepard Kimberly, '90. Exec. com., Dr. Delancey, Rochester, '87; I. L. Fisk, '97; L. E. Desbecker, '92.

Shepard Kimberly, Sec.

CINCINNATI.

The Club has had two gratifying meetings since the last issue of the *Magazine*.

From Dec. 11 to 13, inclusive, Mr. Wells was in Cincinnati, as the guest of E. P. Harrison, '76. He was entertained at dinner by Stewart Shillito, '79, on the 11th, an opportunity being thus afforded some of the older men to meet Mr. Wells. The next noon he dined at the Optimist Club, an association of prominent business men, and during the evening

spoke at the Harvard Club smoker. His talk touched upon the current University activities, including the Graduate School of Business, the change of head at the Medical School, the work of the Appointments Office, the recent developments of athletic policy, and other similar topics, the whole forming an instructive and interesting address that proved most satisfactory to the large attendance present.

During the Christmas holidays the customary reception was given to the undergraduates at home from Cambridge for the vacation. Speeches were made by various undergraduates on college topics of current interest, as follows: John Shillito, '11, bow on last year's victorious Freshman crew, gave an account of the methods used in training present-day Harvard crews, and of the prospects for the coming year. L. L. Forchheimer, '09, substitute fullback on the football team, spoke for football; T. Briggs, '09, first baseman for the past two years on the nine, for baseball; H. H. Wilder, '09, for the golf team, of which he has been a member ever since he entered college; Manager Herman Goepper, '09, and Captain E. S. Allen, '09, for the basketball team; and R. R. Hellmann, 3M., discussed the Medical School. Cheering and singing were led by J. J. Rowe, '07.

Upon hearing of the election of Prof. Lowell, the Club, through its President, W. W. Taylor, dispatched a telegram of congratulation.

At present the Club's activities are mainly centred round preparations for the 15th annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, to be held in Cincinnati on May 28 and 29. Feeling that this body has a large field of usefulness before it, the Club has resolved to give the first day, Friday the 28th, over entirely to serious business. Both President

Eliot and President-elect Lowell are expected, and arrangements are in progress for the presence of other speakers. In addition, a number of important topics, some of them affecting most vitally the future development of the University, will be brought up for action. Only a large attendance can prevent the possibility that the decisions made may not properly represent the sentiments of Harvard graduates.

On the second day, the 29th, there may be some business carried over from the day before; otherwise the plan is to devote this day to the entertainment, for which elaborate arrangements are under way.

Fuller details are to be sent to the members of the Association as soon as decided upon. Meanwhile, they are reminded that Cincinnati lies at the geographical centre of the United States, and is a distributing-point for the railroads of the country.

G. W. Thayer, '06, Sec.

CLEVELAND.

The Club held its annual dinner at the Roadside Club, Cleveland, on Feb. 5. About 50 men were present. J. D. Greene, '96, Secretary of the Corporation, was the guest of honor. Mr. Greene spoke in a very interesting way regarding many Harvard matters. Among the other speakers were: H. H. Johnson, the retiring president, who acted as toastmaster; M. A. Black; Prof. C. F. Mabery; Dr. C. F. Hoover; and J. Foster, Jr., '02.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Pres., A. S. Ingalls, '96; vice-pres., P. W. Herrick, '04; sec. and treas., J. Foster, Jr., '02.

Up to the present time, two men from Cleveland have enjoyed the scholarship, founded by this club, for Freshmen who come from Cleveland or vicinity. The

scholarship is to be continued at least for some years to come.

J. Foster, Jr., '02, Sec.

CONNECTICUT.

The Club has 144 members. The annual dinner took place at the Hartford Club, Hartford, on Feb. 12.

E. J. Lake, '92, of Hartford, Lieut-Governor of Connecticut the past two years, was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. — R. U. Tyler, L. S. '93, of Tylerville, was the Democratic candidate for Lieut-Governor of Connecticut last November. — Allen Latham, '92, of Norwich, is president of the Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association. — H. E. Cottle, '98, principal of the Bristol High School, is treasurer of the Connecticut Association of Classical and High School Teachers; C. C. Hyde, '92, is the president. — L. A. Howland, A.M. '04, after two years in Germany, has returned to Wesleyan University, Middletown, as professor of mathematics. — Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., '08, has entered the employment of the Hartford Carpet Co., in Thompsonville, Conn. — G. B. Beach, '07, of Hartford, is spending a year in Germany.

C. C. Hyde, '92, Sec.

FALL RIVER.

The Club held a smoke talk at the Quequechan Club, Dec. 16, in celebration of the victories over Yale this year in football, rowing, and baseball. Fully 125 members and guests of the Club attended. The rooms were elaborately decorated with footballs and Harvard and American flags; an orchestra, led by a chorus of twenty voices under the direction of Chorister S. M. Gordon, accompanied the singing.

The members of the Club especially appreciated the opportunity to meet the guests from the University, Graduate

Treasurer Garcelon, and Captains Burr of the football eleven, Currier of the baseball nine, and Severance of the crew, the last a New Bedford man. Introduced by the president of the Club, Dr. H. G. Wilbur, they spoke of their respective branches of sport. The other speakers were Dr. J. T. Bullard, '84, of New Bedford; Hon. Milton Reed, '68, and Governor-elect Eben S. Draper, who was in the city to attend a political dinner.

FRAMINGHAM.

The Harvard Club of Framingham, Mass., has recently been organized with a membership of nearly 80. The officers are: Pres., H. K. Brown, '79; vice-pres., W. H. Cushing, '93; treas., Haskell Williams, '06; sec., F. A. Kendall, '86, 199 Exchange Building, Boston; exec. com., E. H. Bigelow, m '82, J. M. Merriam, '86, H. S. Dennison, '99.

HAWAII.

On Dec. 22, 1908, the Club had an informal dinner in the shape of a Hawaiian feast, or *luau*, at the residence of P. L. Horne, '92, principal of the Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu. The object of the meeting was to give the members of the Club an opportunity to welcome W. R. Castle, Jr., '00, home for a brief visit and to hear from him the latest message from Cambridge. In this regard the meeting was a most decided success, for Mr. Castle told exactly the things that all the men wanted to hear, and told them in a way that added to their own interest. Pres. J. W. Gilmore, of the recently established College of Hawaii, also spoke of the aims and purposes of that institution.

Following the speaking the following resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted: "Be it resolved by the Harvard Club of Hawaii: That in view of the approaching retirement of Presi-

dent Eliot the Club place upon its records and hereby declares its high appreciation of his service to the cause of education and high civic ideals during the long term in which he has presided over Harvard University."

Seventeen members of the Club and five guests were present. The Harvard men were as follows: H. Babson, *p* '08, E. B. Blanchard, '06, W. R. Brinckerhoff, '97, A. L. Castle, '06, W. R. Castle, *l* '73, W. R. Castle, Jr., '00, F. T. Dillingham, *Bussey*, P. L. Horne, '92, R. S. Hosmer, *a* '94, F. D. Lowrey, '08, S. M. Lowrey, ['10], E. A. Mott-Smith, '95, J. M. Monsarrat, *l* '79, C. H. Olson, *l* '04, H. G. Spencer, ['03], J. A. Wilder, '93, and D. L. Withington, '74.

Following the usual custom in Honolulu, the sixth annual joint Harvard-Yale Football Smoker was held at the University Club on the evening of Nov. 21, 1908. A chowder supper, followed by an informal "jinks," was the order of exercises. Not unnaturally the Harvard contingent made itself more felt than in some other years, but it is not for this reason alone that the smoker may be considered the best that has yet been held. Some 40 men turned out. E. A. Knudsen, '94, acted as toastmaster, and J. A. Wilder, '93, as usual kept things moving.

The Harvard men present were: R. B. Anderson, *l* '03, H. Babson, *p* '08, A. L. Castle, '06, H. K. Castle, ['08], W. R. Castle, *l* '73, C. A. Hartwell, '03, P. L. Horne, '92, R. S. Hosmer, *a* '94, W. A. Love, ['02], F. D. Lowrey, '08, S. M. Lowrey, ['10], J. M. Monsarrat, *l* '79, E. A. Knudsen, '94, E. V. Wilcox, '92, J. A. Wilder, '93, H. G. Spencer, ['03].

The scholarship of \$200 established by this Club, to be awarded annually by the Club to a "deserving student in any department of Harvard University," has been officially recognized by the

Corporation. It will hereafter appear in the Catalogue under the name "Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Hawaii." The money is raised by annual subscriptions. It is given as a loan, repayable after a term of years, so that eventually a regular fund will be created. The recipient for 1908-09 is John R. Desha, '12, of Hilo, Hawaii.

R. S. Hosmer, a '94, Sec.

INDIANA.

At the annual dinner of the Club, held at the University Club, Indianapolis, on Dec. 10, H. McK. Landon, '92, announced that the Harvard Club was ready to offer a scholarship, which is to be held by a graduate of some Indiana high school during his Freshman year. It will be available in the autumn of 1909. Its value is \$200.

The Club gave a smoker at the University Club, Indianapolis, on Feb. 1, in honor of J. D. Greene, '96. About 30 members of the Club were present to meet him. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., G. E. Hume, '93; vice-pres., F. S. C. Wicks; treas., Horace E. Smith, '82; sec., G. S. Olive, '03; exec. com., H. McK. Landon, '92, H. C. Parker, *m* '01, M. E. Tennant, *l* '06; member of council, T. C. Howe, *p* '99. The address of the secretary is 118 Monument Pl., Indianapolis.

IOWA.

The officers of the Club are: Pres., W. C. Henry, '03, of Des Moines; sec., A. C. Lyon, *l* '01, of Grinnell; treas., Ernest Hausberg, *l* '04, of Des Moines. Our annual meeting for the election of officers will be held in the latter part of May. There are about 150 Harvard men in Iowa, but since the distances are considerable we have been unable to bind them together into any very well organized body. So far we have contented our-

selves with giving dinners at considerable intervals, hoping in this way gradually to increase the interest in the Club, and finally to get on a good working basis. The Club has had two meetings recently, one for Mr. E. H. Wells on Dec. 5, 1908, and one for Mr. J. D. Greene on Jan. 23. While Mr. Greene was here a picture of the "Harvard Yard" was presented to the leading high school and short talks were made by Mr. Greene and members of the Club there and at another high school in the city. The attendance at these last two dinners was largely composed of the Harvard men of Des Moines, numbering about 25. At the last dinner we invited the president of Drake University, the principal of the high school, and others whom we desired to interest in Harvard.

We are working very slowly at present, but I feel that it will not be long before we can exercise a greater influence in this part of the country.

W. C. Henry, '03, Pres.

KENTUCKY.

The officers of the Club elected at the annual meeting are as follows: Pres., A. E. Willson, '69, Governor of Kentucky; vice-presidents, W. H. Ramsay and E. J. McDermott; sec. and treas., P. N. Booth, '96; executive committee, A. S. Brandeis, '79, A. G. Barret, '89, L. B. Wehle, '01.

The Club is now attempting to establish an annual scholarship by means of which one Kentucky boy may be enabled each year to go to Harvard.

P. N. Booth, '96, Sec.

LAWRENCE.

The third annual dinner of the Club of Lawrence was held at the Franklin House in that city on Dec. 10. 73 men were present. C. G. Saunders, '67, president of the Club, presided. The guests

were President Eliot; J. D. Horne, principal of the Lawrence High School; B. M. Sheridan, superintendent of schools in that city; Judge C. A. DeCourcy, of the Mass. Superior Court; J. J. Rogers, '04, who spoke for the Harvard Club of Lowell; Edward Sturgis, '90, who represented the Harvard Club of Andover; and A. E. Stearns, principal of Phillips Andover Academy. P. G. Carleton, '99, also spoke. F. W. Aldred, '00, of Providence, who is secretary of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, was present. President Eliot made the principal address.

LOUISIANA.

The annual meeting was called to order by Pres. B. M. Harrod, on Jan. 9. Present: R. B. Montgomery, F. S. Weis, M. A. Aldrich, E. D. Lazarus, Carleton Hunt, E. C. Palmer, E. L. Weil, I. I. Lemann, Monte Lemann, B. B. Stern, H. W. Kaiser, Gustave Westfeldt, Jr., J. C. Ransmeier, Dr. A. I. Weil, S. J. Schlenker, and S. W. Stern.

The following officers were elected: Pres., Major B. M. Harrod, '56; 1st vice-pres., Carleton Hunt, '59; 2d vice-pres., E. C. Palmer; sec. and treas., R. B. Montgomery, '90.

It was voted that a committee of three be appointed by the President to confer with the other University Clubs for the purpose of arranging some plan whereby a common club-room or meeting-room can be had where the clubs can hold their individual meetings and have smokers or other entertainments and where the papers and magazines published by the several universities can be kept on file; said committee to report back their finding for the approval or disapproval of the Club.

Moved and adopted that the Scholarship or Fellowship Committee as at present existing be re-appointed —

which committee consisted of M. F. Le-
mann, F. S. Weis, M. A. Aldrich, W. R.
Dodson, and R. B. Montgomery.

It was voted that a committee of three
be appointed by the President to act
with the officers of the Club as a com-
mittee to make arrangements for the
entertainment of President Eliot.

The following men have been elected
members of the Club: R. P. Creighton,
Law Special, '04-'05; David Sessler,
1898-1901; Simon J. Schlenker, '07;
Jay B. Herold, '08; David Blackshear,
'05-'06; Dudley O. McGovney, '03-
'04; Dr. George Dock, h '95; W. O.
Scroggs, A.M. '05; G. W. Dial, '05;
Dr. Albert Reed, '07.

Armor Caldwell, who was teaching
here last year, is teaching in New York
City.

R. B. Montgomery, '90, Sec.

LYNN.

The Harvard Club of Lynn, Mass.,
was organized on Jan. 21. The follow-
ing officers were elected: Pres., T. C.
Tebbetts, '92; vice-presidents, J. A.
O'Keefe, '80, B. N. Johnson, '78; treas.,
F. J. Currier '93; sec., C. F. Lovejoy, '04,
64 Broad St., Lynn; exec. com., Luther
Atwood, '83, Melville Breed, '98, H.
R. May, '00, E. F. Breed, '03, P. M.
Keene, '99. It was voted to raise \$100 as
a prize for the most deserving student
entering Harvard from the Lynn High
School. The Club will soon have its first
dinner.

MAINE.

The annual meeting of the Club was
held at the Cumberland Club in Port-
land on Jan. 29. The following officers
were elected: Pres., G. E. Bird, '69; vice-
presidents, Nathan Clifford, '90, and
Dr. J. A. Spalding, '07; treas., Howard
Corning, '90; sec., C. D. Booth, '96; en-
tertainment committee, S. St. F. Thax-

ter, '04, J. R. Hamlen, '04, and the Sec-
retary *ex-officio*. The principal event of
the business meeting was the delivery of
an address by T. L. Talbot, '76, on the
late Sidney W. Thaxter, who died Nov.
10, 1908, and who at the time of his de-
cease was president of the Club. Major
Thaxter had a very brilliant war record,
serving from Sept. 10, 1861, to Nov. 25,
1864. The patriotic spirit which led him
to serve in the war also influenced him
in later years, for he was always active
in any work having for its object the im-
provement of the public welfare.

Following the business meeting came
the annual dinner, at which LeR. L.
Hight, '86, presided as toastmaster. E.
H. Wells, '97, Secretary of the Alumni
Association, was the principal speaker of
the evening. Beginning a year ago, it
has been the policy of this Club to invite
to its dinner some one connected closely
with the University, and we find it is a
very attractive feature, particularly to
the older men, to have this opportunity
to learn what is being done at Cambridge.
The other speakers were F. C. Payson,
Bowdoin, '76, Ex-Gov. W. T. Cobb, l
'80, Nathaniel Hobbs, l '55, Nathan Clif-
ford, '90, and R. T. Holt, '04. All of the
speeches were unusually good, but spe-
cial mention should be made of Judge
Hobbs, who at the age of 84 years proved
as keen and witty as any of the younger
men. The dinner closed as usual with a
silent toast to the memory of the late
Hon. Nathan Webb, and with the sing-
ing of "Fair Harvard." The following
men, in addition to those already men-
tioned, were present: John Alden, H. G.
Beyer, Jr., C. D. Booth, Nathan Clif-
ford, Howard Corning, F. C. Dudley,
J. M. Glidden, Frederick Hale, J. R.
Hamlen, LeR. L. Hight, Nathaniel
Hobbs, R. T. Holt, H. T. Hooper, J.
G. Johnson, Dr. H. A. Kelley, Dr. W.
C. Mason, C. P. Mattocks, Dr. J. B.,

O'Neil, Robert Payson, Dr. R. D. Small, D. W. Snow, Lucien Snow, Jr., Dr. J. A. Spalding, G. S. Stevenson, T. L. Talbot, Fenton Tomlinson, E. L. Wengren, J. W. Wheeler, Dr. W. A. Wheeler, Hayward Wilson.

C. D. Booth, '96, Sec.

MICHIGAN.

On Nov. 14 many Harvard men from Detroit and Ann Arbor attended the Penn-Michigan football game. Afterwards they gathered at the Golf Club, 46 in number, for dinner and the evening. This has come to be an annual event and is arranged by the Ann Arbor men. The president, Dr. S. H. Knight, introduced the toastmaster, Rev. H. W. Foote, who called upon Dean J. C. Reed, of the U. of M., Dr. W. P. Manton, ex-president, of Detroit, Professor J. S. Patlock, Professor Brewster, Dr. Peterson, Professor Paxson, and Professor Hamilton, of Ann Arbor, Dr. C. S. Oakman, and Mr. Durfee, of Detroit. Mr. C. M. Culver of Detroit led the singing. There were three Yale men as guests of the Club. The resignation of President Eliot was frequently referred to and the Club instructed the Secretary to send him a suitable letter, with the signatures of all those attending.

On Jan. 9, the Club held its annual dinner, at the Detroit Club. The president, Dr. S. H. Knight, '83, acted as toastmaster. Guests of the evening were J. D. Greene, '96, of Cambridge, Secretary of the Harvard Corporation; R. J. Cary, '90, of Chicago, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs; W. C. Martindale, superintendent of Public Schools in Detroit; Frederick Bias, principal of the Detroit University School; these gentlemen all gave interesting addresses, and in addition the following were called upon to speak: Dean J. O. Reed, of the University of Michigan, J. R. Bishop,

'82, Charles Moore, '78, Hugh Shepherd, [98], P. D. Dwight, '85, Dr. W. P. Manton, m '81. C. M. Culver, '99, led the singing; "Harvard Every Day" was sung with great success, and was new to nearly all the members. The following also were present: A. H. Lloyd, '86, F. M. Alger, '99, E. L. Adams, '00, C. S. Oakman, '00, F. H. Bauer, '04, W. E. Blodgett, '96, Walter Brooks, '94, Jefferson Butler, '98, F. H. Clark, '84, H. B. Crowl, '89, D. B. Duffield, '93, Francis Duffield, '96, Henry Duffield, '90, E. N. Durfee, '04, John Endicott, '89, O. E. Fischer, '98, H. W. Foote, '97, E. B. Forbes, '97, W. J. Hale, '98, H. G. Lyle, '02, Dutro Plumb, '08, C. C. Smith, '91, S. H. Wirts, '92, J. D. Kent, '01, W. R. Humphreys, '01, W. E. Coale, '08, K. K. Montgomery, '10, J. A. Moyer, S. K. Becker, '06, F. A. Perine, '05, A. C. Lane, '83.

On Jan. 8 Mr. Greene addressed a gathering at the University Club, composed of Harvard men, University Club members, principals and teachers of the Detroit high schools, and others interested in educational matters. Later there was an informal discussion, and Mr. Greene was asked many questions regarding the Harvard entrance requirements. Refreshments were served.

The officers of the Club are: Dr. S. H. Knight, pres., Detroit; A. H. Loyd, vice-pres., Ann Arbor; Dr. C. S. Oakman, sec., 602 Fine Arts Bldg., Detroit; Walter Brooks, treas., Detroit; Charles Moore, C. M. Culver, W. J. Hale, directors.

Dr. F. P. Anderson, an old Harvard graduate, retired physician, resident of Grosse Isle, near Detroit, died at his home last summer.

The following Harvard men have come to Michigan recently: S. K. Becker, '06, Detroit; W. E. Coale, '08, Detroit; G. L. Willman, Sp. '02, Detroit;

A. S. Pearse, Ph.D. '08, Ann Arbor; DeW. H. Parker, '06, Ann Arbor; C. H. Johnston, '03, Ann Arbor; Arthur Hamilton, '07, Ann Arbor; C. S. Berry, A.M. '05, and E. P. Kuhl, A.M. '08, Ann Arbor. J. R. Bishop, '82, principal of the Eastern High School in Detroit, has gone abroad for the winter. W. J. Hale, '98, has been appointed asst. prof. of chemistry in the University of Michigan.

C. S. Oakman, '00, Sec.

MILWAUKEE.

On Dec. 28 the Club held its annual smoker, in the dining-room of the University Club of Milwaukee; there was a large attendance. Beside members of the Club and Milwaukee Harvard men, there were a number of undergraduates at home on their Christmas vacation, as well as some sub-freshmen, who have expressed their intention of entering the University. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and all the old songs were repeated with much enjoyment. There were short speeches and songs by Dr. A. T. Holbrook, Dr. S. W. French, W. H. Stafford, R. Y. Flanders, Rev. W. A. Smith, and others. Among those present were: A. Breslauer, John Cudahy, G. A. Chamberlain, S. P. Delany, Dyer, A. S. Flint, E. W. Frost, S. W. French, Roger Y. Flanders, W. K. Flint, Rev. Greenman, A. T. Holbrook, H. E. Holbrook, O. R. Hansen, C. E. Hansen, J. F. Harper, E. J. Knapp, A. Kellogg, R. G. Kellogg, H. F. Leahy, L. B. Lamfrom, W. Mann, F. B. Myers, V. Morris, H. Morris, Jr., F. W. McAvoy, E. L. McIntyre, C. Meier, C. H. Palmer, N. Pereles, Jr., E. L. Richardson, W. H. Stafford, E. C. Stern, W. A. Smith, W. Thorndike, C. S. Thompson, B. Van Brunt, E. Van Briesen, A. Wall, H. B. Wells, C. E. Young.

On Jan. 14, a dinner was given at the

University Club for J. D. Greene, '96, Secretary to the Corporation.

F. T. Boessel, l'99, Sec.

MINNESOTA.

The Harvard Club of Minnesota has established a scholarship of \$250, which, like those supported by the Harvard Clubs of Cleveland, St. Louis, Lowell, Philadelphia, Seattle, Nebraska, and others, is to be given to a deserving boy during his first year of residence in Harvard College. It will be assigned, in the first instance, to boys graduating from a high school in Minneapolis or St. Paul; but boys from other parts of the state will also be eligible. It is hoped that the scholarship will be available in the autumn of 1909.

Several Harvard men are now holding important official positions under the State of Minnesota. C. C. Andrews, l'49, is head of the Forestry Commission; H. B. Wenzell, '75, is reporter of the Supreme Court; F. L. Washburn, '82, is State Entomologist; and C. C. Dinehart, l'05, is State Treasurer.

NEW BEDFORD.

The Club was organized Thursday, Dec. 17, and the following officers were elected: Pres., J. T. Bullard, '84; vice-pres., E. D. Stetson, '82; treas., J. H. Clifford, '02; sec., J. E. N. Shaw, '98, Masonic Building, New Bedford; exec. com., T. S. Hathaway, '89, C. S. Kelly, Jr., '01, M. R. Brownell, '02. 50 members are enrolled in the Club, and it was decided to have a dinner some time in January, 1909, at which the captains of the University football and baseball teams and the crew, all of which have won victories during the year, have agreed to attend as guests of the Club.

The Club had its annual dinner on Jan. 22, at the Parker House in that city; more than 100 members and guests were

present. Dr. J. T. Bullard, '84, president of the Club, was toastmaster. In beginning the after-dinner speaking he gave a brief account of some of the early dinners of the Club, which was founded in 1891. The other speakers were: Hon. L. A. Frothingham, '93, Lieut.-Gov. of Massachusetts; Prof. W. C. Sabine, Dean of the Graduate School of Applied Science; E. H. Wells, '97, Secretary of the Alumni Association; Hon. W. W. Crapo, 1 '54, Dr. H. G. Wilbur, '86, president of the Harvard Club of Fall River; E. P. Currier, '09, captain of the University baseball nine; and Mr. Walter Camp, who brought the greetings of Yale to Harvard. Capt. Severance of the University crew, who is a New Bedford man, had been expected to speak but was kept in Cambridge by illness.

The names of those at the dinner follow: C. A. Pratt, Gideon Allen, Jr., C. W. Clifford, E. D. Stetson, J. E. N. Shaw, A. F. Wood, W. K. Earle, J. W. Adams, E. P. Pierce, Jr., A. M. Sherwood, Jr., F. L. Foster, F. J. Neale, W. Hodges, J. H. Clifford, M. R. Brownell, C. S. Kelley, Jr., R. W. White, G. D. Pirnie, C. E. Morse, G. O. Tobey, Jr., C. J. Leary, F. L. Rogers, J. P. Doran, J. J. H. McAllister, D. P. O'Brien, N. A. Stanley, E. F. Cody, Charles Hanks, A. G. Eldridge, W. R. Butler, L. Brooks, H. Whitman, C. P. Clifford, Roy Pien, A. G. Mason, H. S. Knowles, G. Hathaway, N. B. Nesbitt, I. N. Tilden, William Rotch, E. R. Seaver, N. H. Stone, F. H. Stone, Morgan Rotch, F. M. Stone, C. H. L. Delano, A. B. Sherman, Edward Drake, L. M. Huggins, Cooper Gaw, W. A. Wing, G. L. Richards, P. E. Truesdale, F. A. Milliken, Dr. S. W. Hayes, Harold Winslow, E. H. Hicks, H. N. West, F. B. Grinnell, H. R. Watson, R. S. Knowles, R. Knowles, F. H. Stone, Randall Clifford, E. B. Gray, A. W. Belcher, F. M. Marsh, N. C. Hamblin, A. W.

Milliken, F. A. Cummings, E. M. Stetson, J. K. Milliken, C. A. Milliken, H. K. Howland, D. H. Cannon, M.D., G. F. Winslow, W. K. Read, F. H. Taber, Dr. D. D. Pratt, Dr. H. C. Allen, Dr. E. St. J. Johnson, G. H. H. Allen, H. D. Prescott, E. W. Atkinson, H. Hathaway, T. S. Hathaway, Frederick Swift, B. K. Stephenson, M. C. Fisher, J. H. Wilcox, Edmund Grinnell, H. E. Kelly, H. D. Grinnell, H. Wing, Jr., F. N. Swift, W. N. Swift, T. Howland, F. M. Sparrow, H. H. Crapo.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION.

The first annual convention and dinner of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs was held in Providence, R. I., on the afternoon and evening of Friday, Nov. 20. The members of the Rhode Island Harvard Club were the hosts. The delegates and other guests met first at an informal luncheon at the University Club and there later in the afternoon was held also the business session of the Federation. Various plans for increasing the influence of the organization and for furthering the interests of the University were discussed. The speakers at the afternoon meeting were: E. A. Harriman, of New Haven; A. J. Garceau, of Boston; Sidney Curtis, of Boston, the asst. secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, and in the absence of Edgar H. Wells the representative of that organization; Joseph Shattuck, Jr., of Springfield; C. G. Saunders, of Lawrence; Dr. S. B. Woodward, of Worcester; G. P. Winship, of Providence; F. W. Aldred, of Providence; H. M. Williams, of Boston; Dr. J. T. Bullard, of New Bedford; S. H. Longley, of Worcester; Dr. O. W. Huntington, of Newport; and Dr. H. G. Wilbur, of Fall River. H. M. Williams, Col. S. E. Winslow, of Worcester, and E. A. Harriman were appointed to revise the constitution of the

Federation, and to report as soon as possible.

The following officers of the Federation were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., C. T. Billings, '84, Lowell; vice-pres., Nathan Clifford, '90, Portland; honorary vice-presidents, C. W. Eliot, '53, Cambridge; C. G. Saunders, '67, Lawrence; Milton Reed, '68, Fall River; E. D. Pearce, '71, Providence; W. C. Mason, '74, Bangor; E. P. Pierce, '77, Fitchburg; S. E. Winslow, '85, Worcester; H. M. Williams, '85, Boston; Joseph Shattuck, Jr., '92, Springfield; E. J. Lake, '92, Hartford; sec., F. W. Aldred, '00, Providence; treas., C. H. Fiske, Jr., '98, Boston; director of the Alumni Association, Nathan Clifford, '90, Portland.

During the interval between the business meeting and the dinner, informal receptions for the visitors were held at the University Club, the Hope Club, and the Providence Art Club. The Pendleton Collection, the John Carter Brown Library, the Annimary Brown Memorial, and other interesting places in the city and Brown University were thrown open to the delegates and other Harvard men.

C. T. Billings, '84, was the toastmaster at the dinner. He introduced first E. D. Pearce, '71, who, in behalf of the Rhode Island Harvard Club, gave a brief welcome to the visitors. The next speaker was Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; his topic was, "John Harvard as viewed by Nicholas Brown." Dr. Faunce paid high tribute to President Eliot and Harvard University. Dean Briggs was to have spoken on "Harvard Athletics," but was kept at home by illness; his place was taken by Col. S. E. Winslow, '85, of Worcester. O. B. Roberts, '86, spoke on "University Extension for Harvard Graduates." The chief speaker was President Eliot. He advised that there be three federa-

tions of Harvard Clubs, viz.: the New England; the Associated, from the Hudson to the Rockies; and the Pacific.

Since the annual meeting Pres. C. T. Billings, '84, has appointed the following committees: On Relations to the University: A. J. Garceau, '91, of Boston, chairman; Nathan Clifford, '90, of Portland; Joseph Shattuck, Jr., '92, of Springfield; H. I. Wallace, '77, of Fitchburg; F. R. Martin, '93, of Providence. On Relations with Secondary Schools: H. M. Williams, '85, of Cambridge, chairman; J. S. Ford, '94, of Exeter, N. H.; J. F. Burnham, d '01, of Lawrence; C. C. Hyde, '92, of Hartford; E. D. Russell, '60, of Lynn. On Nomination for Overseers: S. E. Winslow, '85, of Worcester, chairman; E. A. Harriman, '88, of Derby, Conn.; F. W. Aldred, '00, of Providence; John Wilson, '00, of Bangor; J. T. Bullard, '84, of New Bedford. On New Organizations: C. T. Billings, '84, of Lowell, chairman; E. H. Wells, '97, of Boston; H. G. Wilbur, '86, of Fall River; C. G. Saunders, '67, of Lawrence; S. B. Woodward, '74, of Worcester.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Harvard Club of New Hampshire had its 2d annual dinner on Jan. 22, at the Riverside Inn, in Hooksett. Rev. G. E. Hathaway, of Manchester, was the toastmaster. Dean B. S. Hurlbut, '87, was to have been one of the speakers, but he was unable to be present and his place was taken by Asst. Dean W. R. Castle, '00. Dr. E. W. Taylor, '88, spoke on "The New Medical School," A. G. Cable, '09, discussed "Athletics," and Hon. Bertram Ellis, '84, in response to the toast, "President Eliot," read a paper by H. S. Mackintosh, '60; O. W. Branch, '01, and Thomas W. Varick also spoke.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Pres., Rev. Thomas

Chalmers, '91, of Manchester; vice-presidents, Prof. J. A. Tufts, '78, of Exeter, and Rev. J. L. Seward, '68, of Keene; sec. and treas., O. W. Branch, '01, of Manchester; member of the executive board, Dr. R. J. Graves, '00, of Concord.

In addition to those already mentioned, there were at the dinner: Dr. J. F. Robinson, Dr. G. C. Wilkins, D. A. Taggart, Dr. Frederick Perkins, Dr. H. D. W. Carvelle, D. W. Stockbridge, C. H. Manning, C. B. Manning, F. P. Batchelder, Dr. G. L. Bastian, R. W. Cheney, C. H. Babbitt, R. L. Manning, Dr. H. T. Boutwell, R. M. Mandell, Dr. W. D. Crosby, Dr. A. F. Wheat, and Dr. I. L. Carpenter, of Manchester; Dr. S. S. Dearborn and Dr. C. E. Congdon, of Nashua; Prof. J. S. Ford, of Exeter; R. W. Sulloway, of Franklin; R. W. Fiske, G. B. Milne, E. W. Fay, P. L. Dole, R. M. Corson, A. L. Waldron, Dr. J. J. Graves, E. N. Perkins, and Dr. C. R. Walker, of Concord; Dr. E. E. Hill and J. H. Dearborn, of Pembroke; P. A. McIntyre and Dr. H. T. Fontaine, of Suncook; Robert Doe, of Dover; Philip Faulkner, of Keene; and R. W. Fernald, of Boston.

At the suggestion of the newly-elected president of the Club, the following telegram was sent to the Dartmouth Alumni Association which was holding its annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Somerset, Boston: "The New Hampshire Harvard Club, gathered for its annual dinner, sends its kindest greetings to the men of Dartmouth and to the two great college presidents, Eliot and Tucker."

NEW YORK CITY.

On Jan. 27 President Eliot was the guest of the Club at a reception in his honor. Prior to the reception he was the guest of A. G. Fox, '69, president of the

Club, at dinner in the private dining-room of the Club, the others present being, with one or two exceptions, members of the reception committee. They were Messrs. J. H. Choate, '52, W. G. Choate, '52, G. H. Sargent, '53, J. J. Higginson, '57, Edmund Wetmore, '60, C. S. Fairchild, '63, P. B. Olney, '64, Francis Rawle, '69, N. S. Smith, '69, C. G. Kidder, '72, C. H. Russell, '72, H. S. Van Duzer, '75, F. R. Appleton, '75, James Byrne, '77, E. J. Wendell, '82, D. I. Mackie, '83, F. C. Huntington, '87, William Rand, Jr., '88, T. W. Slocum, '90, Francis Rogers, '91, Eliot Tuckerman, '94, E. H. Wells, '97, L. P. Marvin, '98, and F. D. Roosevelt, '04. After the dinner Mr. Fox escorted the President to Harvard Hall where some 800 members were awaiting him. On his entrance he received a splendid ovation, all standing and greeting him with enthusiastic applause and cheering. He gave a most delightful talk, in a personal vein, telling of his feelings on resigning and of the rewards he had found in his work. The keynote of the address was that serviceability is the greatest satisfaction of life. The meeting ended with enthusiastic cheers for the President and the singing of "Fair Harvard." The President was then escorted by Mr. Fox to the second floor of the Club, where for an hour or more he received his friends. Later a supper was served in Harvard Hall. The reception was a great success, and all felt drawn closer than ever to our great President.

A most delightful series of Sunday afternoon concerts, arranged by Francis Rogers, '91, chorister of the Club, has been held in Harvard Hall, the artists having been Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, the Flonzaley Quartet, Mr. Arthur Whitney, Mr. David Bispham, Mr. Ernest Schelling, and Mr. Rogers. The concerts have been very popular, some

700 having been present to hear Mr. Bispham on Jan. 31, and have become a recognized feature of the club life. Other clubs have been our guests at the concerts, a large number of Yale men having attended that of Mr. Wither-
spoon, a member of the Yale Club.

At a meeting of the Club on Dec. 12 E. C. Carter, '00, gave a very interesting talk on Six Years in India. C. T. Copeland, '82, is to read to the Club on Feb. 13.

The Club had two entire special trains and several extra private cars to New Haven for the Yale game on Nov. 21. On the return to New York the celebration of the victory was a memorable one. Most of the team and the coaches were present.

The membership of the Club is now about 3200 and is growing steadily. One of the features of the Club is that it is a great gathering place for Harvard men of all cities.

L. P. Marvin, '98, Sec.

OHIO, CENTRAL.

The Harvard Club made the visit to Columbus of Mr. J. D. Greene, Secretary to the Harvard Corporation, the occasion for holding its tenth annual dinner on Feb. 2. The dinner was given at the Columbus Club, and was attended by the following gentlemen as guests of honor: J. D. Greene, '96, W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, and J. V. Denney, dean of the College of Arts of the State University; and by the following members of the Harvard Club: W. T. Spear, '59, S. C. Derby, '66, G. H. Stewart, '68, W. N. King, '71, H. L. Gilbert, '88, W. H. Siebert, '89, Border Bowman, '91, of Springfield, O.; L. F. Kiesewetter, '92, T. H. Haines, p '98, E. B. Stevens, p '99, A. J. Jones, '02, of Athens, O.; L. L. Bigelow, '03, J. Russell Cole, '08, Capt. Robert Smith, L. S.

'57, H. B. Bigelow, L. A. Cooper, and G. R. Twiss.

In the absence of the Hon. H. C. Taylor, president of the Club, Judge G. H. Stewart acted as toastmaster. Responses were made by Mr. Greene, Pres. Thompson, Dean Denney, and W. N. King, the last-named speaker toasting President-elect Lowell. Prof. Siebert read the address of congratulation which had been prepared by Prof. Derby and sent to President Eliot on behalf of the Club in recognition of his 40 years of service to Harvard. The address is given herewith:—

"President Eliot: The members of the Harvard Club of Central Ohio learn of your resignation of the presidency of Harvard University with unfeigned regret. They are deeply conscious that under your wise and fearless leadership the University has greatly enlarged its resources, extended its reputation, and multiplied its usefulness, until its primacy among American universities is unquestioned. They heartily congratulate you upon the completion of a period of service to the University unexcelled in merit, unequalled in duration, and they rejoice that you have as an enduring reward the memory of forty years' fruitful, unselfish, happy devotion to one of the supreme interests of human life."

Prof. Siebert also read a letter from President Eliot acknowledging the receipt of the address and conveying to the Club his "hearty thanks and best wishes."

At the business session of the Club, which preceded the dinner, the following new officers were elected: T. H. Haines, pres.; Border Bowman, vice-pres., and W. H. Siebert, sec-treas., W. N. King, member of the council of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and G. H. Stewart, alternate.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Greene visited the Ohio State University and

addressed the student body at the weekly convocation. Later in the day he was entertained at luncheon at the home of Prof. Siebert, where he was given the opportunity to meet a number of gentlemen of Columbus who are familiar with the relation of the secondary schools and colleges in Ohio and the neighboring states. On Wednesday Mr. Greene proceeded to Cleveland, O.

W. H. Siebert, '89, Sec.

PENNSYLVANIA, NORTHEASTERN.

The Club held its second annual meeting and dinner at the Westmoreland Club, Wilkes-Barre, on Jan. 2. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Pres., S. R. Miner, Wilkes-Barre; 1st vice-pres., R. A. Mercur, Towanda; 2d vice-pres., P. B. Linn, Lewisburg; 3d vice-pres., J. R. Jones, Scranton, sec. and treas., Myer Kabatchnick, Scranton. Col. W. C. Price of Wilkes-Barre acted as toastmaster. Mr. Joseph Warren, Assistant Secretary of the Harvard Corporation, spoke for the University. — J. W. Brock, Jr., '05, Secretary of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, responded to a toast to that organization. Hon. F. W. Wheaton, speaking for Yale, gave an account of the founding of Harvard by Catherine Rogers and contended that as Yale had been called the daughter of Harvard, Catherine Rogers should be called the grandmother of Yale. A. H. McClintock responded for Princeton and John W. Codding of Towanda, for Lafayette.

W. E. Woodruff, the representative of Wesleyan, paid a glowing tribute to President Eliot. The following were present at the dinner: R. A. Mercur, '75, Towanda; J. R. Jones, '79, Scranton; W. C. Price, '80, Wilkes-Barre; T. C. Von Storch, '87, Scranton; S. R. Miner, '88, Wilkes-Barre; Joseph Warren, '97, Cambridge; Karl F. Wirt, '00, Bloomsburg;

P. L. Walsh, '03, Scranton; J. A. McCaa, '00, Wilkes-Barre; J. W. Brock, Jr., '05, Philadelphia; C. D. Coughlin, '06, Wilkes-Barre; Myer Kabatchnick, '06, Scranton; John Murrin, '07, Carbondale; T. A. Morgan, '07, Scranton; Marshall Jones, '08, Scranton; A. A. Jenkins, '09, Scranton; H. L. Davis, 1L., Wilkes-Barre; J. L. Pooley, '11, Kingston.

PHILADELPHIA.

The 45th annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia was held in the Clover Room of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Feb. 6. The tables were set for 175 men and there were few vacant chairs.

The president of the Club, E. C. Felton, '79, after coffee and cigars had been served, introduced, as toastmaster, Hon. Charlemagne Tower, '72, who was welcomed with enthusiasm. The other speakers were Prof. Bliss Perry, P. D. Haughton, '99, C. T. Bond, '94, president of the Harvard Club of Maryland, and Dana Brannan, 2L. All the speeches were short. There was much singing by the whole crowd. The dinner was considerably larger than that of last year and was a most enthusiastic and successful affair.

During the evening Francis Rawle, '69, submitted a letter drafted by Owen Wister, '82, to be sent by the Club to President Eliot, expressing sentiments of regret at his resignation and of appreciation of the University's debt to him.

At the annual meeting of the Club, held immediately previous to the dinner, E. B. Putnam, '79, and Nathan Hayward, '95, were elected to the executive committee for three years, and L. H. Parsons, '99, for one year. The membership of the Club is 417.

J. W. Brock, Jr., Sec.

ST. LOUIS.

During the winter the Club held two smokers at the University Club. On Nov. 17 we welcomed Chancellor D. S. Houston, the new head of Washington University, and also had W. R. Castle, Jr., assistant dean of the college, and E. C. Carter, '00, as our guests. On Dec. 5 E. H. Wells, '97, Secretary of the Alumni Association, was our speaker. Both of these meetings stirred up a great deal of enthusiasm, and hereafter we hope to have several each winter.

G. O. Carpenter, Jr., '02, Sec.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

The Harvard Club of Schenectady was organized in December at a meeting held in the house of the Rev. A. W. Clark, t '02. About 23 Harvard men have joined the Club. The officers are: Pres., Rev. A. W. Clark, 609 Union St.; sec., H. L. Lincoln, '06, 32 Front St., Schenectady, N. Y.

SEATTLE.

The Club had the pleasure of receiving a visit from E. H. Wells, '97, for a few days in November. Advantage of Mr. Wells's presence was immediately taken for the purpose of arousing greater enthusiasm and activity for Harvard and Harvard's affairs. He was called on to give a talk to the assembled students of the University of Washington, he made addresses to the students at both the Broadway and Lincoln High Schools, and he met in private quite a few young men who had expressed a desire for further information concerning the University. As a result of his visit it may be predicted that there will be more students from Seattle attending Harvard in preference to other Eastern institutions.

At the meeting of the Club at the University Club on Nov. 18, Mr. Wells gave a splendid account of the present-day

life at the University, what had been accomplished in the past few years by all departments and what its officers hoped would be accomplished in the succeeding years. His talk aroused great enthusiasm among the alumni and particularly among the older members of the Club. On Nov. 19, 1908, a small, informal dinner was given Mr. Wells and detailed suggestions were given by him as to how the Seattle Club could extend its influence. Mr. Wells will be an especially welcome guest whenever opportunity shall allow him to pay another visit to Seattle.

On Jan. 20, 1909, a smoker was held at the University Club. At this meeting Dr. E. O. Sisson, of the University of Washington, gave a very interesting talk upon "An Outside View of Education by an Insider," in which he tellingly set forth the need of more active support by the college-bred business and professional men to the different educational institutions in or near the cities wherein such men may reside. The Club voted its enthusiastic support to the new administration of President-elect Lowell, and a telegram of felicitation was forwarded to the latter upon his selection and election to the position.

That the Pacific Coast States were in need of representation upon the Board of Overseers seemed to be the unanimous sentiment of the members of the Club present at the January smoker, and in accordance therewith it was enthusiastically suggested that the name of Herman Chapin, '79, of Seattle, be proposed to the Nominating Committee for such position. Until the date of the election, therefore, the Harvard Club of Seattle may be counted upon as doing all that it can to further the candidacy of Mr. Chapin.

The annual election and dinner of the Club will be held at the University Club on Feb. 20, at which time new officers

and new committees will be selected. The coming year will be an important one in view of the fact that the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will be open throughout the summer season. It is hoped that every Harvard man visiting Seattle during the year will be suitably provided for and entertained.

D. B. Trejethen, l '01, Sec.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The Harvard Club of Southern California held its 8th annual dinner on Jan. 4, at the Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles. 44 members of the Club were present at the dinner, which was one of the largest and most successful that has been held in Los Angeles. W. R. Castle, Jr., '00, asst. dean of Harvard College, was the guest of the Club and made the principal speech of the evening.

Other speeches were made by Walter Raymond, '73, the retiring president of the Club, Dr. W. LeM. Wills, '76, the newly elected president, and Marshall Stimson, '00, the secretary, who reported a membership of 71. A committee was appointed to take steps toward founding a club scholarship from Southern California. The following officers were elected for the year 1909: Pres., W. LeM. Wills, '76; sec., Marshall Stimson, '00; treas., G. E. Newlin, l '05; exec. com., H. P. D. Kingsbury, '99, Sherwin Gibbons, '94, W. H. Schweppe, '98. The Secretary's address is 801 Wright and Calender Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

SPOKANE, WASH.

The Club held its annual dinner and meeting on Nov. 16. E. D. Sherwood, '83, presided, and F. W. Dewart, '90, acted as toastmaster. The speakers were E. H. Wells, '97, Secretary of the Alumni Association, and Pres. E. A. Bryan, p '93, of the State College at Pullman. In addition there were present: Paul Clag-

stone, Judge J. Z. Moore, Dr. J. C. Graves, Dr. E. H. O'Shea, S. M. Wentworth, Rev. E. L. House, J. O. Bailey, E. A. Sargeant, and J. E. Blair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., F. W. Dewart, '90; vice-pres., Judge J. Z. Moore; sec., J. O. Bailey, '06, Hyde Building, Spokane.

F. W. Dewart, '90, president of the Harvard Club of Spokane, is practising law in Spokane. Under his direction the Harvard Club presented engravings of President Eliot to Whitman College, Walla Walla, to the University of Idaho, and to the State College at Pullman. The Club will soon give a picture of the College Yard to the Spokane High School. Dewart's address is The Rookery, Spokane.

TACOMA, WASH.

During the visit in Tacoma of E. H. Wells, Secretary of the Alumni Association, the Harvard Club of Tacoma was organized, and H. P. Pratt, '05, was elected secretary; the choice of the other officers of the Club was deferred until a second meeting.

The Harvard Club of Tacoma had a meeting and smoker at the University Club, Tacoma, on Jan. 29. A permanent constitution was adopted and Prof. R. B. Pease, p '05, of the University of Puget Sound, was elected chorister. It was voted to coöperate with the Harvard clubs of Seattle and of Spokane in organizing a federation of the Harvard clubs of the Northwest and in proposing for election to the Board of Overseers some representative from that section of the country. The next meeting of the Tacoma Harvard Club will be some time in February and the regular quarterly meeting in April. The Club will also play a baseball game with the Harvard Club of Seattle; it will also join with local organizations in promoting

the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle.

There are 22 Harvard men in Tacoma, probably the largest number in that city from any Eastern university, viz.: C. W. Bronson, J. Cole, B. K. Daniels, J. C. Dennis, J. W. Dow, Edward Fogg, F. S. Fogg, H. E. Glazier, H. R. Lea, Donald McFadon, J. W. McFadon, Leonard Macomber, L. L. Merritt, R. B. Pease, W. McB. Perin, H. K. Pomeroy, H. P. Pratt, W. L. Pritchard, T. F. Ray, J. W. Sniffen, G. O. Swasey, Dr. J. R. Yocum.

VIRGINIA.

On Thanksgiving evening several Harvard men met at dinner at the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, and organized the Harvard Club of Virginia. Those present were: J. T. Boutelle, '67, of Hampton; M. A. Crockett, '82, of Bedford City; J. B. Jenkins, L. S. '83, of Norfolk; W. M. Black, '95, of Lynchburg; G. L. Collins, '96, of Fort Monroe; J. F. Messenger, p '91, of Farmville; H. A. Vanlandingham, '97, of Richmond; J. C. Metcalf, p '05, of Richmond; W. P. Dickey, p '07, of Richmond; H. A. Richardson, s '07, of Newport News. Prof. P. H. Hanus and Prof. H. A. Christian, Dean of the Medical School, were the guests.

The officers elected were: Pres., J. F. Messenger; vice-presidents, J. T. Boutelle, M. A. Crockett, and J. C. Metcalf; sec. and treas., W. P. Dickey, Richmond College, Richmond. It is hoped that all the Harvard men in Virginia will become members of the Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

At the January meeting of the Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Percival Hall, '92; vice-presidents, D. W. Lord, '90, W. W. Gale, '88, Truman Abbe, '95, Beekman

Winthrop, '97; sec., J. W. Davidge, '02; treas., Pickering Dodge, ['79].

The annual dinner is to be held at the Raleigh Hotel on March 30. Dr. H. W. Wiley will be toastmaster and President Eliot, Hon. W. H. Taft, Hon. Elihu Root, and Mr. A. G. Fox are expected to be among the speakers.

J. W. Davidge, '02, Sec.

WORCESTER.

The Club had its 6th annual meeting and dinner on Jan. 22, at the State Mutual Restaurant. Dr. S. B. Woodward, '74, president of the Club, was toastmaster. The speakers were Dean L. B. R. Briggs, '75; Prof. E. K. Rand, '94; C. T. Billings, '84, president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs; and S. J. Elder, of Boston, Yale, '73.

The Club voted to establish an annual scholarship of \$200 to be given to a worthy student entering Harvard College from Worcester; no student can hold the scholarship for more than one year.

The following officers were elected: Pres., Dr. Homer Gage, '82; first vice-pres., S. H. Longley, '94; 2d vice-pres., Dr. Leonard Wheeler, '66; sec. and treas., C. H. Derby, '03; exec. com., J. D. Baldwin, '93, R. K. Shaw, '94, W. H. Burnham, '82, W. R. Gilman, '84, F. H. Bigelow, '98, Charles P. Adams, '99, and C. M. Brown, '00.

ALUMNI ADDRESS LIST.

The address list, which includes the names of all graduates who are entitled to vote for Overseers, will be published by the Harvard Alumni Association on May 1st, 1909. Ballots sent to the following graduates in 1908 were returned marked "unclaimed." Any one having information of the address of any graduate in the list will please send it

before March 20th to the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State St., Boston.

Bachelors of Arts.

1856. Prof. Francis P. Nash.
 1859. James M. Freeman.
 1861. Dr. Scollay Parker.
 1862. Rev. J. Vila Blake; Prof. E. D. Lindsay; Francis C. Nye.
 1870. Prof. Richard T. Greener; Henry Wells.
 1872. Charles W. Chase; Frank H. Sawyer; Dr. George H. Tilden; Rev. Thomas F. Waters.
 1873. Joshua C. Dodge.
 1874. Edward E. Simmons.
 1876. Ralph W. Curtis; Prof. Adoniram J. Eaton.
 1879. David Urquhart.
 1880. William B. Sharp.
 1881. Dr. Edward R. Merrill.
 1883. Robert C. Ennis; William C. Jennings; Alfred Tonks.
 1885. Edward I. Smith.
 1887. Henry B. Barber; Edgar, M. Garnett.
 1888. Marshall B. Clarke; Cosmond R. Hammerslough; Charles DeV. Musaus.
 1889. Dr. Charles F. Cogswell.
 1890. Clarence M. Brune.
 1891. Angelo Lee.
 1892. Robert P. Alexander; William A. Hamilton; Lewis Hall; Lewis C. Hall.
 1893. George C. Cook; William N. Cottrell; Frederick A. Freark; Charles M. Gay, Jr.
 1894. Albert S. Ames; Louis J. Balliett; Henry L. Cannon; Prof. John S. Festerson; Dr. Sherwin Gibbons; Lieut. Joseph W. Glidden; Rev. Charles A. Horne; John McC. Prather.
 1895. Newell A. Barker; Dr. J. Allen DeCou; Eberly Hutchinson.
 1896. Dr. Allen M. Hervey; Edward H. James; Dr. Arthur S. Knudsen; John L. Mathews; Evan W. D. Merrill; Archibald Murray; Edwin T. Reed.

1898. John M. Letterle; William B. Meacham; Henry S. Patterson.

1899. Austin P. Dean; Julius C. Feder; Jules E. Goodman; Thornton S. Hardy; Willis H. Grant; William Healy; Carl G. Jahn, Jr.; Rev. Howard A. Morton; Don O. Noel; Allen G. Odell; Daniel A. Richardson; Felix K. Smith; George R. Stratton; Frederick C. Sutro.
 1900. Frank B. Cherington; Pliny B. S. Hall; Herbert R. Johnson; Henry H. Lancaster; Edward M. Montchyk; William J. Nagle; L. Graham O. Smith; William Stickney.

1901. Prof. Lewis D. Ames; Frank E. Elliott; Rufus W. Rogers; George B. Ryan; Aaron Turner; Richard I. Wilby.

1902. Arthur O. Bigney; Howard V. Bullinger; Francis W. Coker; Sanford D. France; Edgar B. Frank; Jacob F. Hill; William C. Dodge; Dr. Emil H. Stone.

1903. Charles W. Barry; Edward H. Fletcher; Merton M. Mann; Harris C. Shannon; Paul F. Strout; Rev. Kevork G. Tourian.

1904. George P. Adams; Richard E. Clapp; Gerald Gordon; Jasper N. Johnson; Alfred W. Jones; Robert W. Kelso; Prescott Oakes; Edward A. Taft.

1905. Raymond M. Adams; Jack G. Hahlo; Philip H. Muir; John W. Myers; William L. Nash; Owen E. Pomeroy; John S. Poyen, Jr.; Edgar L. Smith; Albert C. Travis; Malcolm S. McN. Watts.

1906. William I. Cohn; Philip Van R. Ellis; John D. Nichols; Roscoe F. Potts; James R. Trimble; Theodore T. Whitney.

1907. Arthur L. Mayer; Harries A. Mumma; Eugene Talbot; Eugene L. Thompson.

Bachelors of Science.

1855. William Leighton.
 1856. James I. Davies.

1859. Willard L. Wellman.
 1862. Hubbard Cooke.
 1865. Pierre C. DuBois.
 1867. Charles Gordon.
 1876. Seth Perkins, C. E.
 1893. Motte A. Read.
 1894. Arthur J. Collier.
 1895. Malcolm H. Baker.
 1896. Harry W. Raudenbush.
 1897. Samuel S. Montague.
 1899. Fred W. Daggett; James A. Moyer; Richard A. White.
 1900. Dr. Horace K. Boutwell; Harry H. Greene; John D. Horgan; George W. Presby.
 1901. Irving Herr; Silas F. Poole.
 1902. Royal K. Peirce; Nelson G. Ritchie.
 1903. Arthur R. Campbell; Dr. Dunlap P. Penhallow.
 1904. Frederick M. Kilmer, Jr.; Leonard O. Packard; Henry C. Parker; Lorne A. Scott; Walter M. Stone; Robert N. Woodworth; David C. Wright.
 1905. James R. Baldwin; Chester M. Gould; John V. Kelley; Allan Smith; Samuel A. Tolman; Bryant White.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class; since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

. Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard

Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

1838.

William Ingersoll Bowditch, the son of Nathaniel Bowditch the navigator, died at his home in Brookline, on Jan. 24. He was born in Salem, Aug. 5, 1819. In College he was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club. After graduating, he studied at the Harvard Law School, and took his degree in 1841. Thenceforth he practised law in Boston. He was an ardent Abolitionist, and his house in Brookline was a refuge for fugitive slaves. He married a daughter of James Perkins Higginson, who survives him with three sons and two daughters. He was Secretary of the Class, but, so far as appears, kept no records.

1845.

DR. J. P. REYNOLDS, Sec.,
 416 Marlborough St., Boston.

Henry Belknap, born in Boston, Sept. 7, 1826, died in that city Jan. 21, 1909. The holidays of his college life were largely spent with a circle of congenial class friends in out-of-door pursuits. Writing in the Class Book, he cannot help recording praise of the *Undine*, one of the early college boats, and enters a list of her 12 oarsmen, himself the coxswain. Two journeys in the then undeveloped Western States, a long Calcutta voyage, and later, a resort to Europe for undertaking scientific work, were events of his earlier years. At the outbreak of the Civil War he received a captain's commission in the United States 18th Infantry, served with distinction for several years, and was at length honorably discharged on account of ill health, brought on by exposure in the field. He passed many succeeding years in active and successful business in the western part of the United States. In

January, 1888, he married, at New York City, Miss Isabel Gardiner. His son, Henry Belknap, was born in January, 1890. Withdrawing soon afterward from the West, he established himself in his home near St. Augustine, Florida, making every summer a return to his house at Shelter Island Heights, Long Island. Mrs. Belknap and his son survive him. For many weeks he bore with great courage sad anxiety for the life of them both. Finally there came to him a second paralytic seizure, from which there was no rallying.

1846.

John Rose Lee died at Brookline, Dec. 13, 1908. He was born in Boston, April 25, 1827, the son of John C. Lee. Leaving College before graduation, he engaged in the East India trade, and for several years resided in Calcutta. After his return on the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted and served in the infantry as a lieutenant. He married Lucy Howard, and leaves two sons and two daughters.

1847.

The Rev. Francis Tiffany, who was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 16, 1827, died in Cambridge after an illness of several months' duration, on Sept. 3, 1908. He graduated at Harvard in 1847, and at the Divinity School in 1852. He was ordained a Unitarian minister in that year and was pastor in Springfield, and at Yellow Springs, O. On Jan. 1, 1864, he was chosen professor of English in Antioch College, O., and served for a year. Then he was pastor at West Newton from 1865 to 1883. The latter part of his life he resided in Cambridge. He was for several years an editorial writer for the *Boston Herald*. His books are "Life of Dorothea Lynde Dix"; "Bird Bolts"; "Life of Charles Francis Barnard"; and

"This Goodly Frame, the Earth." He married Esther Allison. Two sons, Francis B., '77, and Walter C., '81, who are lawyers in St. Paul and Minneapolis respectively, and two daughters survive him. — Edmund Quincy Sewall, son of Rev. Edmund Quincy and Caroline (Ward) Sewall, was born in Newburyport, Feb. 29, 1828, and died at Lake Geneva, Wis. Sept. 26, 1908. He was fitted for college chiefly by his father, at that time the Unitarian minister of Scituate. It was natural for him to come to Harvard, where five generations of ancestors had preceded him: Samuel Sewall, 1671; Joseph Sewall, 1707; Samuel Sewall, 1733; Samuel Sewall, 1776; Edmund Quincy Sewall, 1815. He was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club and the Phi Beta Kappa, and at graduation ranked fifth in the class. He then took up the study of engineering, and after a varied experience in many places became Supt. of the Delaware R. R. in 1858. For 12 years he held this position, making his residence in Wilmington. In 1870 he became Gen. Supt. and Chief Engineer of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern R. R., and removed to New Orleans. Here he remained till 1872, when he resigned and accepted the position of Supt. of the St. Paul and Pacific R. R. with headquarters at St. Paul. In this city he lived 10 years. When the management of the St. Paul and Pacific changed hands, he became successively Treasurer and Supt. of the St. Paul & Duluth R. R. In 1882 he became comptroller of the Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee R. R., and removed to Milwaukee. In 1890, when the general offices of the road were changed to Chicago, he removed to that city. In 1901 he resigned his comptrollership, and retired from active business to a well-deserved rest for the remainder of his life. He was married Nov. 27, 1852,

to Louise K. Lovett, daughter of Capt. Samuel P. Lovett of Beverly. Of this marriage 7 children were born, of whom two sons and two daughters survive him. His wife died Oct. 23, 1906. — The Class has only five survivors: Judge Charles Allen, Boston; Dr. A. P. Chamberlaine, Concord; Dr. J. F. Gardner, Midway Mills, Va.; J. A. Henshaw, Cambridge; A. C. Wheelwright, Boston.

1853.

S. S. SHAW, Sec.,
49 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

Edward King, who died at New York, Nov. 17, 1908, was born July 30 or July 31, 1833, at Weehawken, N. J., his father being James Gore, and his mother Sarah Rogers Gracie King. King was descended from a highly distinguished family, largely represented at Harvard. His grandfather, Rufus King, statesman and diplomatist, was of the class of 1777. His father graduated in 1814. An uncle, two elder brothers, and several cousins were also Harvard graduates, as are his two sons James Gore, 1889, and Rupert C., 1894. King's first school was the Grammar School of Columbia College, then presided over by Prof. Anthon, and the late Abram S. Hewitt was one of his teachers. Thence he went to a French school in New York. In 1847 he accompanied his parents to England in the sailing packet *New World*. After a short trip through England and Scotland, posting a good part of the way, railroads then being comparatively few, and after a short visit in London, King proceeded to a school at Meiningen, Saxe-Meiningen, where he acquired the German language. While there he made a trip partly on foot through Bavaria, Austria, the Salzkammergut and the Tyrol. King entered Harvard as Freshman in 1849. During his stay at Cambridge he passed his first

two years under the roof of Prof. Agassiz, almost as a member of his family, and though not one of his pupils he considered himself as much indebted to him as to any other of his instructors. "To be in his company," he said, "was an education of itself." King embodied his "Reminiscences of Agassiz" in an interesting communication to the *Boston Transcript* of May 29, 1907, which is a tribute to the appreciation of the writer, as well as to the attractions of Agassiz. It is there explained that he entered Agassiz's house as a boarder for the purpose of keeping up his French and German, Agassiz being then a widower with no lady to preside over his establishment. King's father, James Gore King, who was very prominent in the banking world, and who especially distinguished himself by his enabling the New York banks to resume specie payments after the crisis of 1837 by the importation of gold, effected by his exertions in England, died in 1853, and in the spring of 1854 King determined to make the banking business his occupation and entered the banking house of James G. King's Sons, where he remained first as clerk and then as partner until 1861. During this period he revisited Europe twice and traveled West as far as St. Louis and St. Paul. In 1861, having become a member of the New York Stock Exchange, he dissolved partnership with James G. King's Sons and started business on his own account, becoming afterwards connected with Mr. James Robb and his son Mr. J. Hampden Robb. In 1872-73 he served as President of the New York Stock Exchange. In December, 1873, he became President of the Union Trust Co. The Company's affairs were in a somewhat critical state at the time but under his management its position was soon restored and the basis of its present pros-

perity was laid. King was a member of the Harvard Club of New York and served as president from 1890 to 1895, of the University Club, the Century Club, the Riding and Ardsley Golf Clubs, governor of the New York Hospital, sometime president of the St. Nicholas Society, a fellow of the National Academy of Design, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and director of the Hanover National Bank. King was as much loved as a man as he was respected for his great abilities, and his loss to his class, in which he always kept up a lively interest, is a heavy one. King was twice married, first in Edinburgh in 1858 to Isabella Ramsay Cochrane, who died in 1873, a niece of Dean Ramsay, author of "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," and, secondly, to Elizabeth Fisher, in 1885, in New York. By his first marriage he had five children, two sons, graduates of Harvard, as before mentioned, and three daughters, Isabella Clarke, Alice Bayard (married to Herman Leroy Edgar, H. U., 1887), and Elizabeth (married to Alpheus Sumner Hardy, H. U. 1887). By his second marriage he had one son, Edward. — President Eliot resigned on Nov. 4, 1908, and will retire May 19, 1909, on the completion of his 40 years' administration. He will reside in Cambridge. He is President of the Harvard Alumni Association.

1854.

DR. B. J. JEFFRIES, Sec.,
15 Chestnut St., Boston.

Edward Daniel Hayden died suddenly in the Woburn Unitarian Church, Nov. 15. He was the son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth W. Hayden, born in Cambridge, Dec. 27, 1833. Fitted for college at Lawrence Academy, and with S. Hartwell, tutor at Harvard. He entered the Freshman Class in 1850. After grad-

uating he was in the Dane Law School for a time, and studied in the offices of Chief Justice Chapman in Springfield and Ezra Ripley in Boston. He began practice in Boston and Woburn in 1858. In 1862 he was appointed Pay Master, U. S. Navy, serving under Admiral Porter about Vicksburg and at the capture of Fort Hindman, and was in the Yazoo Pass and Red River expeditions. In 1866 he returned to Woburn and for nine years was in partnership with J. B. Winn & Co. He represented the 13th Middlesex District in the General Court, 1879-81, and the Fifth Congressional District in the 49th and 50th congresses. He was always greatly interested in Woburn affairs and connected with its institutions. For 20 years he was a director of the First Nat. Bank and president from 1874 to 1890, and similarly associated with the Woburn H. & M. Association and the Five Cents Savings Bank. For a long time was a director of the Shawmut Nat. Bank of Boston, and a vice-president of the Boston & Albany R. R. Co. till the time of his death. He did good service as selectman, and as alderman later. He was greatly interested in and worked for the Public Library, which his brother-in-law gave the town, as life trustee and president. In 1860 he married Miss Marcia A. Winn, daughter of Hon. Jonathan Bowers Winn. She died in 1862. In 1883 he married Ellen F. Champney, who survives him. He was a shrewd, bright, but genial man, greatly liked by his classmates, of whom only 20 remain to miss him. The '54 Dinner Club of 11 classmates in Boston were always eager to hear his life experiences, which had to be drawn out of him, for he was a most modest and unpretending man. His life was a most useful one. He appreciated and never forgot his *Alma Mater*.

1855.

E. H. ABBOT, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

James Benjamin Clark died suddenly on Dec. 6 as he was taking his seat in the University Auditorium in Austin, Tex. He had gone to hear Mr. Bryan address the Young Men's Christian Association, walking apparently with his usual vigor. Several students at once carried him in their arms to the Regents' Room, but when the physicians arrived it was plain that he had died almost as he fell. His family, with fine appreciation of our classmate's character, refused to allow the services to be interrupted. He was born in Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C., July 11, 1834, the son of Gen. William and Louisa Pearce (Lanier) Clark. His father removed to Mississippi during Clark's infancy. He became a prominent citizen, and was at one time the treasurer of the state. Our classmate was the youngest of ten children. His mother died when he was five years old, and he was brought up by his sisters. At 12 he went to Franklin College, Nashville, and four years later came to Harvard. He was a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity and our class orator. He entered the Law School after graduation, and was in Europe when the Civil War led him in 1861 to return in order to join the Army of the Confederacy. He arrived a few days after Bull Run and never was again in Cambridge until he came to attend our 50th anniversary. Enlisting in the 18th Mississippi Regiment, Gen. Barkdale's brigade, he proved himself a stout soldier, and served through the entire war. He was present in the battles of Drewry's Bluff, Winchester, Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Malvern Hill. Clark was captured on the retreat after the battle of Gettysburg, but, fortunately, unwounded. He spent the next 19 months as a prisoner on

Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, where Tileston and other classmates did what they could for him; and he cherished warm remembrance of their kindness. When he was at last exchanged, he rejoined Gen. Lee's army in Richmond about a month before the close of the war. When Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Capt. Clark was one of the faithful who loyally stayed with their general to the very end. Capt. Clark settled in Kentucky after the war, where he married Miss Florence Anderson, and edited a paper at Harrodsburg. He went to Texas in 1875, and there practised law for about ten years. Although he was usually called "Judge," he never sat upon the bench. He identified himself with the University of Texas from its beginning, and was a member of its first Board of Regents. On July 1, 1886, he was chosen its Proctor and Custodian General. He was said to know more students personally than did any other of its officers. The esteem in which he was held is shown in the dedication to him of the University magazine: "To the genial, witty, chivalrous Southern gentleman, the best friend, the kindest heart, the gentlest nature, and most universally loved man in the University." The rest of his life was spent at Austin in the service of his beloved University of Texas. His widow and two children, Carroll and Edith, survive him. Those of us who met him at our 50th anniversary will never forget Clark's enjoyment of that memorable meeting. Mindful of the slender stipends which university officers earn, we had invited him to become the guest of the Class from the time he left Austin until he returned home. But his own college was very proud of his connection with Harvard; and when the fund we had provided for his journey was pressed upon him he refused to take it, saying that the boys

at home had insisted on sending him to represent them at Harvard, for the honor of their own university. He pushed it back, when it was slipped into his pocket, saying he would n't have it, unless we would let him make it his contribution to the annuity which we were then raising for another dear old fellow. During the week that he was the Secretary's guest at Cambridge his joyousness, his keen interest, his ecstatic delight in everything, old and new, was simply beautiful to see. He hunted up all the Texas boys in college, and they marched round with him. His shining face and venerable white hair attracted the attention of many students, and he accepted their kindness with such hearty pleasure that they picked him up and made him lunch with them more than once in Randall and Memorial, and escorted him over the whole college grounds. When the Phi Beta Kappa Society finally chose him as an honorary member, his delight was unbounded. Last spring the Secretary did his best to get him to visit us again. In the name of the Class he was urged to be our guest every year. He was almost induced to come, but at the last unfortunately postponed his visit until this present year. But while we shall not see his face again at our meetings, none of us can ever forget his affectionate joy in being with us in 1905. His presence with us then was the chief brightness of our meeting. "He wist not that his face shone." — *E. H. A.*

1856.

JEREMIAH SMITH, Sec.,
4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

On Dec. 4, in the Probate Court at Taunton, a large assembly of lawyers gathered to commemorate the completion by Hon. W. F. Fuller of 25 years' service as Judge of Probate for Bristol County. Eulogistic speeches were made

by representatives of the four bar associations of the county, and Judge Fuller was requested to sit for an oil portrait to be hung in the court room.— A testimonial dinner was given at the Tuileries in Boston, in December, to A. A. Brown, the donor of the Musical Library which now occupies a room in Boston Public Library.— The address (unknown at the date of the last Class Report) of Jonas Wyeth Coolidge, non-graduate, is 88 Worcester St., Boston.— David Casares is Mayor of the City of Merida, Yucatan.

1858.

S. A. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

Col. John Buttrick Noyes died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1908. He was born in Petersham, March 2, 1838, son of Rev. G. R. Noyes (who with Dr. Francis conducted religious services during our college course) and Eliza Wheeler Buttrick Noyes. He had a long and brilliant career in the army during the Civil War. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law in the office of C. T. & T. H. Russell, and entered the Harvard Law School in September, 1859. Later he entered the office of Judge Richardson. In 1861 he joined the 4th Battalion of Rifles, which was later attached to the 13th Mass. Vols., with which he served, much of the time as colonel of the regiment, through many of the great battles of the war, including Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Antietam, Bull Run, Gettysburg, and Spottsylvania. In the engagement before Petersburg he commanded his regiment, and his conduct in the field was commended by Generals Miles and Barlow. Soon after the battle of Reams' Station, he was assigned by Gen. Barlow as Inspector General of the 3d Brigade, and in that capacity was engaged at Deep Bottom and Reams' Sta-

tion. Shortly afterwards he was appointed aid to Gen. Macy, commanding a brigade in 2d Div. 2d Corps, with which he served until Dec. 13, 1864, when he returned to Mass. to be mustered out. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in May, 1863, and captain in May, 1864, brevetted major, U. S. Volunteers, in March, 1865, and lieutenant colonel and colonel, U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious conduct while in command of his regiment before Petersburg on June 16 and 20, 1864. After leaving the army he became assistant librarian of the Mercantile Library in Brooklyn, N. Y., and later was in business, connected with the Erie Basin Warehouses in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the Harvard Club of New York. He died unmarried. — Rev. Charles Henry Learoyd died in Wakefield, Jan. 25, 1909. He was born in Danvers, June 7, 1834, the son of John Andrew and Sarah Sylvester Learoyd. He entered the Andover Theological Seminary in December, 1859, and was ordained deacon in the Episcopal Church in July, 1862, and was called to the rectorship of Grace Church, Medford, in June, 1863. He became rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church at Taunton in 1872. For 30 years he was treasurer of the P. E. Diocese of Massachusetts. In October, 1863, he married Susan Ellen, daughter of Frederic and Almira (Putnam) Perley of Danvers, who, with two sons and a daughter, survives.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, *Sec.*,
5 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

James Augustus Rumrill died in Springfield, Jan. 20, 1909. He was born in New York, April 8, 1837, the son of James Bliss and Rebecca (Pierce) Rumrill. He was fitted for college at

the Andover Phillips Academy. After graduation he went to Europe with his classmates d'Hauteville and Richardson, and on his return entered the law office of Reuben A. Chapman, h '64, in Springfield, where he was admitted to the bar in 1861. He again went abroad, and studied Roman Law in Berlin. In 1865 he was made clerk and attorney of the Boston & Albany R. R. Co., and was vice-president of that road from 1880 to 1892. At one time or another he was president of a Springfield bank, of the Springfield Club, and of three Massachusetts R. R. companies, vice-president of a savings bank, and a director in several other railroad companies. He had been an alderman, and was clerk of the Unitarian Society for 20 years. He was much interested in the Springfield City Library Association, and was its president for many years. In the later years of his life he spent about half his time in New London, where he had a large seaside farm. May 22, 1861, he married Anna, daughter of Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield. His son Chester Chapin graduated in '97. His daughter Anna Chapin married Edward C. Hammond, of Boston and New London, and his daughter Rebecca married L. H. Dow, '90, now a professor in Dartmouth.

1861.

DR. J. E. WRIGHT, *Sec.*,
Montpelier, Vt.

Sidney Warren Thaxter died of cancer of the liver at his home in Portland, Me., Nov. 8, 1908. He was born in Bangor, Me., Sept. 8, 1839. He served in the First Maine Cavalry, from Oct. 19, 1861, to Nov. 5, 1864; rising from the rank of lieutenant to that of major. His regiment participated in more than 80 engagements, and lost more field and staff officers in action than any other Maine

regiment. On several occasions the command of it fell to him, by reason of the loss of so many of his associates from wounds and sickness. He himself was once wounded. In 1897 he was awarded a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va. In this engagement, in which he voluntarily assisted as aide-de-camp, though his time of service had expired, four horses were shot under him. Returning to civil life, he engaged in the flour and grain trade, first in Bangor for ten years, then, from 1874 till his decease, in Portland; and he attained a high standing among commercial men, combining religious and philanthropic interests with devotion to business. In Portland, for a quarter of a century he was a public man, though in a private station. He was a student of books and of affairs; intelligent, alert, independent, broad-minded. He kept close watch of municipal conditions, and general politics, and threw the weight of his acknowledged influence as his judgment dictated; but he never sought or accepted a political position. He was a member of the Economic Club (and for a time its president), of the Fraternity Club, of the Church Club, of the Harvard Club of Maine (of which he was president in 1908), and in 1891 he was commander of the Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion. For many years he was actively interested in the management of the Maine General Hospital, and was the president of its board of directors at the time of his death. He was twice married, to Laura May Farnham in 1866 (died 1880), and to Julia St. Felix Thom in 1882. The latter and three sons survive. — Dr. Daniel Dudley Gilbert died of pneumonia at his home in Roxbury, Jan. 3, 1909. He was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 23, 1838. He was descended from Capt. Gilbert,

an officer in the Continental Army, and, on his mother's side, from Thomas Dudley, the second governor of Massachusetts. The family moved to Boston in 1840, and he fitted for college in the Public Latin School. After a brief course in medicine under H. G. Clark, M.D., in Boston, he was appointed Medical Cadet, U. S. A., March 27, 1862, and served in that capacity till Nov. 11, when he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., and soon after he received a commission as Assistant Surgeon in the regular corps, in which capacity he served, first in the U. S. Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and later on the U. S. S. *Maratanza*, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He resigned his commission Aug. 16, 1864. He then took a course of study in the Berkshire Medical College, received the degree of M.D. Jan. 14, 1865, and began the practice of his profession in Boston. In 1867 he moved to Upham's Corner, Dorchester, and later to 677 Dudley Street, Roxbury. His wife, *née* Amelia A. Stebbins, whom he married in 1865, died in 1900, but several of their six children survive him. He held a high position in his profession — was district physician to the Boston Dispensary, was a member of the Boston City Hospital staff as physician to the City Hospital Convalescent Home in Dorchester, was for a time Medical Examiner of Dorchester, and consulting surgeon to the Insane Asylum at Danvers. He had served also upon the Boston School Board, and he belonged to the Loyal Legion.

1863.

C. H. DENNY, *Acting Sec.*,
23 Central St., Boston.

Josiah Lombard died Dec. 10, 1908, at his home in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., of heart disease. He was

son of Josiah and Sallie (Ayres) Lombard, and was born in Griggsville, Ill., July 29, 1842. He had a year in 1857 at a school in Boston kept by William Brooks, but fitted for college principally under Henry Tupper, a graduate of Yale, at Griggsville. After graduating he was for some time in the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, Ill., of which his father was president. He afterwards went to New York City and became a member of the firm of Lombard, Stevens and Co., commission merchants. Later he formed the firm of Lombard, Ayres & Co., with his classmate, cousin, and chum, Marshall Ayres, with whom he was always intimately connected as long as Ayres lived. This firm was engaged in refining petroleum and was afterward merged with the Tidewater Oil Co. Besides being a director of this company, Lombard was a director of the Platt & Washburn Refining Co., the East Jersey R. R. Terminal Co., the Elwell Mercantile Co., Wallace Muller & Co., and vice-president and director of the Indian Creek and Pound River R. R. Co. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was married June 7, 1877, to Alice N. Rathburn of Verona Springs, N. Y. His widow and four daughters survive. — Charles Eliot Furness died Jan. 22, 1909, at Rochester, near St. Paul, Minnesota, where his wife and family are. He was son of James Thwing and Elizabeth Margaret (Eliot) Furness, and was born in Philadelphia July 22, 1844. He fitted for college at the school of Charles Short, '46, in Philadelphia. After graduation he served as a private in the 32d Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia from June 18, 1863, to Aug. 12, 1863, when he was mustered out. He then went into business in Philadelphia with Horace H. Soule and became a member of the firm of Horace H. Soule & Co., Jan. 1, 1869.

This copartnership was dissolved in November, 1870. In December, 1870, he became secretary and treasurer of the Lake Superior & Mississippi R. R. Co., and took up residence at St. Paul, Minn. For three or four years he was prominent in several railroad and land company enterprises, holding among other positions that of land commissioner. In February, 1874, he was appointed assistant to the general freight agent of the Empire Transportation Co., resident in Philadelphia. He subsequently removed again to St. Paul, and was land commissioner of the Manitoba R. R., but his health failed him, and since about 1883 he has been unable to attend to any business. He was married, March 29, 1875, to Marion Ramsey, daughter of Alexander Ramsey, of St. Paul, Minn., who survives him. They had four children, one of whom died in infancy. — Rev. Thomas Robinson Harris, D.D., died Jan. 24, 1909, at his home at Bronxville, N. Y. He was son of Thaddeus William (H. C. 1815) and Catherine (Holbrook) Harris, and was born in Cambridge, June 15, 1842. He fitted for College at the school of Epes S. Dixwell, '28. He left College at the end of the Junior year to serve as private in the 44th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out June 18, 1863. He served in the United States Sanitary Commission during the spring of 1864. He received his A.B. degree in 1867. He was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1866. For a time he had charge of St. Mark's Chapel, New York City. In 1867 he went to St. John's at Framingham, which parish he resigned in 1869 to go to St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. In 1870 he accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, where he served 25 years, resigning to go to St. Mary's

Church, Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. In 1887 he received from St. Stephen's College, Annandale, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was elected warden of St. Stephen's College, in September, 1903. Owing to impaired health he resigned in September, 1907, and has since resided in Bronxville. He was elected secretary of the diocese of New York in 1887 and held the office until his death, and he has held many other posts of trust in the diocese. In 1867 he married Margaret Schenck Van Kleeck, daughter of the Rev. Robert B. Van Kleeck, D.D.; she survives with five children.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, *Sec.*,
70 State St., Boston.

Our classmate R. S. Peabody has been appointed by Pres. Roosevelt a member of the Council of Fine Arts. — Moorfield Storey is president of the University Club, Boston.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, *Sec.*,
50 State St., Boston.

William Humphrey Nash, born in Hingham, June 11, 1846, died in Leadville, Colo., Dec. 9, 1908; was the son of William Otis and Hannah Wade (French) Nash. His immediate paternal ancestors were manufacturers and tradesmen of Weymouth who trace back their pedigree to James Nash, one of the first settlers in Weymouth. On his mother's side he was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, of *Mayflower* fame. His mother was the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Humphrey) French. Her grandfather's name was Asa French, and her great-grandfather's Isaac French. All were farmers, and lived in Weymouth. During the Revolution Asa French served nine months as a soldier. Nash was educated at the old Derby

Academy, Hingham, until September, 1860, when he removed to Weymouth, and there was fitted for Harvard in the High School, acting himself as a teacher in that school during his last year, at the same time pursuing the studies of the Harvard Freshman year. At the close of his course in the High School he was valedictorian of the Class. He entered the Sophomore Class of 1863, at Harvard, in July, 1865. At Harvard Nash steadily gained in rank, having 87 per cent for the Senior year, and 78 per cent for the entire course, standing number 11. He received a detur in the Junior year, and was given a thesis — "The Samnite People" — for his part at Commencement. He was a member of the Pi Eta Society. His studies were interfered with by weak eyes, and by inflammation of the lungs and typhoid fever, conditions that subsequently led him to seek Colorado for health. After graduation he was with the Hooksett Mfg. Co., in Boston, until the great fire of 1872, when he was for several months in the insurance office of Ellison, Hollis & Co. From May, 1873, he was a bookkeeper with Spaulding & Wardwell, until their dissolution, April, 1874. During this time he made weekly trips to Concord, to officiate as organist in the Unitarian Church. In Jan., 1875, he became head assistant in the Phillips Brooks School at Cleveland, O., began the study of law, and also officiated as an organist in that city. In 1878 he went to Denver, Colo., for his health; but Leadville became his home from March, 1879, until his death. In June, 1878, he was admitted to the bar, and thereafter practised law successfully. He was elected the county judge of Lake County, Colo., by a vote of more than two to one on the Republican and Populist tickets, in 1892; a position that he filled for its one term of three years with great credit.

As a commercial lawyer he held high rank, and was the local agent for twenty-five years of R. G. Dun & Co. His love of music, his proficiency as a musician, and his generous use of his talents added to his endearment in the community. When but a boy he learned to play the pipe-organ, it being said of him that he was an adept at this difficult accomplishment from the time his feet could reach the pedals. In 1880 he organized the Apollo Club in Leadville, which was composed of all the notable musicians in the city. He built up the choirs of the churches there. He inspired the whole city with the love of song. He was an active member of fraternal organizations, being connected with the Masons; Royal Arcanum; A. O. U. W.; the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America; and the Order of the Eastern Star. He served one year as a school director in Leadville. He was married in Cleveland, O., Jan. 24, 1878, to Emma Forbes Read, daughter of Josiah M. Read, of Everett, Mass. His widow survives him, and two sons: William Percival Nash, born Oct. 31, 1878; and Joseph Harold Nash, born Dec. 6, 1883. — Nathaniel Briggs Borden, born in Fall River, Feb. 23, 1844, died in Fall River, Jan. 9, 1909. He was the son of Col. Nathaniel Briggs and Sarah Gould (Buffum) Borden. Col. Borden was one of New England's leading men, serving in both branches of the State Legislature, and in the national House of Representatives for three terms, and as the first Mayor of Fall River. He died in 1865. Borden was educated at the public schools of Fall River and at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered Harvard in 1864, joining the Class of 1868, but left at the end of his Freshman year, on account of his father's death. He was elected a member of the Institute of 1770, and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society. For nearly a year he was em-

ployed in the shawl and fancy cassimere mills of R. G. Hazard, at Peacedale, R. I.; then for two years he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloths at Carolina Mills, R. I. In July, 1868, he left the woolen business, and went into cotton mills, finding employment in the counting-room of his uncle, Samuel B. Chace, at Valley Falls, R. I. From there, in March, 1870, he went to Fall River, and became head bookkeeper for the Merchants Manufacturing Co., returning, in 1871, to Valley Falls, to help in the management of the cotton mills there. In the autumn of 1873 he went again to Fall River to live, and there became treasurer of the Barnard Manufacturing Co., which was organized as the result of his efforts, and proceeded to erect a mill for the manufacture of print cloths. That position he held to his death, conducting the business successfully. He was president of the High School Alumni Association in Fall River in 1888; president of the Fall River Manufacturers Board of Trade; president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association, 1889, 1890, and 1900 to 1907; president of the Common Council of Fall River, 1889 and 1890; president of the Children's Home Association since 1889; vice-president and director of the Massasoit-Pocasset Nat. Bank of Fall River; vice-president of the Commercial Club, and of the Unitarian Club, of Fall River; trustee of the Fall River Five Cent Savings Bank; director of the Troy Co-operative Bank; trustee of the Taunton Hospital for the Insane since 1901. He was also a member of the Harvard Club of Fall River. He was a public-spirited man, deeply interested in charities and local institutions; and his citizenship was highly appreciated. His rare equanimity was often tested in the labor difficulties of Fall River, but his placid disposition and his fair-mindedness enabled him to

emerge from these and other knotty problems, to the satisfaction of his associates and employees. He was married in Fall River, Feb. 2, 1870, to Anne S. Brown, daughter of Jeremiah and Emeline Brown, of that city. His widow survives him, and three children: Nathaniel Briggs Borden, Jr., born March 4, 1871; Annie Brown Borden, born Dec. 4, 1877; Louise Gould Borden, born Oct. 11, 1883; Arnold Buffum Borden, born March 19, 1882, died April 30, 1907.

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, Sec.,

18 Highland St., Cambridge.

Owing to the long interval between issues of the regular Class Reports, many of you depend upon the department in *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine* which is devoted to "News from the Classes" for items of interest about your fellow members. Too often nothing appears under "1870." I think you will all realize that unless you keep me advised of matters of interest concerning yourselves and of what you may learn about others, I am unable to furnish the desired material to the *Magazine*. Will you not all co-operate with me in the endeavor to have some class news in every issue? A glance at the *Magazine* will show you the kind of items wanted, and you know what you like to read about others; send me from time to time similar news about yourselves. A little trouble on your part will result in giving much pleasure to your fellow classmates, and keep us all in closer touch with each other. — Richard Herman Soule, son of Richard and Harriet (Winsor) Soule, was born in Boston, March 4, 1849. He prepared for college at the Brookline High School. After graduation, studied mechanical engineering for two years at the Mass. Institute of Technology, completing the course on June 1, 1872, and

receiving, on March 1, 1873, the degree of S.B.M.E.; was engaged in civil engineering, in connection with the Boston Water-Works, in the fall of 1872, and in the following January became connected with the Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia, where he was assistant superintendent; in Sept., 1875, entered the service of the Pennsylvania R. R., in the office of its mechanical engineer, Altoona, Pa., and in November, 1877, was transferred to the department of tests and experiments at the Altoona shops. May 1, 1879, was appointed superintendent of motive power for the following railroads of the Pennsylvania system: Northern Central R. R., Baltimore and Potomac R. R., and Alexandria and Fredericksburg R. R., headquarters at Baltimore, Md.; Oct. 15, 1881, superintendent of motive power, Philadelphia and Erie Division, Penn. R. R., office at Williamsport, Pa.; June 1, 1882, superintendent of motive power, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis R. R., office at Columbus, O.; June 1, 1883, superintendent of motive power, New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Railway, office at Frankfort, N. Y.; Dec. 15, 1885, superintendent of motive power, New York, Lake Erie, and Western R. R., office at Buffalo, N. Y.; Feb. 15, 1887, general manager New York, Lake Erie, and Western R. R., office at New York City. April 30, 1888, resigned, and spent the next six months abroad. October, 1888, located at Pittsburg, Pa., in connection with the Westinghouse interests. June, 1891, to July 1, 1897, superintendent of motive power, Norfolk and Western R. R., Roanoke, Va.; August, 1897, to December, 1899, with the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, during the first year traveling in their interest in South Africa and Russia; subsequently representing them at Chicago, Ill. In May, 1900, he opened

an office in New York, as consulting mechanical engineer, with a specialty of railway problems. By the end of that year he had built up a large and apparently permanent connection, with brilliant prospects of usefulness and income. But about Christmas, 1900, he was brought down with serious kidney trouble, dating back to a rupture while he was pitcher on the University Nine during his Junior year in College, and aggravated by mistaken medical treatment in later years. From 1900 to 1904 he remained in New York under medical care, undergoing four serious surgical operations in as many years; but trying to take up his professional work in the intervals between operations. These great drains so depleted his vitality, however, that he was finally forced to give up business entirely, and returned to Boston to live quietly among his old friends. He took up his residence in Brookline, his old home, with his wife and his two sons. Being forbidden by his physician to give any thought to serious professional work, he found occupation in the advanced study of harmony, which satisfied both his musical and his mathematical tastes. His love for music gave him lifelong pleasure. During his college days he was secretary, treasurer, president and director of the Pierian Sodality, and his musical versatility was shown by his ability to play on a number of instruments. As the needs of the society demanded, he would give up the position of violinist, which he preferred, and play the cornet, flute, or bass-viol. In March, 1906, he was elected to the Corporation of the Mass. Institute of Technology. The final breakdown came about the middle of November, 1908; he died Dec. 13, 1908. He married, April 13, 1882, Ida Helen Whittemore of Brookline, and had two sons, Winsor, '06, and Augustus Whittemore, '06.

Was a member of the New York Railroad Club, the Western Railway Club of Chicago, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Master Mechanics' Association, and the Master Car Builders' Association. — Andrew Fitz, son of Daniel Poland and Sarah Ellen (Brown) Fitz, was born in Pepperell, Sept. 27, 1849. He prepared for college at the Salem High School. In October, 1870, began studying law with Perry & Endicott, Salem; was appointed justice of the peace and notary public, April 1, 1873; was admitted to the Essex bar Oct. 3, 1873; Nov. 1, 1877, formed a partnership for the practice of law with L. S. Tuckerman, '68, and A. L. Huntington, '70, at Salem. This partnership was dissolved by the withdrawal of Tuckerman, July 1, 1885; new partnership of Huntington & Fitz formed the same date, which terminated with the death of Huntington in 1902. December, 1893, was elected a member of the School Committee of Salem and served nine years. Aside from his profession and his interest in the First Church of Salem, of which he was clerk of the corporation for more than 33 years, he was an enthusiastic member of the state military forces; joining the 2d Corps Cadets, Mass. Volunteer Militia, in 1874, he advanced through the various grades until in May, 1903, he became its commander, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He retired in December, 1908. He married, Feb. 13, 1878, Susie J. Chase of Salem, and had two children, Ellen Mary Fitz, born April 19, 1879, and Daniel Chase Fitz, '05, born Dec. 13, 1884. He died very suddenly of heart disease Dec. 6, 1906. — S. L. Parrish was in Rome at the time of the earthquake and was appointed by Ambassador Griscom a member of the

American Relief Committee. — Frederic Kidder, son of Edward W. and Ann (Potter) Kidder, was born in Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 12, 1847. Prepared for college at private schools in Stockbridge, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., entering the Class in the Sophomore year. After graduation he managed a rice plantation on Cape Fear River, some miles below Wilmington. He died of Bright's disease at Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 27, 1906. He never married. — Charles Fuller Woodard, son of Abram and Jane (Fuller) Woodard, was born in Bangor, Me., April 19, 1848. He entered College from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1866, and without apparent effort held very high rank, his general percentage being 88 for the four years' work. From College he went to the Harvard Law School, taking the degree of LL.B. in 1872; returning to Bangor, he went into the office of Peters & Wilson, and was admitted to practice in October, 1872. After practising alone for a short time he formed, with Hon. F. A. Wilson, the partnership of Wilson & Woodard, which was continued until 1890. The senior member of the firm, Hon. John A. Peters, had meantime been appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the state. Woodard never held any political office. Working steadily at his chosen profession he eventually became one of the leaders of the Penobscot bar, and his services were sought by large interests. For several years he acted as general counsel for the Maine Central R. R. In the latter part of the year 1906 he was seriously ill with pneumonia. While convalescent he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, to succeed Justice Emery. Although he did some consultation work, Woodard could not take up the active duties of his new position until June, 1907, when he took his seat with the Law Court at Bangor.

The exertion of two days' work proved too great, and was followed by a relapse from which he did not recover. He died at his home in Bangor, June 17, 1907. He married Oct. 8, 1872, Carrie Varney, of Bangor, who survives him with one son, John V. Woodard, '07.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, Sec.,

1294 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

Harry Godey died of pneumonia at Philadelphia, Pa., on Jan. 30. He was born in Philadelphia on March 31, 1850, and was fitted for college at the Phillips Exeter Academy, N. H. Although taking a degree of doctor of medicine in 1880, he never practised his profession, but devoted himself largely to travel. He married, June 28, 1877, Miss McMichael of Philadelphia, by whom he had one daughter.

1873.

A. L. WARE, Sec.,

Framingham.

John Franklin Simmons died at Hanover, Nov. 28, 1906, of acute indigestion. He was the son of Perez and Adeline (Jones) Simmons and was born at Hanover, June 26, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Phillips Exeter Academy, whence he entered Harvard in the Class of 1873. His career in College was marked by the same earnestness of purpose, industry, and good-fellowship which signalized his future course in the world, and the high rank he maintained in his studies was supplemented by the honor of serving his class as Orator upon graduation. After two years in the Law School he entered upon the practice of his profession at Abington and became one of the leading attorneys of Plymouth and Norfolk counties. In 1890 he opened an office in Boston, where he continued at the

Suffolk bar the success of his earlier years. In 1898 he had the strong endorsement of many members of the bar for the office of judge of the Superior Court. Of the many positions of trust and responsibility held by him the more important were the presidency of the Plymouth County Railroad and of the South Scituate Savings Bank. He took a prominent part in the social matters of his town, which he served as moderator and member of the School Committee for many years. He married in 1877 Fannie F. Allen; she and four children survive him.

1874.

G. P. SANGER, *Sec.*,
53 State St., Boston.

Edward Warren Cate died in Boston on Feb. 2; he was born in Newton, March 18, 1852. — R. H. Dana is chairman of the National Civil Service Reform League.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, *Sec.*,
40 Water St., Boston.

T. W. Barnes is the president of the Aërial Navigation Co. of America, which has given an order to the Nixon Yards for an aërial warship, 700 feet in length, with accommodations for 100 passengers, food and fuel enough for a voyage across the ocean, and a full complement of guns. The ship will have a gas envelope of silk encased in one of aluminum. — Prof. Percival Lowell received on Dec. 28 a gold medal from the Astronomical Society of Mexico for his work on the planet Mars. The medal is awarded from a fund established by Sr. Luc. D. Felipe Rivera of Zempucero. — A. W. Longfellow is the architect of the Lincoln School to be built this spring by the City of Boston. — T. T. Gaff has gone to the Hawaiian

Islands, for a two months' trip. — R. W. Curtis has returned with his family to Villa Sylvia, St. Jean-sur-Mer, France, after having spent the winter in Boston.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, *Sec.*,

73 Tremont St., Room 1038, Boston.

On Jan. 20 the Overseers confirmed Prof. Abbott Lawrence Lowell as President of Harvard. The Class of '77 will dine him on Feb. 27. — Prof. Barrett Wendell is president of the Alliance Française of Boston.

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, *Sec.*,
P. O. Box 3573, Boston.

F. W. Preston has moved from New York back to Seattle, where he formerly lived, and has taken up the business of insurance: address, 609 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

1879.

EDWARD HALE, *Sec.*,
4 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

H. P. Amen has been elected a member of the standing committee of the Alumni Association on the nomination of Overseers, to serve for three years. — C. O. Brewster is treasurer of the association of persons interested in musical education, who arranged for the uniform series of monthly expositions of chamber music now being given by Mr. Arthur Whiting in Eastern universities and colleges. — D. O. Ives lectured in December in the Harvard School of Business Administration on the classification of railroad freights. He has lately been made chairman of the Official Classification Committee, which has charge of the classification of freight in the "official district," which includes the territory north of the Potomac and Ohio, and east of the Mississippi. His office is at 143

Liberty St., New York. — Prof. F. W. Taussig appeared by invitation before the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington, in December, and presented an argument in favor of lower duties. E. C. Felton also appeared before the Committee in regard to the duties on iron ore and steel products. — The address of A. A. Brooks is 2100 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. — W. B. Thomas is commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Robert Bacon was appointed Secretary of State by the President on Jan. 25, to succeed Elihu Root. — Prof. A. B. Hart has been elected president of the American Historical Association. Hart is making a trip around the world with his family. In December he was in Japan and from there was going to China. — William Hooper retired on Nov. 1 from the office of treasurer of the Boston Elevated Ry. Co. He went abroad for rest and recreation and was in Rome at the time of the earthquake in Sicily. Ambassador Griscom immediately placed him on the American Committee of Relief, where he has been doing hard and useful work. — C. A. Hobbs has been elected president of the Association of Mathematical Teachers in New England; he has moved his Cambridge room to 10A Fairfax Hall, and gives his entire time to private tutoring. — Pres. Theodore Roosevelt has declined to accept a legacy of \$10,000 contained in a will of Benjamin Hadley of Somerville, Mass., to "the President of the United States." — C. G. Washburn has prepared and introduced into Congress a copyright bill intended to bring the laws in relation to such matters up to date.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, *Sec.*,
103 Walker St., Cambridge.

E. W. Atkinson's firm became on Jan. 1 Richards, Atkinson and Haserick, formerly Stoddard, Haserick, Richards and Co., 152 Congress St., Boston. — William Gold Brinsmade died suddenly at Washington, Conn., of heart disease, on Dec. 8, 1908. The son of William Bartlett and Charlotte Blake (Chapin) Brinsmade, he was born at Springfield, Jan. 21, 1858, and entered College from the Springfield High School. In College he was a member of the Pi Eta Society. On graduation, he associated himself with his brother, J. C. Brinsmade, '74, in the Gunnery School for Boys at Washington, Conn., and in 1894 established the Ridge School in the same town, which he conducted with marked success. He was on the School Board of Washington for over 20 years and of guiding influence in the educational system of the town. He was one of the incorporators of the Gunn Memorial Library, chairman of the committee of the Congregational Church, and a director in the Choral Club, which he led in the production of a number of concerts. He was married Dec. 23, 1885, to Ada Gibson Colton of Warren, Conn., who survives him with a daughter, Dorothy. — H. B. Howard is living at Reading, and is engaged on the plans for the Brigham Hospital. — T. P. Ivy is at Norfolk, Va., for the winter. — G. D. Markham is president of the St. Louis Harvard Club. — J. A. Nesmith is actively interested in the Whistler Memorial Building, to be occupied by the Art Club of Lowell. — Dr. C. W. Townsend is president and Dr. A. S. Thayer vice-president of the New England Pediatric Society. — The following members are serving on committees appointed by the Overseers: — Brandegee, *Physical Training*; Burdett,

Music; Foster, *Chemical Laboratory*; Gordon, *Composition and Rhetoric*; Howard, *Stillman Infirmary*; G. M. Lane, *Library, Graduate School, Classics*; Markham, *Peabody Museum, Graduate School of Business Administration, Education, Music*; Rand, *Botany*; W. R. Thayer, *English Literature, Italian, Spanish and Romance Philology, History*; Whiting, *Bussey Institution*; Elliott, *Graduate School of Business Administration*. — The annual luncheon of the Class was held at the Exchange Club, Boston, on Jan. 16; 38 members were present. — A. L. Mills, of Portland, Ore., represented Harvard at a large educational congress held at Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., on Nov. 17 and 18. At this congress was launched a new educational enterprise which contemplates the founding of one college to become the great educational institution of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*,
89 State St., Boston.

Dr. George William Perkins died Nov. 18, 1908, at a hospital in Ogden, Utah, from blood poisoning following an operation for hernia. He had lived for over 20 years in Ogden and was one of the most successful surgeons in that part of the country, with a large practice. He left a widow and four children, his eldest son being a Freshman at Harvard and his second son a student at Phillips Exeter Academy. — William Bernard Waring, a temporary member of the Class, died at his home at Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Nov. 13, 1908. He had been twice married, and is said to have left two daughters and a son by his first wife. — The following sons of members are in the Class of 1912 at Harvard: James K. Clement, Henry K. Hardon, Henry C. Kittredge, Hugh Mason, Wm. A. Per-

kins, and Cochrane's son is of the Class of 1911 at the Medical School. — Robert Luce has formed a partnership with F. W. Kaan, '83, for practising law in Boston, and he still continues his Press Clipping Bureau. — C. F. Mason is president of the Unitarian Club of Watertown. — The members of the Class in and about New York had a dinner at the Harvard Club of that city on Nov. 20, 1908. 25 men were present, including the Class Secretary and J. W. Bowen of the Class Committee, who were guests. The dinner was most enjoyable and the hope was expressed that it be made an annual event. The usual midwinter lunch of the Class was held at the St. Botolph Club, Boston, on Feb. 6, 1909, at which about 40 men were present. — J. R. Bishop is principal of the Eastern High School, Detroit, Mich.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*,
2 Joy St., Boston.

George Jonathan Porter died at his home in Medford, on Dec. 16, after a year's illness. The son of George Doane, '51, and Lucretia (Holland) Porter, he was born in Medford, April 21, 1861, a descendant of the earliest settlers of the town, with which he always remained identified. He was prepared for College at the Boston Latin School and entered Harvard with our Class in 1879. Immediately after graduation he entered the office of Peabody & Stearns, architects, of Boston, and remained there for a year, when his health gave out. From 1884 until 1891, he was employed as a mechanical draughtsman at the factory of the Wainwright Mfg. Co., and at the Eastern R. R. Repair Shops, East Boston, and also held positions in the offices of Andrews & Jaques, C. H. Blackall, and McKim, Mead & White. In Au-

gust, 1891, he entered the employ of Woodbury & Leighton, building contractors, of Boston, with whom he remained until 1903, when he associated himself with Stephen Codman, '88 (later Codman & Despradelle), at 31 Beacon St., Boston, and continued there until his death. Porter was a man of fine abilities and by the wide range of his apprenticeship was unusually well equipped for his profession on the practical and constructive sides, his advice as an expert being frequently sought in engineering problems. He was married, June 6, 1894, at Boston, to Julia Marvin, who, with a son and a daughter, survives him. — Lewis Barton Strong, an associate member of '83, died in New York City on Dec. 27, after a surgical operation. The son of George Templeton and Ellen (Ruggles) Strong, he was born in New York, a descendant of the Stronges of St. George Manor, L. I. His father was for many years comptroller of Trinity Church Parish, treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, and an accomplished lawyer and scholar. His great-grandfather, Selah Strong, was the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Suffolk County (1783-93). His mother was the daughter of Samuel B. Ruggles, who laid out Gramercy Park and gave it to the owners of the surrounding property. Lewis was a talented musician, and played a prominent part in College theatricals and in the social pleasures of the Class. Since leaving Harvard he had made his home at Cooperstown, N. Y., and had spent much of his time abroad. — 35 men assembled at the Class Lunch, on Jan. 9, at the University Club, and a very cosy and enjoyable afternoon was the result. Dr. Sumner Coolidge gave an interesting talk on Panama, where he has been acting as an executive officer in the Sanitary Department, and described the work of con-

struction on the great Gatun Dam, answering a rapid fire of questions as to tides, topography, geography, dangers from earthquake, etc. The talk then drifting to seismology, C. M. Hammond related the conclusions reached by him after a 25 years' residence in California, and set forth the theory arrived at by scientists in the case of the San Francisco disaster. Letters were read from W. H. Page, giving news of the continued progress towards recovery of T. W. Cowgill, and from Morris Earle, who reported that his nephew is leader of the Harvard Glee Club, and is handing on the proud traditions of our great second bass. — Dr. Sumner Coolidge, who has withdrawn from his work with the Isthmian Canal force, has been placed in charge of the Southeastern Hospital at Lakeville, near Middleboro, one of the three hospitals for advanced cases of tuberculosis, planned by the State Commission, and has been superintending the construction of the entire plant. — Prof. C. H. Grandgent was elected secretary of the Modern Language Association, at the annual meeting at Princeton, N. J., Dec. 29. — Hon. C. S. Hamlin has been doing important work as chairman of two boards of three arbitrators each, appointed to settle and adjust the wages of the motormen and conductors on the systems of the Boston & Northern and of the Old Colony Street Ry. Cos., a matter involving the interests of 3000 wage-earners. — Prof. M. W. Haskell has been prominent in the war against civic unrighteousness in San Francisco and was one of the signers of a resolution circulated in the public prints to the effect that, "We demand the truth from our public press, and shall see to it that our people are informed of the facts, that they may judge of those who, by lying and misrepresentation, are perverting public opinion." — Joseph Lee was

elected a member of the Boston School Committee at the municipal election in December. — Herbert Putnam was among those mentioned as a possible successor to President Eliot. — The Secretary is very anxious to get some trace of the following temporary members: Charles Edwin Davis, Cambridge; Edwin Sloan Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Andrews Dole, Melrose; Fabius Edwin Elder, Keokuk, Ia.; Henry Wilson Perkins, Cambridgeport; William Monroe Tisdale, Lowville, N. Y. The addresses given are the last known ones. — Prof. J. L. Patterson is dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of the Univ. of Louisville, Ky.

1884.

T. C. CUMMINS, Sec.,
70 State St., Boston.

At the January meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, W. C. Baylies was chosen Chief Marshal of the Association for Commencement, 1909. He has recently given the University Crew an eight-oared shell, built by George Sims and Sons of Putney, England. The boat is built on the same plan as the one given by him to the Crew last year, in which the races of the season were rowed. — A. C. Arnold is head master in charge of the Phillips Brooks School in Philadelphia, having assumed the duties of the position in June, 1908; address, 202 South 41st St. — R. G. Brown was re-elected a member of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association at the meeting of the Association held in Seattle in August. He has recently been made a director of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Co. and the Minneapolis Mill Co. A paper read by him last spring before the Minnesota Society of Surveyors and Engineers, entitled "Points and Lines on Lakes and Streams," has just been is-

sued in pamphlet form by the Society. — At a meeting of the Harvard Club of New Bedford, held to reorganize the association which had been dormant for several years, J. T. Bullard was elected president. He has also been appointed a member of the Committee on Nominations for Overseers of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, of which C. T. Billings is the president. — E. E. Allen was appointed by Governor Guild on Dec. 30, 1908, a member of the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind. — Shung Kih Ting, who was with the Class during Freshman year, at the end of which time all its students were recalled by the government of China, is associate assistant secretary in the statistical department of the Imperial Maritime Customs in Shanghai, being the only one of his countrymen who has ever been connected with that bureau in an official capacity. — F. W. Jenkins is the head of the house of F. W. Jenkins and Co., American agents for Avenir, Limoges china, at 42 Park Pl., New York, N. Y. — H. E. Miles is prominent in the movement for a revision of the tariff. He is chairman of the Central Committee on Expert Tariff Commission representing 15 national manufacturing organizations. Papers on the tariff question recently read by him have been published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. — M. W. Frederick is at 135 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal. — C. T. Davis was appointed on Jan. 27, judge of the Land Court of Massachusetts, of which he has been associate judge for a number of years. — H. J. Cox is serving for the present winter as chief forecaster at the Weather Bureau in Washington, having left Chicago temporarily for that purpose. — Harry Billings has been made commercial agent of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. for the cities of Philadelphia, Pa., and

Camden, N. J., with headquarters at the Bourse, Philadelphia. — We have started preparations for our 25th year celebration, and have sent out a circular about our Class Gift. — J. G. Coolidge has resigned as U. S. Minister to Nicaragua.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
16 State St., Boston.

The Class held a midwinter dinner at the Exchange Club, Boston, Feb. 27. — 25 members of the Class have joined the Harvard Club of Boston. — F. A. Delano is one of the committee for raising the funds for the Charles W. Eliot memorial. — J. J. Storrow was chairman of the Massachusetts committee to raise funds for the relief of sufferers from the Italian earthquake. W. A. Chanler was one of the committee appointed by Ambassador Griscom to proceed from Rome for the rescue and relief of the sufferers. — Dr. J. G. Mumford has been appointed a lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A. He is to give a lecture on treatment of cancer in the free course for the public at the Harvard Medical School. — A. S. Johnson is one of the Board of Managers of the North American Civic League for Immigration, and a director of the Stamp Saving Society. — An interesting and exhaustive article on the authorship of "Casey at the Bat" was published in the December number of *Scrap Book*. This, with other convincing evidence since obtained, has completely disposed of the unwarranted claims of Mr. D'Vys as author. Ernest L. Thayer can henceforth enjoy undisputed his rightful honors as author of that classic. — At the first convention of the Federation of Harvard Clubs of New England six members of the Class were present. S. E. Winslow spoke on "Athletics," A.

G. Webster was on the Committee of Reception, and Winslow and H. M. Williams were elected honorary vice-presidents. — Dr. W. S. Thayer is one of the United States Army Board to consider vaccination to secure immunity from typhoid fever. — Prof. I. L. Winter has given at Cambridge a series of four readings from Shakespeare. — J. J. Storrow was prominently mentioned as one of the possibilities to succeed President Eliot. He is first vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and was most influential in combining the Boston Merchants Association with the former body. He was one of the Committee for the Lincoln Centennial Celebration in Boston, and has made addresses, first at Boston before the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, and another at Fitchburg. — An account of the "Birds' Valhalla," John E. Thayer's museum at Lancaster, appeared in the *Boston Transcript*, Dec. 5, and an account of the museum was also published in the *Sunday Post*. Some of his recent acquisitions of hitherto unknown Manchurian birds were exhibited at the Sportsman's Show, Boston, in December. — The general subject of the William Belden Noble lectures for this winter, six in number, is "The Ethics of Jesus." — C. W. Birtwell is one of the committee in charge of the conference called by Pres. Roosevelt and held at Washington in January on child-helping work. — Pres. V. C. Alderson and the Colorado School of Mines have been extensively written up in the Denver papers. — Prof. A. G. Webster gave a talk in December before the Schoolmasters' Club. — E. F. Woods is a member of the Executive Committee of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters. — G. D. Cushing again heads the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs in the Mass. Legislature. — S. E. Foss received a considerable

vote for U. S. Senator in the Illinois Legislature. — The Corporation have consented to transfer Howard A. Taylor from '85 to '86.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, *Sec.*,
145 W. 78th St., New York, N. Y.

S. M. Scott is "living in Italy, working in water-colors"; address, care Messrs. Maquay & Co., bankers, Florence, Italy. — Howard Taylor has been transferred, by permission of the Governing Boards, from the Class of 1885 to the Class of 1886. — Franklin Wyman has succeeded his brother, W. D. Wyman as general agent of the Berkshire Life Ins. Co., under the firm name of Wyman & Palmer. — Walter Thomas Clark, M.D., son of the late Colonel Thomas Clark and Cordelia (Richardson) Clark of Cambridge, was born in Cleveland, O., Oct. 26, 1861, and died in Portland, Me., Sept. 24, 1908. He was educated in the public schools of Cambridge, graduated at Harvard in 1886, and took his degree at the Harvard Medical School in 1889. In College he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon societies. He was engaged in the practice of medicine in Worcester, until the early part of 1908 when his health failed. From 1894 to 1905 he was City Physician of Worcester, and from 1894 chairman of the Board of Health of the city. He was also Visiting Physician of the Worcester Memorial Hospital and of the Worcester City Hospital. He was a member of the Mass. Medical Society; the Practitioners' Club; the Mass. Association of Boards of Health; Worcester Medical Association; and of the Worcester and Tatnuck Country clubs. Feb. 25, 1891, he married Annie Merrill Greely, who, with a daughter, survives him.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, *Sec.*,
344 South Station, Boston.

G. E. Ladd has been elected president of the Oklahoma School of Mines and Metallurgy. — In the last issue John H. Gray is credited with a residence in Evansville, Ill., and Minneapolis, Minn.; his address is Room 14, Library Bldg., University of Minnesota, Minn.; the Evansville address is no longer good.

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, *Sec.*,
413 Barristers Hall, Boston.

C. N. Cogswell, architect, has moved his office to Room 1006, Old South Bldg., Boston. — G. B. Leighton is a member of the staff of Gov. Quincy of New Hampshire. — F. L. Dean, formerly secretary to Gov. Guild of Mass., has been appointed by Gov. Draper to the same position. — Herbert Dudley Hale, son of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, '39, and Emily Baldwin Perkins, and a member of the architectural firm of Hale & Rogers, New York, died in New York on Nov. 10, 1908. He had recently returned from Europe where he spent the summer in hopes that change of air and scene would restore his health, then much impaired. He was born in Dorchester, July 22, 1866. He fitted for College at the Roxbury Latin School, and was a member of 1888. He belonged to the Alpha Delta Phi and Hasty Pudding, was an editor of the *Crimson* and *Lampoon*, rowed four years on his Class Crew, and was a substitute on the 'Varsity. He was a member of the Class Committee. After graduating, he studied architecture. He later entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, graduating in 1895. In 1892 he married Margaret C. Marquand. Among the buildings Mr. Hale designed are the Engineering Building in New York, the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. office building

in Baltimore, and the Shelby County courthouse at Memphis. He built the Alpha Delta Phi Clubhouse in Cambridge. Recently he won a prize in a competition held at New Orleans. He was a member of the University Club, Boston, the Players' and the Harvard Club, and of the American Institute of Architects, and the Beaux Arts Society. Mr. Hale leaves a widow and five children. — On Jan. 31, Grover Flint died suddenly at Newport News, Va. He was born in New York City, in 1867.

1889.

CHARLES WARREN, *Sec.*,
262 Washington St., Boston.

New Addresses. (Business) D. H. Clark, 410 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; L. C. Frank, 25 Broad St., New York, N. Y.; A. P. Hebard, 1605 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; E. C. Pfeiffer, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.; M. A. Taylor, 28 State St., Boston. (Home) P. F. Hall, 29 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — C. C. Batchelder is giving a course on Practical Business in the Political Economy Department at Brown University. — Prof. C. Cobb is president of the Harvard Club of North Carolina. — D. H. Clark has resumed the practice of law in St. Louis. — C. B. Davenport has been appointed a delegate to the Darwin Commemoration at Cambridge University, England, in June, 1909. — E. C. Pfeiffer is "specializing on work along sociological lines" at the University of Nevada, Reno, Nev. — G. A. Reisner has resigned his position in the Egyptian Archaeological Survey and is in charge of the Harvard Expedition for the Excavation of Samaria. — Dr. M. W. Richardson has been appointed secretary of the Mass. State Board of Health. — Prof. J. H. Ropes delivered an address on "The Spirit of a Profession" at Simmons Col-

lege Commencement, June 17, 1908. — C. M. Saville is assistant engineer for the Isthmian Canal Commission at Culebra, Panama. He has made expert investigations and reports for the Gatun Dam. — L. F. Snow is head of the English Department at the Normal School, Cortland, N. Y. — Prof. R. DeC. Ward has published "The Southern Campos of Brazil" (Bull. Amer. Geo. Soc., Nov. 1908).

1890.

J. W. LUND, *Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston.

Dr. G. A. Dorsey of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, recently was the first white man to cross Bougainville, the largest of the Solomon Islands; he has been curator of anthropology in the museum since 1898. — T. W. Balch is a manager of the Philadelphia Assemblies. — Dr. E. A. Darling is president of the Cambridge Anti-Tuberculosis Association. — Prof. W. M. Cole has begun his work as asst. professor of accounting in the Harvard School of Business Administration; address, 35 Langdon St., Cambridge.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*,
112 Water St., Boston.

Adolph Richard Frank died in New York City, May 8, 1908. The Secretary has just heard of this from his brother who writes that he had been an invalid for a number of years. Frank entered College in our Freshman year as a special student but received his degree with the Class. He lived in New York City, and was in the business of investment securities. Owing to ill health he could not interest himself in Class affairs. Members of the Class may write to his brother, Walter C. Frank, at 15 William St., New York. — W. B. Cowen

is the head of the firm of Cowen Co., advertising, 327 John Hancock Bldg., Boston. — W. P. Jones is an alderman of Somerville. He is the editor and manager of the *Medford Mercury*. — G. A. Leonard has gathered together several of his pastels and paintings for an exhibition at the *Galérie des Artistes Modernes*, 19 Rue de Caumartin, Paris. — G. C. Mead has removed his law offices to Rooms 510-512, Crozer Bldg., Philadelphia. — Frank Mason has his insurance office 141 Milk St., Boston; he deals in surety bonds of all kinds. — J. B. Noyes is one of the schoolhouse commissioners of Boston; address, 120 Walker Bldg. — Francis Rogers sang before the Harvard Musical Association in February in Boston. — R. E. Tilton has a paper mill at Pawtucket, R. I.; address, 24 Diman Pl., Providence. — Rev. H. B. Washburn and Rev. P. M. Rhinelander are with the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge. — Dr. C. A. Whiting is a physician; address, 70 W. 47th St., New York, N. Y.

1892.

PROF. A. R. BENNER, *Sec.*,
Andover.

W. F. Harris, assistant professor of Greek at Harvard, has resigned; he will continue to live in Cambridge and engage in writing. — The annual meeting of the Boston Association of Harvard '92 was held at the University Club on the evening of Nov. 2d. The guest of honor was W. Cameron Forbes, who spoke about his work in the Philippines. — C. C. Ramsay is superintendent of schools at White Plains, N. Y. — C. F. Palmer is superintendent of schools at St. Johnsbury, Vt. — T. W. Lamont became, on Jan. 1, a vice-president of the First Nat. Bank of New York; he remains a director of the Bankers' Trust Co. — F. H. Stewart is a member of

the firm of Stewart, Coolidge & Rand, attorneys, with offices at 6 Beacon St., Boston. — G. B. Viles resigned his position at Ohio State University last year, and is spending the present year in study abroad. — P. Duffield's business address is 36-38 W. 37th St., New York City.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*,
720 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

W. S. Adams writes; "I am doing work for the New York Life Insurance Co. and some outside practice. Also am the medical examiner of one of the private schools for boys. Office address, 130 East 30th St., New York City." — D. Blaustein has left the superintendency of the Educational Alliance of Manhattan and gone to Chicago to take charge of similar work there. He has made the New York Alliance one of the most important institutions of its kind in the world. It expends about \$100,000 annually, and welcomes about a million visitors a year. In addition to his work there, he has been a member of every important Jewish organization in New York. — E. P. Carey writes from Keith Ave., Berkeley, Cal.: "I have been teaching physical geography and physics in San José High School and in the Mission High School of San Francisco where I now teach." — L. C. Carson has given up his position as assistant professor of philosophy at Indiana University and entered the brokerage house of Carson, Craig & Co., of Detroit. — E. C. Cullinan reports from Park Hill, Yonkers: "I've now turned my back on the existence of a cave-dweller in a Manhattan apartment and am housed in the woods and on the rocks. With favoring luck I'll quarry tender young onions in the spring and maybe mine a bit of asparagus." — G. D. Curtis

writes: "A growing distaste for city life has caused me to leave the charge of the Manuscript Department in the New York Public Library and turn to outdoor work in the Southwest. I am now on a cattle-ranch near Houck, Ariz." — S. Dinsmoor, osteopathist, has removed from Louisville, Ky., and since May 1, 1908, has been practising in Pittsburg, Pa. — J. W. Eichinger, one of the very few remaining "lost men," has been discovered by Howerth's aid, and reports, "Have been in newspaper work in Iowa for past ten years, at Clinton, Ottumwa, Council Bluffs and now at Des Moines, where I am telegraph editor of the *Capital*." — A. B. Frizell has returned from study abroad and become professor of mathematics in Midland College, Atchison, Kan. His "advice to classmates is: Come to Kansas and let the sun shine on you!" — C. C. Goodrich has retired from an active share in the rubber manufacturing business at Akron, O., and taken up his residence at Orange, N. J. — T. Hoppin, artist, has removed from 29 Waverly Pl. to 125 E. 24th St., New York City. — G. W. Latham has left Brown University and since the autumn of 1907 has been in the English Department of McGill University, Montreal. — H. P. Nash has been appointed first incumbent of the new office of Deputy City Paymaster in the Comptroller's office of New York City. He will, however, continue the active practice of the law at 150 Nassau St. — H. P. Nye has been definitely located as a member of the staff of the *Cleveland Leader*; his best address is care Walter B. Nye, 161 Devonshire St., Boston. — V. L. Parrington has left the University of Oklahoma on account of "a political cyclone" and is now assistant professor of rhetoric in the University of Washington; address, 4536 Second Ave., N. E., Seattle. — M. A. Read re-

ports from 1744 Oregon Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.: "I have not taken up any new professional engagement, as my own continued bad health has made that seem unwise. I have therefore devoted myself to private scientific research." — W. J. H. Strong, hardware manufacturer, has removed from Mokena, Ill., to Des Moines, Ia., where he describes himself as carrying on a "gumshoe campaign." — G. E. Stoker, counselor at law, has removed from Topeka to 303 Grant Bldg., San Francisco. — R. K. Thomas has taken a position with the United Fruit Co. at Port Limon, Costa Rica. — A. Wallerstein, shirt manufacturer, has removed from Albany to 1 Union Sq., New York City, and resides at 188 North Columbus Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. — C. E. Whitmore, Jr., is teaching at Dr. Talbot's School, Brookmont, Conduit Road, Washington, D. C. — The list of men who have actually never been heard from since leaving college is now reduced to two: Lewis Alexander Burgess and George Lawrence Day.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.,

107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

Plans for the Quindecennial Celebration are in progress and announcements will be sent to the Class in due time. The Secretary hopes to have his Fifth Report ready for the celebration and can do so if his classmates will promptly supply him with information. It is not too late now to reply to his circular. — Henry Lee Prescott died at Salina, Kan., Nov. 30, 1908, of embolism in the brain. After graduation he had been instructor in English at Harvard, had studied at the Harvard Law School, obtaining the degree of LL.B. in 1902, and had then practised law in Chicago. — D. A. Ellis has been elected chairman of the Boston

School Committee for 1909. — J. Clement is assistant principal of the Ballou and Hobigand School, 829 Boylston St., Boston.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, *Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

G. F. Cole's address is 17 Richards St., Worcester. — E. W. Forbes has been appointed director of the Fogg Art Museum to succeed Prof. C. H. Moore, whose resignation has been announced to take effect Sept. 1, 1909. — E. H. Goodwin has been elected secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League. — E. G. Merrill was elected, Jan. 22, 1909, a vice-president of the Central Trust Co., New York City. — Wallace Fairbank is president of the Harvard Club of Arizona and sends all Harvard men going to that territory a cordial invitation to make themselves known to him; address, Prescott, Ariz. — A. J. Peters was re-elected in November to Congress from the 11th Mass. district. — Prof. H. W. Smith has a leave of absence from the Mass. Institute of Technology and started the latter part of January for a trip to the South Sea Islands and Java. — Thorndike Spalding was re-elected to the Mass. Senate in November; he is chairman of the Joint Committee on the Judiciary, thus making him leader of the majority party in the Senate. — N. H. White was elected for his third term in the Mass. House of Representatives and is House Chairman of the Joint Committee on Education. — Allen Wardner died at Portland, Ore., Oct. 15, 1908, of typhoid fever. The son of Henry and Caroline Paine (Steele) Wardner, he was born at Windsor, Vt., Nov. 7, 1872. He prepared for college at the Belmont School and entered with our Class in the Lawrence Scientific School. He played on the '95 Freshman Eleven. After two

years' work in the Scientific School he left to take a position with the Continental Trust Co., New York City. He remained in New York until June, 1900, and then on account of ill health spent a year on ranches in Arizona and New Mexico. Returning to the East he entered the employ of the National Biscuit Co., at Cambridge, until Dec., 1903, and then at Chicago until Oct., 1904. At that time he accepted a position with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., and was stationed at San Francisco until March, 1908, and then at Portland, Ore., until his death.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, *Sec.*,
112 Water St., Boston.

A. C. Train has resigned from his position as Asst. District Attorney of New York County which he has held for over seven years and has opened an office for the general practice of law at 34 Nassau St., New York. — Edward W. Ames has returned from South America for a few months. He has been interested in the lumber business in Chile and Argentina. He has had some interesting experiences in the timber regions of those countries and is to return and resume work in the lumber business there. — Frederick Hale is being advanced as a candidate for Congress from the First District of Maine. — P. M. Hamlin has become associated with Cabot, Cabot & Forbes, in the real estate business at 60 State St., Boston. — Alfred Codman has changed his office to the Shawmut Bank Bldg., Boston. — E. P. Sands's new address is 110 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Cal. — Harrison Tibblee is associated with the Van Emon Elevator Co. of San Francisco. — On Feb. 1 Stoughton Bell became a member of the law firm of Putnam and Putnam, 60 State St., Boston.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

A. K. Moe, who holds the post of United States Consul at Dublin, Ireland, recently came home for a visit. — W. G. Sewall writes further from Nairobi, Africa, expressing his intention of a prolonged stay on that continent; address, care of Brown, Shipley & Co., London. — H. A. Vanlandingham has been appointed professor of English at Richmond College, Richmond, Va. — A. Stickney has become a member of the firm of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, 64 Wall St., New York. — R. E. Olds is reported to be living up to his college reputation, judging from his professional standing in St. Paul, Minn. — W. D. Cotton, Jr., has been given prominent committee appointments in the final organization of the Boston Board of Aldermen. — G. B. Abbott is now serving his second term in the Mass. Senate. — G. H. Noyes is lecturer on meteorology at the State University of Kentucky.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.,
Andover.

An informal dinner of the Class will be held the night before Commencement Day at some place to be announced later. — The Class will hold its usual Commencement Spread in 23 Holworthy. — Dr. A. B. Emmons, who has been studying surgery for a year in Germany, has returned to this country. — A. P. Zellar writes that he is teaching French and German in a private school in New York City; address, 159 E. 51st St., New York, N. Y. — Capt. E. D. Fullerton, corps adjutant of the Coast Artillery Corps, Mass., and Capt. E. L. Logan, of the 9th Regiment, Mass. V. M., have been detailed from the line

as officers on Gov. Draper's (Massachusetts) staff. — J. E. N. Shaw is secretary of the New Bedford Harvard Club. — Rev. G. T. Morse has resigned as senior curate of the Church of the Advent, Boston. — F. A. Sterling, 2d, has sold out his business in Lawrence and together with his partner will be in charge of the "dress goods mill" of the American Woolen Co. at Fitchburg. — J. H. Perkins has resigned as vice-president of the American Trust Co., Boston, and has been made vice-president of the Atlantic National Bank, Albany, N. Y. — G. H. Scull has been made secretary to First Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City. — C. A. Clark, reckoned as among "the lost" in the last Class Report, has recently bought a seat on the Boston Stock Exchange; he intends to enter the brokerage business in Boston. Clark left college shortly after our Sophomore year and up to the present time has been ranching near Helena, Mont., and prospecting for mines through the West. — P. B. Wells is tutoring the son of Eben Richards, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. — P. J. Gentner is director of the Worcester, Mass., Art Museum.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

The following committees have been appointed and are hard at work arranging for the celebration of our Decennial. *Monday's celebration*, J. H. Sherburne, Jr., H. S. Thompson, R. F. Blake. *Tuesday's celebration*, J. F. Curtis, P. D. Haughton, W. S. Parker. *Decennial Dinner*, J. E. Rousmaniere, W. Pierce, J. W. Farley. *Music*, H. S. Dennison. *Publicity*, H. P. Dowst, H. A. Wheeler. *Badges*, P. French. The first named men in each case are chairmen and were appointed by the Class Committee and

chose the other members of their respective committees. It is expected that reports as to the progress of the arrangements will be sent out from time to time. The dates are June 28-29-30 and the boat-race will be July 1. — George Marvin was adviser to the Special Chinese Embassy headed by Tang-Shao Yi, which came to Washington formally to thank the United States for remitting a portion of the Boxer Indemnity. Marvin had been for some months in the far east, first as U. S. Vice-Consul at Mukden and later in the service of the Chinese Government. He has written several articles in the *Outlook* on matters connected with his work. — C. L. Carr is an alderman of Boston, also a director of the Associated Charities of Boston. — A. A. Dority is special agent of the American Bonding Co., of Baltimore; address, 92 State St., Boston. — F. R. Swift has been made a partner in the law firm of Underwood, Van Vorst and Hoyt, with whom he has been associated for some time. — J. W. Farley is a partner in the new firm of Hemenway, Barnes and Farley, which succeeds Long & Hemenway, with whom he was for several years. — Dr. J. C. Fyshe is in Siam; address, care of Louis F. Leonowens, Ltd., Bangkok. — Artemas Ward, Jr., was re-elected to the New York Assembly from the 25th District by nearly 2500 votes. — E. B. Stanwood has given up the management of Dreamwold, the estate of his father-in-law at Egypt, Mass., and is president of the Wire-Bound Packing Case Co., 53 State St., Boston. — Philip French is vice-president and secretary of the same company. — Rev. W. P. Stanley is pastor of the Middle Street Baptist Church, Portsmouth, N. H. — S. P. Negus, who is practising landscape and garden architecture, has moved his office to 6 Beacon St., Boston. — P. D. Haughton was the head coach

of the 'Varsity Football Team; the score was Harvard 4, Yale 0; further comment seems unnecessary. — Haughton, with Q. A. Shaw, '91, won the National Amateur Doubles Racquet Championship for 1909. He was amateur singles champion in racquet in 1906. — Addresses: J. F. Sanborn, 236 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; S. C. Cutler, care of B. F. Sturtevant Co., 423 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, O. — Clarke Thomson, who has been in Europe almost a year, has now started on a trip around the world. — F. L. W. Richardson is an architect at 31 State St., Boston. — R. G. Hopkins is general manager of the Boston Ice Co. — H. P. Dowst is with the Cowen Co., advertising, 49 Federal St., Boston.

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, Sec.,
Endicott, N. Y.

T. M. Shaw has opened an office at No. 15 Beacon St., Boston, for the general practice of architecture. — William Armistead Moale Burden, aged 31 years, son of I. Townsend Burden, died in New York City on Feb. 1, after a baffling illness. He was a member of the stock exchange firm of James D. Smith & Co. At Harvard he was captain of the Eleven, and played right guard in the Yale-Harvard tie game of 1899. He was president of his class and first marshal on Class Day. He was born at Woodside, Troy, N. Y.; studied at Groton School and entered Harvard in 1897. In his Junior year he played on the football team which defeated Yale. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, D. K. E., Porcellian, and president of the Hasty Pudding. He received honorable mention in history. After his graduation he took a trip around the world with a party of his college mates. In 1904 he married Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, daughter of H. McK. Twombly, '71. Burden was a

member of the Knickerbocker, the Racquet and Tennis and the Harvard clubs, and a director of the Burden Iron Works of Troy, N. Y. His wife and two children survive. — Graham Smith is president of the Gas Bill Reducing Co., of New York. — Lieut. W. H. Armstrong, of the Porto Rico Regiment, headquarters at San Juan, is making a new military map of the island.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.,

5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

H. W. Poor has been admitted to the firm of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, lawyers, 44 Wall St., New York City. — S. C. Henning has formed a partnership under the name of S. C. Henning & Co., as brokers in stocks, bonds, grain, and provisions; address, 71 Broadway, New York City. — A. E. Stone has been elected assistant cashier of the Merchants Nat. Bank of Norwich, Conn. — The firm of Carver, Warner & Goodwin, of which R. E. Goodwin is a member, has opened an office at 5 Nassau St., New York City. — A. W. Robinson's address is 1407 Continental Bldg., Baltimore, Md. — G. H. Tower has removed his law office to 99 Nassau St., New York City. — R. C. Wells is with the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. — A. G. Alley, Jr., is teaching at Milton Academy.

1902.

B. WENDELL, JR., Sec.,

44 State St., Boston.

K. E. Adams's address is 53 Simpson Ave., W. Somerville. — W. T. Arms is a lawyer, Binghampton, N. Y. — L. M. Backus is a banker; address, Nat. Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash. — Alfred Baker is with White & Bowditch, bankers, 53 State St., Boston. — S. L. Barbour is with Kidder, Peabody & Co.,

bankers, Boston. — C. L. Barnes is in real estate in Raymond, Wash. — A. R. Beal is superintendent of gas works at Newburgh, N. Y. — W. E. Benacoter is teaching at the high school at West Chester, Pa. — R. H. Bland is a lawyer, address, U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Bldg., Baltimore, Md. — W. D. Brooks is a broker at 50 Congress St., Boston. — Guy Carleton is a bond salesman with W. Salomon & Co., 25 Broad St., New York. — W. F. Chase is with P. L. Day & Co., bankers, 35 Congress St., Boston. — L. C. J. Clark is a banker, with Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall St., New York. — O. F. Cooper is a lawyer, address, Kohl Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. — J. W. Davidge is a lawyer, address, Bond Building, Washington, D. C. — E. T. Doe is with Stone & Webster, managers of electric corporations, Milk St., Boston. — J. F. Dwinell is in the traffic dept. of the Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co. — E. F. Eldridge is assistant principal of the Glenville High School, Cleveland, O. — J. H. Ellis is office manager of Ely & Co., stock brokers, Boston. — W. B. Emmons is farming at Woodstock, Vt. — G. A. England is editor of *Marsh Magazine*, 10 Thacher St., Boston. — R. A. Fitz Gibbon is a mining broker and operator at 41 Wall St., New York. — Joseph Foster, Jr., is a manufacturer at 1300 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, O. — Channing Frothingham, Jr., is practicing medicine at 845 Boylston St., Boston. — H. M. Gittings is a landscape architect in Baltimore, Md. — Roger Kinnicutt is house officer at the Mass. Gen. Hospital, Boston. — W. E. Ladd is a surgeon; office, 845 Boylston St., Boston. — C. P. McCarthy is a lawyer at Boise, Ida. — Geo. Marsh, 22 Kidders Ave., Somerville, is a publisher and editor. — J. E. O'Connell is a reporter with the *Boston Globe* — A. S. Pease has just been appointed asst. prof. of classics at

the University of Ill.; address, Urbana, Ill. — G. M. Phelps is a house officer at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York. — Geo. H. Richardson is in the commercial paper business, at 609 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia. — E. L. Strauss is general mgr. of the Central Brass Co., Cleveland, O. — L. B. Wehle is a lawyer, address, Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky. — H. P. Williams is with F. H. Perkins, insurance, 32 Kilby St., Boston. — W. H. Claffin is instructor in history at Redlands, Cal., High School.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, Sec.,

48 Robeson St., Jamaica Plain.

The 1903 Lunch Club at 5 Broad St., Boston, has proved a success and has been very pleasant for those who have availed themselves of the opportunity to meet their classmates; during the Christmas period several men from the West turned up there, to the mutual pleasure of them and the Bostonians whom they found there. Plans for the Sexennial are well started and 1903's promises to be the greatest event of the kind ever held. — G. Clark is practising law in the firm of Root, Clark & Bird, 31 Nassau St., New York City. — J. D. Clark's business address is care of H. C. Wainwright & Co., 60 State St., Boston. — W. Clarkson, 322 Superior Ave., Cleveland, O., is engaged in the retail shoe business. — E. W. Foote, 107 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y., is teaching in the Business High School, Washington, D. C. — E. C. Froehlich is practising law in the firm of Brown, Hahn, Sanger & Froehlich, 1007 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, O. — C. W. Gilkey, care of Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, S. W., London, England, is studying in Europe on the traveling fellowship of the Union Theological Seminary of New York. — J. I. Gorfinkle has recently been elected rabbi of

Sinai Temple, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. — Matthew Hale was in December last elected a member of the Boston Board of Aldermen. Several of his classmates took occasion to present him at the Class Luncheon Table with a beautiful gold (?) watch and chain and a purse, W. G. Nickerson making the speech of presentation in his usual inimitable manner. — R. Inglis is solicitor of the Hocking Valley Ry. Co., Columbus, O. — C. H. Krumbhaar, Jr., is a member of the firm of Drayton & Elkins, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. — E. L. Lane, 67 Pleasant St., Arlington, has been obliged to give up work temporarily on account of ill health. — B. S. Litchfield is with the Brooklyn Improvement Co., Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. — A. B. Parson, 20 Boylston Ave., Providence, R. I., is minister of the Free Congregational Church in Providence. — R. W. Ruhl, Rockford, Ill., is managing editor of the *Rockford Daily Republic*. — C. H. Scovell has formed a partnership with Harvey S. Chase, public accountant, 84 State St., Boston. — H. L. Warner is in the firm of W. H. Warner & Co., coal and coke dealers, Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. — A. D. Wilt, Jr., is in the firm of Schweppe & Wilt, manufacturers of turned metal parts, Congress and Sixth Sts., Detroit, Mich. — R. F. Jackson is assistant physicist at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. — Langdon Warner is in the Japanese Department of the Boston Art Museum.

1904.

R. S. WALLACE, Sec.,

28 Babcock St., Buffalo, N. Y.

A. Hunt is studying agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. — E. C. Edson is registered at Harvard College; he plans to enter the Law School next year. — H. H. Ballard is of the firm of Ballard

& Campbell, lawyers, Kimball Bldg., Boston. — R. T. Henshaw is rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Norwood, N. J., and minister-in-charge of St. John's Chapel, Bergenfield, N. J. — R. G. Colburn is with the Pullman Co., Chicago, Ill.; address, 383 East Superior St., Chicago. — H. F. Dewing is principal of Allegany County Academy, Cumberland, Md. — J. P. Katigbak is director of the School of Engineering and Architecture at Manila, affiliated with the Colegio de Manila. The school, the first of its kind in the Philippines, is largely the result of his efforts. The faculty consists of 16 professors, in various grades. — J. C. Davenport's address is 3326 Sycamore St., Milwaukee, Wis.; he is engaged in the electrical engineering department of the Allis Chalmers Co. — J. M. Richards's address is P. O. Box 1143, Globe, Ariz. — F. W. Bird has formed a law partnership with Granville Clark and Elihu Root, Jr., with offices at 31 Nassau St., New York City. — A. A. Ballantine delivered the Lincoln Centenary oration at Medford.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec.,
Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.

R. H. Oveson has been spending the winter at 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, Italy; he expects to visit Greece at the end of March, then go to Egypt, and arrive in Paris in the spring; address, care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris, France. — W. E. H. Neiler has become rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Pittsburg, Pa.; address, 5th and Craft Aves. — H. C. J. Roelvink graduated last summer from Delft University, Holland, as a civil engineer and then traveled extensively through Europe. He visited Germany, Austria, and spent some time in Venice. He entered his father's bank in October

and was sent to one of the bank's branches at Enschede, Holland, where he expects to be for one year. After that time has elapsed he will be sent to London. Address, Veenstraat 2c 76, Enschede, Holland. He has been devoting some time to literary work and has recently written a play that has been accepted by a Dutch company. — F. T. Colby has become associated with the firm of Hayes & Welch, 112 Water St., Boston, real estate and insurance. — F. A. Alden has accepted the position of chief engineer for McLean & Cousens, power plant, heating, and ventilating engineers and contractors, 204 Purchase St., Boston. — W. A. Schick's address is 107 W. 70th St., New York City; business address, care of City Club, 55 W. 44th St. — J. V. Blanchet is a professor at Chestnut Hill Academy, St. Martins, Chestnut Hill, Pa. — A. C. Travis is studying at the Denver University Law School, class of 1909; address, 1512 Steele St., Denver, Col. — C. Dillon has been spending the winter at Nice, France; he expects to be in Europe during the coming year; address, care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris, France. — H. C. Ober is assisting Paul R. Reynolds, an author's and publisher's agent; address, care of Paul R. Reynolds, 70 Fifth Ave., New York. — S. J. Watts has changed his address to 1668 Frick Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.; he is practising law. — J. A. Powelson is working with Haskins & Sells, public accountants, 30 Broad St., New York. — R. A. Derby is devoting himself to literary work; he has recently written a play; address, The Yosemite, 62d St. and Park Ave., New York. — A. S. V. Carpenter has formed the firm of Lockhart & Carpenter for the purpose of transacting a general real estate, loan, insurance, and investment business; address, El Paso Block, Colorado Springs, Col. — R. E. Blakeslee's

home address is 63 Kenwood Ave., Ash-ton Park, Newton Centre.

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, Sec.,
29 Thayer Hall, Cambridge.

Owing to the absence of R. Grant, Jr., who has gone to Europe on business, arrangements for the Triennial Reunion are in the hands of F. A. Goodhue, First Nat. Bank, Boston, who hereby announces his wish to receive suggestions in regard to the celebration. Reunion festivities will take place on June 28 and 29, the Monday and Tuesday before Commencement. If enough men come back for the Yale Baseball Game and Class Day some kind of entertainment will also be arranged for the Saturday following Class Day and preceding the Reunion. Further announcements will be sent out to the Class. — There is in preparation a brief Report, containing a list of the addresses and occupations of the Class, and also records of marriages, births of children, and deaths. In order that it may be complete and accurate, the Class is urged to take pains to fill out and return to the Secretary the query blanks which have been sent out. — The following men have not replied to any Class notices sent them. Information as to their whereabouts will be gratefully received by the Secretary: R. C. Alward, G. Armstrong, E. G. Bangs, E. F. Barron, C. H. Beall, D. N. Bezema, H. S. Brown, R. W. Brown, B. Castleman, H. K. Chapin, J. W. Clark, W. H. Colby, J. H. Corry, E. de F. Curtis, F. W. Dahl, S. Davis, H. C. Drayton, C. B. Dyar, H. I. Dyer, H. E. Eaton, F. T. Elliot, G. H. Evans, S. B. Everett, R. L. Frank, E. M. Fuller, A. B. Geeson, F. N. Goble, F. D. Gorton, R. Griffith, L. L. Haggin, T. M. Hall, H. H. Harter, W. Hempstead, W. P. Henneberry, Jr., E. A. Hess, G. D. Heyman, J. W. Holton, Jr., W. A. Holz,

W. E. Hooper, E. E. Jackson, J. V. Kelly, H. F. Keyes, C. L. Kimball, W. A. Kirkpatrick, A. R. Knowlton, W. R. Lawton, R. F. Leighton, M. A. Libbey, B. Lorrillard, H. T. Madison, T. H. Mahoney, J. R. McI. Martin, R. T. Martin, R. Merrill, J. J. Mullooney, W. C. Nugent, A. W. Oakford, J. B. O'Keefe, H. W. Parker, G. A. Peaslee, B. Phillips, P. B. K. Potter, W. T. Poulterer, C. da S. Prado, H. R. Pratt, A. H. Prodomos, D. H. Pruyn, J. E. Pruyn, D. G. Rafferty, W. B. Ramsay, G. E. Richardson, G. Robinson, J. T. Robinson, K. Rossiter, M. L. Sampliner, P. H. Shannon, J. M. Shaw, W. F. Shea, F. E. Shirk, M. Silverman, P. Silverman, H. L. Smith, Y. K. Smith, P. B. Street, H. J. Sullivan, F. C. Talmadge, E. E. Thalmann, B. L. Thomas, D. W. D. Tracy, C. G. Wates, R. E. Wilbur, H. K. Wilson, B. Wood, J. R. Wyckoff. — *Addresses*: J. H. Bucke has given up his position as teacher of mathematics in the Harvard Preparatory School, Chicago, in order to become assistant superintendent of equipment, etc., of the American Telegraph & Telephone Co., for the Middle West. His headquarters are in Chicago and his present address, 4150 Lake Ave., Chicago, Ill. — R. Grant, Jr., is in England with Higginson & Co., 1 Bank Buildings, Prince's Street, London E. C. — R. L. Mackay is with R. L. Pond, Jr., dealer in stocks and bonds, at 24 Congress St., Boston; permanent address, 304 Bay State Rd. — F. G. Morton's address is 252 W. 53d St., New York City. — R. L. Smith is assistant librarian at the Williamsburgh Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library; he is living at 60 Cambridge Pl., Brooklyn. — W. M. Shohl has entered the general practice of the law with offices at 50-53 Atlas Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O., with Frank F. Dinsmoor. — H. La F. Terhune is a bond broker with Spencer

Trask & Co., 52 William St., New York City; address, 27 W. 44th St., New York. — J. L. White is assistant to the president of the Wabash R. R., Western Union Bldg., Chicago, Ill. — N. Wolfman has removed his law office from 15 State St., to 50 Congress St., Room 491, Boston.

1907.

J. M. MORSE, Sec.,

5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Herman Sumner Freedman died Jan. 10, 1909, at Chelsea. He was born in Boston Oct. 17, 1885, and graduated from the Chelsea High School in 1903. For the next two years he was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business with his father. In the fall of 1905 he decided to enter Harvard and after taking anticipatory examinations was admitted to the Sophomore Class. In 1906 Freedman was admitted to our class and in June, 1907, received the A.B. degree with distinction in history and political science. Since graduation he has been studying in the Harvard Law School. — H. Hagedorn, Jr., is studying in the Graduate Department of Columbia University and next fall will return to Harvard as an instructor in the English Department; address, 81 Park Ave., New York City. — H. Foster, Jr., is associated with Bradlee & Cutler, bankers and brokers, 43 Water St., Boston. — F. A. Bonner is on the staff of the *Chicago Evening Post*; address, 831 Rosemont Ave., Chicago. — F. O. Thompson is in the real estate business with the F. M. Hubbell Son & Co., Des Moines, Ia. — R. J. Walsh is on the magazine staff of the *Boston Herald*; address, 885 Mass Ave., Cambridge. — W. D. Dexter is in the bond department of the New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., Boston. — G. L. Austin is with Bond & Goodwin, bankers, 111 Broadway, New York City. — G. F.

Greene is with Towle & Fitzgerald, stockbrokers, Boston. — Du B. Beale and J. C. Parrish, Jr., are studying in the New York Law School. — F. R. Dick is in the New York office of Lee, Higginson & Co. — F. H. Warner is a bond salesman for N. W. Harris & Co., Boston. — J. L. Price's address is 6 Monument Sq., Charlestown. — E. W. Clark, 3d, is in the street railway business at Columbus, O.; address, 909 Wyandotte Bldg., Columbus, O. — L. J. Freedman is with R. L. Marston, consulting forester, Skowhegan, Me. — H. E. Kramer is with the United Fruit Co. on their Panama plantation. — H. F. Gould is with Fisher, Cary & Bryant, consulting foresters, Boston.

1908.

GUY EMERSON, Sec.,

31 Holyoke House, Cambridge.

The first Class Report is now in proof, so that a list of addresses here would merely anticipate the complete list which will appear in the Report early in May. In the last issue the names of men still in Cambridge were published. The following is a list of some of the more unusual occupations and remote addresses: E. B. Sheldon is in New York. His play *Salvation Nell* was produced this autumn with Mrs. Fiske in the title rôle. The play has attracted much attention, and the consensus of opinion places it high among the more serious American plays of recent years. — A. E. Finanski has been awarded, for the second time in two years, the first prize of \$300 in the competition for essays on economic subjects instituted by a Chicago business house and open to the undergraduates of American colleges. The board of judges is made up of eminent authorities on economics. The title of the essay is "The Street Railway System of Metropolitan Boston." — J. B. Coolidge is in

charge of a private school for boys at 220 North Boulevard, Dayton, O.; he will enter the Harvard Law School next fall. — R. L. Sweet, C. L. Seeger, and G. L. Foote have changed their address to Blumeshof Strasse, 9, Berlin, Germany; they are studying music and expect to remain abroad until 1910. — J. G. Peede is acting-manager for Harrison Grey Fiske with Geo. Arliss's Co., in *The Devil*. — Clifford Abeles is with the Mercedes Grain Co., Mercedes, Tex. — Rudolph Altrocchi is attending the University at Florence; address: 19 Viale Margherita, Florence, Italy; he will return to Harvard next year. — E. S. Alexander is with the Cliff Mining Co., Ophir, Utah. — John Alley is teaching in the Dept. of History and Political Economy in the Oklahoma Agricultural College; address, Stillwater, Okla. — G. J. Anderson is an associate editor on the staff of *The Congregationalist*, Boston. — H. E. Aulsbrook is advertising manager of the Sturgis Steel Go-Cart Co., Sturgis, Mich. — H. S. Blair is with the United Fruit Co., Guacimo Farm, Costa Rica, Central America. — Samuel Bowles, Jr., is sporting editor of the *Daily Oklahoman*, Oklahoma City, Okla. — I. S. Broun is "working as one of the gang" in the oil fields of West Va., for the South Penn. Coal Co. — K. G. Carpenter is bond buyer for A. G. Edwards and Sons, St. Louis, Mo. — H. K. L. Castle is a clerk in Honolulu, Hawaii. — R. D. Chamberlin is in vaudeville with Marshall Bros. — Victor Cobb is Carnegie assistant to Prof. Baxter in Cambridge. — A. G. Dill is northern secretary to Atlanta University; address, Portsmouth, Ohio. — P. E. Dutcher is a laborer in the Amer. Steel Foundries, Chester, Pa. — Philip Edwards is employed at the Fredelen Copper Mine, Las Vegas, Nev. — B. D. Feld is a cotton planter at Vicksburg, Miss. — Arnold

Fraser-Campbell is on the engineering staff of the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., under construction from Prince Rupert, B. C.; address, 74 Wall St., New York. — W. H. Y. Hackett is teaching at the Evans' School, Mesa, Ariz. — S. R. Harlow is engaged in settlement work in New York City. — George Howe is studying architecture; address, 41 Boulevard Raspail, Paris, France. — Forrest Izard is with B. F. Keith, Boston Theatre, Boston. — F. T. James is a civil engineer in the Irrigation Department, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, P. I. — H. E. Johnson is engaged in tutoring at Painesdale, Houghton Co., Mich. — E. D. Leavitt is head master of Boone's University School, Berkeley, Cal. — A. LeR. Locke is a Rhodes Scholar at Hertford College, Oxford, Eng. — F. D. Lowrey is with Lewers & Cooke, Honolulu, H. I. — L. E. Matteson is with Underwood and Underwood in London; address, 104 High Holborn, London, W. C. — Kent Packard is on the city staff of the *Philadelphia Press*, Philadelphia, Pa. — K. G. Perry is studying at the Cornell College of Agriculture. — R. F. Powers is studying for the Roman Catholic priesthood at the American College, Rome, Italy. — B. H. Quinham is working as a civil engineer with Janss Investment Co., Los Angeles, Cal. — E. G. Reed is studying in Paris; address, 54 Rue Jacob, Paris, France. — W. M. Schuyler is a reporter on the *New York Sun*. — K. D. Schwendener is a draftsman with the California Building and Land Syndicate, Los Angeles, Cal. — T. R. Treadwell is head-assistant in Chemistry 3 to Prof. Sanger; office, Dane Hall, Cambridge. — J. H. Wheelock is studying philology in the University of Göttingen; letters will be forwarded from Morristown, N. J. — L. G. White is studying architecture in Paris. — J. S. Whitlock is supt.

of the Cyanide Plant of the Crystal Lake Gold Mine, Lundy, Mono Co., Cal. — P. H. Wilkes is at Brantford, Ontario, Can., studying to be a chartered accountant. — This is the last appeal to the few who have not sent in their "Lives" and permanent addresses. The Class Report can, of course, be mailed only to those whose addresses are in the hands of the Secretary. Matter to be included in the Report must reach Cambridge at once.

GRADUATE SCHOOL.

W. H. Carruth, *p* '89, has issued, through Putnams, a volume of poems, "Each in his Own Tongue."

A. P. Brigham, *p* '92, gave a course of lectures before the Oxford University School of Geography in August, 1908. He is chief examiner in geography for the College Entrance Examination Board. H. B. Ward represented the University and State of Nebraska at the International Tuberculosis Congress of 1908, and was selected a member of the Committee on Prizes.

C. E. St. John, *p* '98, resigned the deanship of Oberlin College in April last, and accepted an appointment as research associate in the Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution at Pasadena, Cal.

G. H. Blakeslee, *p* '00, is assistant professor of history in Clark College. During the past three years he has made trips through Russia, Siberia, the Philippines, Korea, China, Japan, and Hawaii. — W. Y. Durand is special agent of the Bureau of Corporations, Washington, D. C.

C. A. Chant, *p* '01, is associate professor of astrophysics in the University of Toronto.

H. L. Cleasby, *p* '02, is assistant professor of classics in Syracuse University;

address, 415 University Pl., Syracuse, N. Y. — C. B. Randolph is assistant professor of Greek and Latin in Clark College; also secretary of the Faculty, and editor of the College Publications.

R. A. Armstrong, *p* '03, is head of the English department in West Virginia University. Allegheny College conferred upon him the degree of L.H.D. in June, 1908. — W. P. Ladd is professor of church history, Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn.

W. J. Newlin, *p* '06; address, 13 Lincoln Ave., Amherst. — Nathan Wolfman has removed his law office to room 431, 50 Congress St., Boston.

Prof. A. M. Banta, *p* '06, has been made curator of the museum of Marietta College. — Dr. F. G. Barnes has resigned the presidency of Illinois Wesleyan University, and is now connected with the University Research Extension of Chicago; address, 524 Packard St., Ann Arbor, Mich. — W. A. Coit has left the University of Vermont and is professor of mathematics in Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S. — A. G. Reed is assistant professor of English in the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge.

Prof. C. H. Eigenmann, Gr. Sch. '87-'88, of Indiana University, returned in December from a four months' trip to the interior of British Guiana.

S. C. Davisson, Gr. Sch. '98, has been promoted to a full professorship in mathematics at Indiana University.

Waitman Barbe, Gr. Sch. '00, has a year's leave of absence from West Virginia University, which he is spending in the study of English literature at Oxford, England. He has just published through Hinds, Noble, and Eldredge, a book for teachers and schools, "Famous Poems Explained."

A. K. Spofford, Gr. Sch. '05-'06, has received promotion, and is now professor

of English and argumentation in Bates College.

Prof. William Jackman, Gr. Sch. '05-'07, of the University of Vermont, devoted all last summer, and expects to devote next, to research work in London, at the British Museum and the Record Office, upon the history of transportation in modern England.

A. B. Kershaw, Gr. Sch. '06-'07, is teaching in the Allen School, West Newton; address, 35 Cross St., W. Newton.

V. L. O. Chettick, A.M. '08, is teaching English and mathematics at the Ethical Culture School, New York City.

G. N. Fuller, A.M. '06, is teaching history at the Montana State Normal School.

G. E. Teter, A.M. '08, is instructor in English at the Indianapolis, Ind., High School.

Prof. Herman Babson, p '08, who was for 13 years assistant professor of English at the Agricultural College, has accepted a position as professor of the German language and literature in the new college of Hawaii, at Honolulu. He resigned his position at the Agricultural College in 1906 in order to pursue advanced studies. After a two years' course of graduate work in Berlin University and at Harvard, he received the degree of Ph.D., June, 1908.

NON-ACADEMIC.

C. F. Watts, Gr. Sch. '07, is a special agent for the Bureau of Corporations, Washington, D. C.

A. S. Pearse, p '08, is instructor in zoölogy at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

C. H. Brackett, s '08, is with the General Electric Co., Pittsfield.

S. C. Palmer, Gr. Sch. '07, is teaching zoölogy at Swarthmore College, Pa.

Dr. Joseph Thomas Callahan, m '99, formerly city physician of Woburn, died Oct. 29, 1908, at the Mass. General Hospital, Boston, where he had been under treatment for a few days for Bright's disease. He was one of the best known practitioners in Woburn, where he was born on May 18, 1873. His medical education was obtained at Harvard Medical School, where, up to the time of his death, he was one of the lecturers. He was in active service in the medical department of the U. S. Marine Corps. He was city physician of Woburn in 1903. A widow and two children survive him.

W. A. Colwell, p '02, is teaching in the Modern Language Dept., at Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.

E. P. Kuhl, p '08, is instructor in English at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. John Eleazer Parsons, m '63, well-known physician and prominent citizen, died at his home at Ayer, Oct. 7, 1908. He was born at Harrison, Me., Nov. 20, 1835. He removed to Charlestown with his parents, attended the public schools and graduated from the high school. Afterward he graduated from the Harvard Medical School. He enlisted as a medical officer in the Civil War as asst. surgeon of the 28th Mass Vols., March 18, 1863; served at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; discharged for disability, July 30, 1863; acting asst. surgeon U. S. N., Oct. 10, 1863; acting passed asst. surgeon, U. S. N., March 24, 1866; resigned, Dec. 10, 1866.

J. M. Andress, p '08, is teaching psychology and hygiene at the State Normal School, Worcester.

Dr. O. P. Mudge, m '07, is practising at Amesbury.

W. M. Williams, L. S., '00, is practising law at Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. R. W. Payne, d '00, has an office at 4 Prospect Ave., Greenfield.

M. D. Carroll, s '04, is principal of the Frye Grammar School, Lewiston, Me.

W. A. Pownall, s '02, is water engineer with the C. B. and Q. RR. at Aurora, Ill.

Judge Charles Edward Phelps, L. S., '52, died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27, 1908. He was born May 1, 1833, in Guilford, Vt., removed with his parents to Pennsylvania, and later went to Maryland in 1841. His mother was Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps, a well-known educator and writer of her time. She was a daughter of Samuel Hart and a direct descendant of Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford, Conn. His father, Judge John Phelps, was a noted jurist in Vermont and a descendant of William Phelps, a colonist who came from Tewkesbury, England, in 1699. Judge Phelps was educated at Rock Hill Academy and later attended a private school in Baltimore. He spent four years at St. Timothy's School, at Catonsville, and then went to Princeton, where he was graduated in 1852. He studied law at the Harvard Law School. In 1860 he was induced to go on the Brown Reform ticket as a member of the City Council from the old Twelfth Ward, and the Know-Nothing party was defeated. In the Civil War he served with distinction. He was lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 7th Maryland Vols., 1862-64; his horse was killed under him on May 5, 1864, and again on May 8, when he was wounded and taken prisoner while leading a charge on the Confederate lines at Spottsylvania Court House. For his services he was voted a medal by Congress and given the rank of brevet brigadier-general, U. S. V. Judge Phelps served two terms as congressman, succeeding Henry Winter Davis. He showed a friendly feeling for the people of the South and opposed the radical measures of reconstruction originated by the Re-

publican party. He was opposed to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore for a term of 15 years in what was known as the New Judge movement. At the close of his term he was elected for another term. During this term he reached the age limit of 70 years, but the Legislature of 1902 extended his time. From 1884 to 1906 he was professor of law in the University of Maryland. He published "Juridical Equity," 1894; "Falstaff and Equity," 1901; "One of the Missing," 1905. He was retired May 1, 1908. Princeton conferred the LL.D. degree on him in 1906. He married in 1868 Martha Woodward, of Baltimore. His oldest son, Lieut.-Com. W. W. Phelps is commander of the Naval Training School at Newport, R. I.

A. L. Ponleur, L. S. S., '05, is instructor in chemistry at the Buffalo, N. Y., College of Pharmacy.

Rev. S. C. Beane, Jr., Div. '00, has accepted a call to the South Memorial Church at Worcester. He has been pastor of Unitarian churches at Rutherford, N. J., and North Andover.

Dr. Walter Marsh Jackson, m '68, died suddenly in Stamford, Ct., on Nov. 15, 1908. He was born at Providence, R. I., Aug. 24, 1842, the son of Charles Jackson, Governor of Rhode Island in 1845-6. After graduating from the Harvard Medical School he practised in Providence. About 17 years ago he removed to Stamford where he devoted himself largely to electrical experiments, which he conducted in his own laboratory. He was indefatigable in his scientific research and secured a number of patents on various devices. A widow and one son survive.

Rev. R. F. Leavens, t '06, is pastor of the First Parish Unitarian Church at Fitchburg.

W. A. Coit, Gr. Sch. '06, is professor of mathematics at Aeadia University.

R. E. Nason, L. S. '04, was a candidate for the Mass. House.

Dr. Thomas Haven Dearing, *m* '61, the oldest physician in Norfolk County, died in Braintree, on Oct. 15, 1908, after an illness of a month. He was born in Kittery, Me., Oct. 28, 1825, the son of Capt. Roger and Lucinda (Boston) Dearing. He studied medicine at colleges in Philadelphia and New York and at Harvard, and visited the principal hospitals of Europe. First settling in Boston, he was professor of surgery and dermatology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for nearly six years was dean of the College, and was assistant surgeon of a Boston regiment. In the Civil War he was surgeon in one of the hospitals in Washington. He had been for many years an honorary member of Company K, 5th Mass. Vols. He settled in Braintree in May, 1863. He was a former president of the South Norfolk Medical Society, a member of the American Medical Association, *ex-officio* vice-president of the Mass. Medical Society, a member of the Harv. Medical Alumni Association and a member and councilor of the International Medical Society. While a resident of Boston he was a member of the school board, and had since been a member of the Braintree board and was for five years its chairman. He was for several years vice-president and a director of the Braintree Co-operative Bank. In 1889 he was elected representative to the Legislature. He was a member of the Norfolk Club of Boston. He was United States pension examiner, and also examiner for several insurance companies. Dr. Dearing was twice married. He was a member of the Union Choral Society of Braintree and its president, and was at one time president of the Old Stoughton Musical Society.

L. A. Burleigh, *l* '94, of Augusta, Me., of the law firm of Williamson & Burleigh, is serving a second term as U. S. Commissioner for Maine. From 1894 to 1903 he was city clerk of Augusta.

Andrew Marshall, *l* '04, has been appointed assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts by Gov. Guild, to succeed W. P. Hall, L. S. '88, who is now chairman of the Railroad Commission. Mr. Marshall graduated A.B. at Dartmouth College.

Hon. Orville Dewey Baker, *l* '72, a leading lawyer in Maine, and at one time attorney-general of that State, died at Small Point Beach, Me., Aug. 16, 1908. He was born at Augusta, Me., Dec. 22, 1847; was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1868, and from the Harvard Law School in 1872. He had an extensive corporation practice. Unmarried.

Dr. E. A. Locke, *m* '01, chief of the staff of the Boston Consumptives' Home, resides at 311 Beacon St., Boston.

B. F. Hamilton, L. S. '59, of Dayton, Me., is a member of the Maine Senate.

Dr. John Peaslee Brown, *m* '65, died in Springfield on Sept. 19, 1908, of acute bronchitis. He was born at Raymond, N. H., Oct. 12, 1833; graduated A.B. at Dartmouth in 1860, and M.D. at Harvard in 1865. He served in the Insane Asylum at Concord, N. H., and in 1880 became superintendent of the Taunton Insane Asylum. He resigned on account of ill health in 1906. He was said to be the first man in Massachusetts to investigate the colony treatment for patients.

E. G. Howe, *p* '07, who since taking his A.M. has been engaged in special study in Jena and at Leipzig Universities, has been appointed an assistant to Prof. Lamprecht for the next summer session of Leipzig University. He will deliver lectures in German on English and American History.

Elias Aaron Blackshere, *l* '70, one of the largest live-stock commission merchants in Maryland and one of the largest developers of city and suburban property in Baltimore, died of heart disease in that city on Oct. 21. He was born in Mannington, W. Va., 62 years ago, and was the son of the late Elias A. and Eliza Blackshere. Before going to Baltimore in 1882 he graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1870, but never practised law. He went to Baltimore 26 years ago and engaged in the live-stock business, building up a trade that extended his dealings into the West and into many other states. He conducted his business at the Union Stock Yards. When a large section of the city, particularly in the northern part, was undeveloped, Mr. Blackshere became interested in real estate, and built many houses. Then he turned his attention to suburban property, and a large part of the northern and northwestern suburbs was built and developed by him. He leaves a widow, who before her marriage was Miss Gray of Green County, Penn., and one daughter, Mrs. Katharine B. Lewis.

On Dec. 1, Dr. T. N. Stone, *m* '03, first assistant in the executive department of the Boston City Hospital, severed his connection with that institution and went to Haverhill, to engage in private practice. Dr. Stone is a native of Wellfleet.

Dr. Walter Channing, *m* '72, of Brookline, is chairman of the trustees of the Boston State Hospital for the Insane.

Joseph Walker, *l* '90, of Brookline, is serving his 6th term in the Mass. House.

Dr. B. C. Darling, *m* '03, who has been serving in the Mass. Gen. Hospital, is official photographer of the Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Dr. A. F. Buck, *p* '94, is teaching philosophy in the University of Vermont.

W. P. Hall, L. S. '88, of Fitchburg, is chairman of the Mass. Board of Railroad Commissioners.

T. J. Hammond, *l* '03, Rep., of Northampton, was a candidate for the Mass. House.

Dr. William Martyn Ogden, *m* '66, died at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 3, 1908, after a long illness. He was born at Woodbury, N. J., in 1841. After graduating from the Harvard Medical School he studied at Edinburgh and Paris. He practised in Boston; was a member of the Mass. Medical Society and of the Society of Natural History; vice-president of the Boston Microscopical Society, etc.; was professor of general dental surgery at the Boston Dental College. In 1894, on account of ill health, he removed to California. In December, 1881, he married Frances Phipps, who survives him.

Dr. E. A. McCarthy, *m* '08, is assistant city physician of Fall River.

C. F. D. Belden, *l* '98, is librarian of the Social Law Library, Boston.

C. H. Olson, *l* '04, is now a member of the law firm of Holmes, Stanley and Olson, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Gen. Joshua Hall Bates, L. S. '42, of Boston, died in Cincinnati, O., July 26, 1908, aged 91 years. He was a graduate of Boston Latin School and West Point, and served in the Florida War. Afterwards he studied in the Harvard Law School. He was given the command of Ohio troops in the Civil War, and drilled them in camp, but his health was too precarious for him to go to front.

The Rev. D. J. Fraser, *t* '97, LL.D., has received the honorary degree of D.D. from Knox College, Toronto, Canada; his address is Presbyterian College, Montreal.

Rev. A. J. Coleman, *p* '05, is minister of the First Unitarian Congregational Church at Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. R. B. Taft, d '08, has an office in Fairfax Hall, Cambridge.

H. F. Tucker, s '01, is engaged at Culebra in the Canal Zone.

The address of Dr. H. A. Kelley, d '88, is 727 Congress St., Portland, Me.

After a long illness Charles Francis Donnelly, l '59, philanthropist and lawyer, who for more than thirty years was a member of the State Board of Charities, died from heart disease at his home in Roxbury, on Jan. 31. He became chairman of the Board of Charities in 1884, and failing health compelled him to give up the office in 1907. Born in Athlone, Ireland, Oct. 14, 1836, he was about a year old when he came with his parents to this country. He prepared for the priesthood, but was attracted to the law before he had completed his early preparation for the clerical calling. He was educated in private schools and at the New Brunswick Presbyterian Academy, and in 1848 removed with his father's family to Rhode Island. In 1856 he began the study of law in the office of A. A. Ranney in Boston, and the next year entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1859. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar and at once began active practice in Boston. During the exciting contest which was waged in the Legislature of 1888 and 1889 against the movement in favor of establishing parochial schools in the Commonwealth, he was retained by the Catholic clergy and laity to advocate the right to maintain them, and the right of parents to select them for the training of their children. In 1879 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Charities, and while he was a member of this board, in 1883, that body had its celebrated controversy with Gov. Butler. In 1884 he was chosen chairman of the Board of State Charities, and that year, when the Legislature referred the ques-

tion of the treatment of inebriates to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, he, as chairman, drafted a bill subjecting dipsomaniacs to the same restraint as lunatics. The following Legislature made this bill a law. In 1889 he was mentioned as a candidate for mayor, but declined to accept the nomination. He always refused to enter the political field. In recognition of his services to the Catholic Church, Mr. Donnelly was given the degree of LL.D. by Mt. St. Mary's College of Maryland in 1886. He was a member of the Charitable Irish Society, for a long time its president, and was the last survivor of the original board of directors of the Home for Catholic Children in Boston, of which he was one of the founders. Mr. Donnelly married in 1893 Amy F. Collins, who survives him.

Leroy A. Howland, A.M. '04, has been elected associate professor of mathematics at Wesleyan University. Louis B. Gillet, elected instructor in English at the same institution, was a student in the Harvard Graduate School in 1905-06.

Isaiah Bowman, s '05, instructor in geography at Yale, is conducting a course in physical geography at Wesleyan.

Frederick M. Tisdell, A.M. '94, Ph.D. '00, formerly president of the University of Wyoming, is now studying at the University of Berlin. His address until April is 6 Nassauische Strasse, Gartenhaus, Berlin. He expects to return to Cambridge in April to spend a few months in the Harvard Library, engaged on some special work.

J. S. Bryan, l '97, is editor of the *Times-Despatch*, Richmond, Va., one of the most influential papers in the South.

H. P. Forté, s '07, is a mechanical engineer in the factory engineer's department of the Western Electric Co. in New York; address, 16 W. 129th St.

D. B. Trefethen, l'01, Secretary of the Harvard Club of Seattle, is one of the trustees of the Seattle Public Library. His address is 614 Colman Building, Seattle.

W. C. Brinton, s '07, is an electrical engineer in the employ of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., in East Pittsburg; address, 512 Franklin Ave., Wilkinsburg, Penn.

M. E. Weldy, l'04, is Dean of the Law Department of Highland Park College, Des Moines, Ia.

Judge C. C. Cole, l'48, is still in active practice of the law in Des Moines, Ia. For over 12 years he served on the Supreme Court of Iowa, for a part of the time being Chief Justice. He was for many years Dean of the Law School of Drake University and is now Dean, Emeritus.

H. E. Glazier, p '04, is professor of Latin and philosophy at the University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.

William Keith Brooks, p '75, died at Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 12, 1908. He was born at Cleveland, O., March 25, 1848. Graduated A.B. at Williams in 1870; joined Agassiz's School at Penikese; took the Ph.D. degree at Harvard in 1875; was assistant at the Boston Society of Natural History, 1875-6; was called to Johns Hopkins University, on its opening in 1876, as associate professor of zoölogy; was promoted to be professor, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the foremost American naturalists of his generation. He published: "Handbook of Invertebrate Zoölogy"; "The Stomatopoda of H.M.S. *Challenger*, a Monograph of the Genus *Salpa*"; "The Foundations of Zoölogy"; "The Oyster." He was an honorary LL.D. of Hobart, Williams, and the University of Pennsylvania; a member of the National Academy of Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, a fellow of

the A. A. N. S., etc., and the recipient of various medals. He married in 1878 Amelia Schultz, who died in 1901.

Dr. W. H. Walker, m '03, of Cambridge, late assistant resident physician at the Worcester City Hospital, has been appointed senior assistant physician at the Hartford, Conn., retreat.

J. W. Mack, l'87, of the Harvard Club of Chicago, was born in San Francisco, July 19, 1866, was educated at the public schools in Cincinnati, and at the Harvard Law School. Later as Parker Fellow of Harvard he went to the universities at Berlin and Leipsic. In 1903 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill. As presiding judge of the Chicago Juvenile Court he has attracted attention throughout the country.

A. G. Reed, p '07, is asst. professor of English at the University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, and W. O. Scroggs, p '05, is asst. professor of history and economics there.

LITERARY NOTES.

. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

E. L. Wengren, '89, has published "Investment Securities of Maine."

Judge H. A. Shute, '79, has published another book, "The Country Band."

"The Spell," by W. D. Orcutt, '92, has just been published by the Harpers.

W. F. Giese, ['85], has edited "Selections from Diderot." (Heath: Boston.)

Prof. G. H. Chase, '96, is an associate editor of *The Classical Journal*.

Dr. J. G. Mumford, '85, has recently published a new volume entitled, "Surgical Memories."

The Pips of Desire, by F. S. Converse, '93, is to be performed at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

A second edition of the pamphlet presenting a general description of the University has been issued.

Duffield & Company announce "The Gospel of Anarchy," by Hutchins Hapgood, '92, to be published in March.

C. F. Lumnia, '81, head of the Los Angeles, Cal., Public Library, has issued a Librarian's Report that makes uncommonly interesting reading.

S. T. Sears, l' '98, is the editor-in-chief of *The Frank Shepard Company*, publishers of "Shepard's Annotations," well-known legal works.

Angelo Hall, '91, is the author of "An Astronomer's Wife," the story of Mrs. Angeline Hall and her distinguished husband, the late Prof. Asaph Hall, who were Angelo Hall's parents.

H. C. Wellman, '94, City Librarian, Springfield, has published "Some Modern Verse, being a partial list of recent poetry in the City Library of Springfield."

The Macmillan Co. has issued "Race Questions, Provincialism and Other American Questions," a volume of pertinent essays by Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard.

The Hon. Carleton Hunt, '59, of New Orleans, La., has printed in a pamphlet of 65 pages the address delivered by him on June 6, 1906, entitled "Fifty Years' Experience in Practice at the Bar."

C. F. Nirdlinger, '83, has written a play, *The World and His Wife*, adapted from the Spanish drama, *El Gran Galeoto*, by Echegaray, which was produced by Wm. Faversham in New York City on Nov. 2.

G. P. Costigan, Jr., Dean of the Col-

lege of Law, University of Nebraska, is the author of "American Mining Law," a volume in the Hornbook Series, published by the West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

The "Ode on the Centenary of Abraham Lincoln," by Percy MacKaye, '97, delivered before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, has been printed in book form by the Macmillan Co. (Cloth, 75 cents net.)

To the December number of *The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist* R. S. Hosmer, a '94, chairman of the 9th Territorial Conservative Commission of Hawaii, contributes reports on harvesting rubber, on forest conservation, and on forestry.

The Supplemento Annuale alla Enciclopedia di Chimica (Sept. 1908) prints in full "The quantitative determination of arsenic by the methods of Gutzeit," and "The Determination of arsenic in the urine," by Prof. C. R. Sanger, '81, of Harvard.

John Daniels, '04, has compiled a useful "Outline of Economics," in which in the course of 30 octavo pages he gives definitions of the chief topics concerned in that science. His compendium should be valuable as a clue to special investigation. (Ginn: Cloth, 40 cents.)

In "The Woman of Corinth" Hermann Hagedorn, Jr., '07, tells a striking story with unusual crispness. His metre is compressed, but not too stiff, and the one lyric is so good that we wish there were more of them. If we mistake not, this is Mr. Hagedorn's best work. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 75 cents net.)

Prof. W. F. Ganong, '87, of Smith College, has brought out a second edition of his "A Laboratory Course in Plant-Physiology." (Holt: New York.)

Prof. C. H. Haskins, h' '08, has issued a revised "List of References" in History

1 — "Medieval History." (Published by Harvard University.)

American scholars are beginning to pay back some of their large debt to German scholarship. The house of Teubner is bringing out Leipsic editions of "Physical Geography" and "Practical Exercises in Physical Geography," by Prof. W. M. Davis, s '69, of Harvard, who is this year Exchange Professor at Berlin.

"A Manual for Northern Woodsmen," by Prof. Austin Cary of the Harvard Forestry Department, has been issued by the Harvard Publication Agent, 2 University Hall, Cambridge. It contains a clear statement of the methods employed and the principles involved in the survey and valuation of logs, standing timber, and forest land. The book is designed for the use of business men as well as for surveyors and students of forestry. Canvas, 16mo, 250 pp., \$2.

The Peabody Museum of American Archaeology, Prof. F. W. Putnam, s '62, Director, has recently issued as Part 2 of Vol. IV of its *Memoirs* "Explorations in the Department of Peten, Guatemala and Adjacent Region," by Teobert Maler. The places described include the sacred island of Tópopxé in Lake Yāxhá, and the ruins of the City of Yāxhá, Benque Viejo in British Honduras, and Naranjo. The text fills 74 pages, and there are 50 excellent plates, besides 22 inset illustrations. (Published by the Museum, Cambridge: \$4.)

Thomas Willing Balch, '90, has reprinted in a handsome volume the monograph on "L'Evolution de l'Arbitrage International," contributed by him to the *Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée* (Brussels). In it he does full justice to Emeric Crucé, who proposed as early as 1623 the establishment of an international court of arbitration at Venice. Crucé's suggestion,

like his history, lay perdu for nearly three centuries. Mr. Balch traces the modern steps which have led civilized nations to the Hague Tribunal. (Published by the author, 1412 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Prof. M. H. Morgan, '81, of the Harvard Classical Department, has reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the American Academy "The Preface of Vitruvius," a minute, scholarly examination of the text. Prof. Morgan announces that he has advanced far in the translation of Vitruvius on which he has long been engaged with Prof. H. Langford Warren.

Dr. Boris Sidis, '94, has printed a short monograph entitled, "An Experimental Study of Sleep." Two thirds of his attention is given to describing the conditions of sleep and experiments on various animals, and on human infants, children, and adults. In a concluding section he discusses the theoretical aspects of the subject, and appends an important bibliography. Dr. Sidis has achieved a remarkable study, and reached conclusions which must be of great value to future investigators. (R. G. Badger, Gorham Press: Boston. Paper, 8vo, pp. 106.)

"Readings in the History of Education — Medieval Universities," by Prof. A. O. Norton, '98, has been published by the University. The volume presents translations and reprints of documents concerning European universities before the year 1500 A.D., with descriptive and explanatory text. The documents are chosen to illustrate the careers of Abelard and John of Salisbury, the privileges, studies, exercises, and requirements for degrees of the universities, and the scholastic method. A few academic letters of the time are appended. (Address, Publication Agent. Cloth, 12mo, 155 pages, 85 cents; paper, 70 cents.)

Dr. S. A. Green, '61, has reprinted in a small volume "Three Historical Addresses at Groton, Massachusetts," delivered in 1876, 1880, and 1905. They are packed with antiquarian information in which he is *facile princeps*. An appendix contains a short paper on the name of Groton, a list of Indian words, a list of towns, names of distinguished citizens, an account of English acts, the town seal, and the First Parish Meeting House. Dr. Green has the satisfaction of knowing that in his long, varied, and minute researches on Groton history he has raised a monument to his home such as no other town in the country can boast.

Prof. J. H. Robinson, '87, with Prof. C. A. Beard, both of Columbia University, have issued the first volume of "Readings in Modern European History," to accompany their "Development of Modern Europe." The extracts given here begin with Richelieu's account of France in 1624 and close with Metternich's view of the Holy Alliance. The selections have been made with excellent judgment, and they illustrate the authors' well-known text-book in the best possible way. They are not less interesting to read than important as furnishing the sources of historical information. The second volume is promised soon. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.40.)

The growing list of collections of source-material in English for the elementary study of medieval history receives a worthy addition in the "Source Book of Medieval History," by F. A. Ogg, p '04, assistant in history at Harvard (American Book Company). The selection, which covers the period from the invasions to the early Renaissance, has been made on the principles of subordinating purely documentary matter to narrative pieces, such as annals, chronicles, and biography; and of giving a few

passages at length rather than many in fragmentary form. Valuable and distinctive features are the introductions to the various extracts and an unusually full provision of explanatory footnotes.

The Rev. J. McG. Foster, '82, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, has put forth in "To Know and Believe: Studies in the Apostles' Creed," an interesting interpretation, from the more liberal Episcopalian standpoint, of the meaning of the creed of that church. He simply endeavors, he says, "to interpret the fundamentals of the Faith according to modes of thought with which most people are familiar." His concluding inference is "that *perfect life* is immortal, and that in so far as we follow the life which Christ unfolded we become partakers of the immortality which He revealed." (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 90 cents net.)

John T. Wheelwright, '76, has written another book for boys, "War Children," which ought to interest many of them. In it he describes, evidently from personal reminiscence, how boys lived in the North during the Civil War; how they were stirred by the sight of passing regiments; how they drilled, conducted mock battles, and prepared, the oldest of them, to enlist. His book is vivid. It has tales of actual campaigning, glimpses of Washington, an interview with President Lincoln, battle scenes, fugitive slaves, and a truthful description of the anxious, brave life that went on in Northern homes during the four years' ordeal. It is patriotic to the core. (Dodd, Mead & Co.: New York. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.50.)

William M. Cole, '90, asst. professor of accounting at Harvard, has issued an exhaustive treatise entitled, "Accounts: Their Construction and Interpretation for Business Men and Students of Affairs." He takes up in detail every ques-

tion connected with this important and most practical subject, beginning with such elementary matters as debit and credit and trial balance, and going on to the intricacies of accounting for trust and insurance companies, and to municipal bookkeeping. His book should go into every counting-house. It will also serve to show the sort of expert training that is to be had in Harvard's new School of Business Administration. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.)

Contents of the *Harvard Law Review* for December: "Ignorance and Mistake in the Criminal Law," E. R. Keedy; "Law and Morals," J. B. Ames; "The Federal Anti-Trust Act and Minority Holdings of the Shares of Railroads by Competing Companies," G. C. Todd; Notes; Recent Cases; Books and Periodicals. For January: "Specific Performance, Injunctions, and Damages in the German Law," W. Neitzel; "Stare Decisis and Contractual Rights," W. Larremore; "Running Water," S. C. Wiel; Notes; Recent Cases; Books and Periodicals.

The *Quarterly Journal of Economics* has the following staff, all members of the Harvard Economic Department: F. W. Taussig, Editor; T. N. Carver, W. Z. Ripley, C. J. Bullock, E. F. Gay, and A. P. Andrew, associate editors. The November issue, beginning the 23d volume, had the following articles: "The Statistical Complement of Pure Economics," H. L. Moore; "Railroads in their Corporate Relations," F. H. Dixon; "A Statistical Survey of Italian Emigration," R. F. Foerster; "On the Nature of Capital: Investment, Intangible Assets, and the Pecuniary Magnate," T. Veblen; "Two Experiments in Public Ownership of Railroads," F. W. Powell; Reviews and Surveys; Notes and Memoranda.

Dr. E. von Mach, '95, is an adept in

preparing compact, clear, and attractive handbooks on art. His latest is "The Art of Painting in the 19th Century." He discusses the French, German, British, and American "Schools" in separate chapters, the Italians, Spanish, and Netherlands in another, and the Scandinavians and Russians in another. His taste is finely trained, free from fads and theories, and as he has a wide and sympathetic knowledge of earlier art, his opinion on recent painting gains greatly in authority. His book may be put confidently into the hands of any person who wishes to learn to know and to enjoy the best modern works. It is illustrated by over 30 half-tones of characteristic canvases by representative painters. A convenient list of artists forms the index and, incidentally, indicates the range of Dr. von Mach's study. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, pp. 177.)

Dr. Boris Sidis, '94, director of the Psychopathological Laboratory connected with the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, has collected into a handsome volume entitled "Psychopathological Researches" studies in mental dissociation which he and his assistants have made during the past six or seven years. His main purpose is to investigate the phenomena of functional psychosis. The studies include "Some General Remarks Concerning Psychopathological Research," by Boris Sidis, '94; "Mental Dissociation in Functional Psychosis," by Boris Sidis and Wm. A. White, M.D.; "Mental Dissociation in Alcoholic Amnesia," by W. A. White; "Mental Dissociation in Psychic Epilepsy," by W. A. White; "Mental Dissociation in Depressive Delusional States," by Boris Sidis; "Mental Dissociation in Functional Motor Disturbances," by George M. Parker; and "Mental Dissociation in

Psychomotor Epilepsy," by G. M. Parker. The studies are illustrated by 10 plates. (R. G. Badger: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$3 net.)

"Day Dreams of Greece" is a little volume of poems by Charles W. Stork, p '03. It consists of half a dozen of the ancient myths put into pleasant blank verse. Mr. Stork hopes "to restore these exotics to the soil whence they have been transplanted." It troubles him that the great English poets who have written on Greek themes cared nothing at all about "actual Greece as a background." Byron he finds "the most un-Grecian of poets." But his own pieces, although he has "striven to make the style as chaste as possible," are wholly "un-Grecian." Their interest does not come from the local color he has given them. (Lippincott: Philadelphia. Cloth, 75 cents net.)

Prof. J. B. Bury, of Cambridge University, has gathered into a volume his 1908 Harvard Lectures on "The Ancient Greek Historians." Many persons who did not hear him deliver the lectures will prize them now, because the excellence of their construction and exposition comes out even better in print than *visu voce*. To Herodotus, Thucydides, and Polybius he allots separate chapters, in which he analyzes very closely the genius and product of each historian. Even more interesting is Prof. Bury's survey of the views of the ancients concerning the use of history. Here he reveals his own ideas on historiography, and contrasts the ancients and moderns, and although he seems still to cling to the fallacy that any subject studied by the scientific method is therefore a science, he is always stimulating. He is in this respect one of those enlightened doctrinaires who, the moment they begin to write, unconsciously demonstrate that they are better than their doctrines.

As Mr. John Morley pointed out with such delicious irony, Bury the doctrinaire insisted that "history is not a branch of literature" and then Bury the historian wrote a history which, having excellent *literary* qualities, was both readable and enjoyable. Throughout this volume also, the reader who carries his mind free from servitude to phrases will get great satisfaction from the un-doctrinaire Prof. Bury. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.25.)

Harry L. Koopman, p '93, has brought out another little volume of verse, "The Librarian of the Desert and other Poems," which contains many characteristic lines and pieces. We expect to find in Mr. Koopman the expression of a high manhood, of fraternity in the large true sense, of interest in nature and in the things eternal: this we expect, and we are not disappointed. And in this volume we come upon occasional couplets and quatrains as lithe, swift, and penetrating as arrows. Take this, for example:

"His faults were but his age's faults,"
you say.
Who makes an age, I ask, its gold or
clay?
If one you find who walks in morning's
light,
Dare you excuse the rest for deeds of
night?

Or this, on "A Portrait Painter":

Sent to eternize an age in the features of
hero and saint,
It bids him make fools in the flesh im-
mortal fools in paint.

There are some by-products that might be spared from the little volume; but what is good in it is rare. (Everett Press: Boston.)

Burton E. Stevenson has had the excellent idea of compiling a volume of "Poems of American History" — a purist might insist that the title should

be "Poems on American History" — in which he begins with the Norsemen and comes down to the death of Grover Cleveland. All told, he gives some 700 selections, of which very few, of course, are real poetry. But that does not affect the value of a compilation of this kind. The contemporary ode or song is often an excellent historical document, either because it sums up contemporary ideas and beliefs or describes an historical personage as he appears to his fellows. Where so large a selection is given it may seem carping to point out omissions; and yet we cannot but express surprise that Mr. Stevenson has never heard of Prof. N. S. Shaler's "From Old Fields," a work which must be ranked with Whitman's "Drum Taps" as an authentic record of the Civil War. We find two pieces by Mr. Stevenson himself, but not Lowell's "The Present Crisis." Why is this? But the most astonishing feature is one not of omission but of inclusion; for the book contains no fewer than *eighteen* pieces by Mr. Clinton Scollard! J. R. Lowell used to be considered a creditable writer of patrotic, or historical, poems, but Mr. Stevenson takes only *eight* selections from him, and only *seven* from Dr. O. W. Holmes, who, if we remember right, had some reputation years ago. Lowell *plus* Holmes = 19; Scollard alone = 18. And yet there are some critics who lament that we have no poets to-day! On examining Mr. Scollard's contributions to this volume we soon discover that they have no historical value, and they can hardly satisfy a person who knows poetry from verse. For Mr. Scollard had no genuine call to produce any of these pieces. He simply sat down to "write up" in metre as many episodes as he could. Effusions of this character may be pleasant to read, but they have no more right to a place in a compilation like Mr. Stevenson's than would a

rhymed guide to Revolutionary battle-fields or the obituary poems with which the late George W. Childs adorned the *Philadelphia Ledger*. It is interesting to find that much of the real poetry in the collection, which opens with Dr. Smith's "America," was produced by Harvard men. Take away the poems by Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson, and Holmes, and you leave a great void. But besides these classics, one notes *passim* the names of Charles T. Brooks, '32, G. H. Calvert, '23, J. W. Chadwick, '64, Dr. E. E. Hale, '39, the gifted and unfortunate Francis Brooks, ['89], C. F. Lummis, '81, W. V. Moody, '93, Robert Treat Paine, 1792, Dr. T. W. Parsons, Wallace Rice, ['83], Dr. S. F. Smith, '29, Gen. Joseph Warren, 1759, Royall Tyler, 1776, and G. E. Woodberry, '77. Besides interesting the general reader, the book, if used judiciously, ought to enliven the study of American history for boys and girls in school. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$3 net.)

Dr. S. M. Crothers, *h* '99, has gathered into a volume a new series of his essays. "By the Christmas Fire" will take its place alongside of his other volumes as the product of the most delightful living American humorist. Dr. Crothers can't be defined, he must be read. Such a paper as this on "The Ignominy of Being Grown-Up" could evidently have been written by no one else. Had you seen it, unsigned, in the *Shanghai Intelligencer*, you would have recognized it at once. And so of its fellows — "The Bayonet-Poker," "On Being a Doctrinaire," and the rest. Every doctrinaire (and everybody is a doctrinaire on some side) ought to read Dr. Crothers's account of him. If humor, in the old, genuine sense were in danger of being lost, Dr. Crothers would save it, for one generation at least. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

Pamphlets Received. "The Preface of Vitruvius," by Prof. M. H. Morgan, '81; from *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, vol. 44. — "The Tariff and the Farmer," by S. Payson Perry (Worcester, Mass.: Press of F. S. Blanchard & Co.). — "The Relations of Christian Denominations to Colleges," by Henry S. Pritchett, h '01; Nashville, Tenn. — "Fifty Years' Experience in Practice at the Bar," address by Carleton Hunt, '59; 707 Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La. — Report of the Division of Forestry, 1907, by R. S. Hosmer, s '94; Honolulu: Board of Agriculture & Forestry. — Clark P. Collins, "The Battle of the Microbes: Nature's Fight for Pure Water: A Clear Description of the Methods of Sewage Disposal" (The Merchants' Association of New York). — "John Chandler Bancroft Davis," by Henry Herbert Edes, h '06; from *Proceedings of Amer. Anti-quarian Soc.*, April, 1908. — "Book of Alphabets," by H. W. Shaylor (Ginn: Boston, 10 cents). — "A Study of an Acadian-French Dialect spoken on the North Shore of the Baie-des-Chaleurs," by J. Geddes, Jr., '80, prospectus: Max Niemeyer, Halle a. S. — H. H. Sprague, '64: "Suggestions for Changes in the City Charter of Boston." — "A Memoir of Abbott Lawrence," by S. A. Green, '51; from *Proceedings of Mass. Historical Soc.*, Nov., 1908. — "The Writings of Thomas Shepard," by A. McF. Davis, s '54; *Proceedings of Cambridge Historical Soc.*, vol. III.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

Amer. Jour. of Numismatics. (Oct. 1898). "Medals, etc., Illustrative of the Science of Medicine," Article 76, H. R. Storer, '50. *Appleton's.* (Dec.) "Spooks and Telepathy," G. S. Hall, p '78. (Feb.) "The Choice of a School," F. Winsor, '93. *Atlantic.* (Dec.) "The Bayonet-Poker," S. M. Crothers, h '99; "Races in the United States," W. Z. Ripley; "The

Play," M. A. DeW. Howe, '87; "The Fame of Poe," J. Macy, '99. (Jan.) "The New Literature," B. Perry; "Milton," G. A. Gordon, '81; "Advertisement," E. S. Martin, '77; "Chapters from an Autobiography," N. S. Shaler, s '62; "C. E. Norton," B. Wendall, '77; "Elizabethan Drama," W. A. Neilson, p '96. (Feb.) "The Industrial Dilemma," J. O. Fagan; "The Beaten Track," W. G. Brown, '91; "A Change of Educational Emphasis," E. A. Birge, p '78; "A Decade of American Rule in the Philippines," W. C. Forbes, '92; "A Pupil of Agassiz," N. S. Shaler, s '62. *Bookman.* (Jan.) "Casey at the Bat," E. L. Thayer, '85.

Century. (Jan.) "Reminiscences of A. St. Gaudens," H. St. Gaudens, '03. (Feb.) "The Student St. Gaudens," H. St. Gaudens, '03.

Educational Rev. (Jan.) "The Answer of the Far East to Some American College Questions," C. F. Thwing, '76; "Number of Men Teachers in Public Schools," E. L. Thorndike, '96. (Feb.) "The One Thing Needful," J. G. Crowell, '74.

Forum. (Dec.) "A Study of English Tragedy," W. L. Phelps, p '91.

Harper's Mag. (Dec.) "The New Province 2000 Years Old," E. Huntington, p '02.

McClure's. (Jan.) "Shabogan," O. Bates, '05.

Munsey's. (Dec.) "The Most Picturesque of Winter Sports," H. H. D. Peirce, [71].

North American Rev. (Dec.) "Significance of the Election," H. C. Lodge, '71; "Bulgaria and the Treaty of Berlin," S. Tonjoroff, [94]. (Jan.) "Progress of Campaign Fund Publicity," P. Belmont, '72. (Feb.) "Banner Memories," N. H. Dole, '74; "Rules of the House of Representatives," A. P. Gardner, '86; "The Banking and Currency Problem," M. W. Hazeltine, '62.

Outing. (Dec.) "Birds with a Handicap," H. K. Job, '88.

Popular Science Monthly. (Dec.) "The Cause of Pulsation," A. G. Mayer, p '97. (Jan.) "Roosevelt as University President," D. S. Miller, '92; "Foreign Associates of National Societies," E. C. Pickering, s '65. (Feb.) "The National Exposition at Rio de Janeiro," R. D. Ward, '89.

Putnam's. (Feb.) "The American Diplomatic Service," H. H. D. Peirce, [71].

Red Book. (Nov.) "The House Next Door," G. H. Preston, '78.

Review of Reviews. (Feb.) "Harvard's New President," F. A. Ogg, p '04.

Scribner's. (Jan.) "The Use of English in Singing," F. Rogers, '91.

World's Work. (Jan.) "The Building of the Benguet Road," A. W. Page, '05.

SHORT REVIEWS.

— *The Æneid of Virgil.* Translated into English verse, by Theodore C. Williams, '76. (Houghton Mifflin Co.; Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.) Fortunately the great writers of the past, Homer, Virgil, Dante, have long made, and we trust will long make, irresistible appeal to men to attempt the most difficult form of artistic interpretation, that is translation. Translations will inevitably vary in merit according to the wit, the insight, and the skill of the translator; and whether a given rendering, however much it may appeal to its own time, has qualities which will make it stand the test of changing taste and interest, no man can safely prophesy. But English lovers of Virgil in the present time at least will find satisfaction in the latest translation of the *Æneid* by Theodore C. Williams, '76. It is a good omen for classical studies that the head-master of one of our most ancient schools can give us an English version of the Roman epic which is at once in a high degree sympathetic and felicitous. In his interesting introductory essay Mr. Williams puts into compact form much acute analysis and criticism, which deserve careful attention. Yet the present reviewer would gladly break a lance with him on some points, if space allowed, for he cannot feel that the *Æneid* suffers very seriously from structural defects, nor can he agree that "to admire Æneas is a cultivated taste" in just the sense in which Mr. Williams seems to hold it. To the reviewer's mind Prof. Rand in his recent essay on "Virgil and the Drama" has

shown the point of view from which we must regard that fate-driven hero. But to pass to the translation. At the end of his introduction Mr. Williams confides to us that his version had its origin in preparation for the class-room, in his desire to provide his pupils with opportunities to hear parts of the story "in renderings intended first of all to appeal to the ear." (How fortunate would pupils be if more teachers had such desire, and skill to match!) His avowed literary aims have been to secure lucidity, swiftness of narrative, stateliness, and force; to preserve the dramatic and argumentative character of the many speeches; and finally "to lose nothing of the profound religious suggestiveness which Virgil's language often carries." The degree of success which has been attained could be shown satisfactorily only by quotations far too long to be admitted here. Each reader will naturally turn to some favorite passages to make his tests. The rendering of such narrative parts of the poem as the description of the storm in the first book, of the games in the fifth, of the gathering of the leaders to Turnus' side in the seventh, or of the forging of Æneas' arms in the eighth, show adequate movement and lucidity. In like manner the dignity and oratorical character of the speeches is well preserved, for example in Jove's reply to the appeal of Venus:

"Such my decree! In lapse of seasons
due,
"The heirs of Ilium's kings shall bind in
chains
"Mycenæ's glory and Achilles' towers,
"And over prostrate Argos sit supreme.
"Of Trojan stock illustriously sprung,
"Lo, Cæsar comes! whose power the
ocean bounds,
"Whose fame, the skies. He shall receive
the name

"Iulus nobly bore, great Julius, he.
 "Him to the skies, in Orient trophies
 dight,
 "Thou shalt with smiles receive; and he,
 like us,
 "Shall hear at his own shrines the sup-
 pliant vow."

Again in the speech of Ilioneus to King
 Latinus:

"O King, great heir of Faunus! No dark
 storm
 "Impelled us o'er the flood thy realm to
 find.
 "Nor star deceived, nor strange, bewil-
 dering shore
 "Threw out of our true course; but we
 are come
 "By our free choice and with deliberate
 aim
 "To this thy town, though exiled forth
 of realms
 "Once mightiest of all the sun-god sees
 "When moving from his utmost eastern
 bound."

Also the pride and appeal of Æneas
 before Queen Dido ring true in the Eng-
 lish form:

"Behold the man ye seek,
 "For I am here! Æneas, Trojan-born,
 "Brought safely hither from yon Libyan
 seas!
 "O thou who first hast looked with pity-
 ing eye
 "On Troy's unutterable grief."

"O, while the rivers run
 "To mingle with the sea, while shadows
 pass
 "Along yon rounded hills from vale to
 vale,
 "And while from heaven's unextin-
 guished fire
 "The stars be fed — so long thy glorious
 name,

"Thy place illustrious and thy virtue's
 praise,
 "Abide undimmed. — Yet I myself
 must go
 "To lands I know not where."

But the lover of Virgil will also wish to
 put the translator to another test, to
 know how well he has rendered those
 great verses, or those "pathetic half-
 lines," which haunt the memory. A few
 quotations only must serve for illustra-
 tion:

*Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere
 gentem.*

"O labor vast, to found the Roman line!"

*O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque
 finem.*

Vos et Scyllæam rabiem, etc.

"O, ye have borne
 "Far heavier sorrow: Jove will make an
 end

"Also of this. Ye sailed a course hard by
 "Infuriated Scylla's howling cliffs and
 caves.

"Ye knew the Cyclops' crags. Lift up
 your hearts!

"No more complaint and fear! It well
 may be

"Some happier hour will find this mem-
 ory fair."

*Tu regere imperio populos, Romane,
 memento, etc.*

"But thou, O Roman, learn with sover-
 eign sway

"To rule the nations. Thy great art
 shall be

"To keep the world in lasting peace, to
 spare

"The humbled foe, and crush to earth
 the proud."

The translation is free from inventions and licenses. It bears well the test of fidelity; but happily it can never sink to do the slave's task of the pony; it is too true and vital for that. Only rarely does the reader miss some weighty phrase of the original, as in the description of the storm which Æolus roused, the brooding of the winds upon the deep — *incubere mari* — is wholly lost; or find such addition as in the account of the eager souls upon the hither shore:

*Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursu
Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.*

"All stood beseeching to begin their voyage
Across that river, and reached out pale hands,
In passionate yearning for its distant shore."

But such trifles do not seriously mar the excellence of the work which Mr. Williams has produced. He has attained his purpose in making a translation which can be read aloud; his version is not artificial, pedantic, over-clever, or too archaistic; it is clear, has rapid movement, dignity, and grace. If we miss the weight and balance of the Virgilian hexameter,

"Stateliest measure ever moulded by the lips of man,"

and if we do not find that inexpressible, subtle something which is inherent in all great poetry, we must recognize that these are just the things which cannot be translated; to quote Mr. Williams again: "I have not attempted the impossible task of bringing over the full magic and suggestion of every Virgilian phrase." But he has nevertheless succeeded so well in what he has attempted

that we can welcome his work as the best English translation of the present time.

— *Mars as the Abode of Life*. By Percival Lowell, '76. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, small 4to, profusely illustrated, \$3.) When we say that this is the most exciting cosmic detective story we have ever read, we mean to give it high praise. Mr. Lowell has half a dozen sciences at his fingers' ends, and yet writes as excitingly as a Gaborian. The villain, so to speak, whom he pursues with the alertness and perspicacity of M. Lecocq, is the evolution of life. The planet Mars furnishes, in this pursuit, simply the final proof. After a brief but wonderfully clear statement of the probable formation of our solar system, Mr. Lowell finds that life is an inevitable phase of planetary evolution. Life depends on water. So the earliest forms of terrene organisms were those of the earliest ocean. As the Earth's surface cooled, the Earth became dependent on the Sun for its heat supply, and henceforth it is at the mercy of the Sun. In the course of eons, however, the land portions of our planet pass from terraqueousness to terrestriality, by which is meant that their water supply gradually fails, forests and vegetation disappear and are succeeded by desolate, soilless mountains and barren deserts. As fast as this occurs, man and animals have to press into other regions in search of water. At the end, however, at a time which may still be millions of years away but is bound to come, mankind and all living creatures will be extinguished, consumed by thirst. Having tracked the culprit thus far, Mr. Lowell leaps from the Earth to Mars, and demonstrates how that planet confirms this theory of the evolution of life. Already Mars is far gone in decline. Its oceans have shrunk. Deserts stretch over the largest part of its

surface. Its mountains have been rubbed down, by the erosion of extinct climatic conditions, to the height of two or three thousand feet. But there are canals and great circular oases. The canals lead to the ice-caps of the North and South poles. What more probable, therefore, than that they have been constructed to conduct the water from the melting snow and ice into the more temperate zones where the surviving Martians dwell? The more one thinks of this explanation, backed up as it is by a mass of circumstantial evidence and plausible conjecture presented in Mr. Lowell's admirably lucid way, the more one is inclined to accept it. Certainly, this general outline of life-evolution, with the inevitable extinction by thirst, is the most likely that has been drawn, and Mr. Lowell's hypothesis satisfactorily deals with more of the problems set by Mars than does any other that has been propounded. Protoplasm is the result of chemical affinity which cannot take place without water — there is the key to the solution of planetary (perhaps of cosmic) destiny. We commend Mr. Lowell's book to laymen, as being well within their unspecialized intelligence, and as containing many brilliant pages. Astronomers will find in it hard nuts to crack, and cosmogonists will have to overhaul their theories before they are done with Mr. Lowell. All will admire the sweep, agility, and penetration of his mind, and his wonderful gift of presentation.

— *Herakles*. By George Cabot Lodge, '95. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.) This long cosmological poem, cast in the form of dialogue, is Mr. Lodge's most ambitious work. It is also a tribute to the hold which Greek symbols have over the imagination of the poetically-minded. There is much just and noble thought,

much well-planned symbolism, and both are floated, and at times uplifted, by genuine poetry. Mr. Lodge uses blank verse with such ease that it becomes supple or stately at will in his hands, and he has an ample vocabulary. We feel, nevertheless, that his *Herakles* lacks vitality. Like Horne's *Orion* and Bayard Taylor's *Deucalion* it deserves to be spoken of with great respect, and it indicates rare talents in the author, but, like those experiments, it seems to be in danger of being put on the shelf which contains books whose excellence nobody disputes — or reads. Why is this? Why should Bailey's *Festus*, for example, run through many editions, and have admirers in all classes for a decade or two, when Mr. Lodge's *Herakles*, a poem of greater maturity, may not be appreciated as it deserves to be even by the small class to whom it appeals? The obvious reason is that *Festus* deals with cosmic questions, with religion and fate, in terms which every intelligent person of 60 or 70 years ago understood; whereas Mr. Lodge has put his cosmological study into an alien, far-off, and difficult medium. Whatever he may imagine, the value of his poem lies not in its *Greek-likeness*. He is thinking thoughts that Greeks did not think; he should put his new wine into new bottles. In our judgment no modern has ever succeeded in writing Greek tragedies like the Greeks — and we rejoice at this fact. Descriptive poems on Greek themes, lyrics with alleged Greek subjectivity, have been produced: but the best of these live for other reasons. So we would urge Mr. Lodge and our younger ambitious men with poetic endowment to interpret life as they see it, in modern terms with modern symbols. Great poetry, lasting poetry, the expression of human passions and hopes in their tragic conflict with extra-human conditions, has always

represented the age when it was written; it has never merely echoed the ideals and beliefs of a bygone age. The great Goethe proved this once for all: the First Part of his *Faust* has been for a century the common property of millions, while his *Helena* has been more and more relegated to the dissecting-table of literary philosophers and philologists. *Verbum Sap.*

— *Letters and Memorials of Wendell Phillips Garrison.* Literary Editor of *The Nation*, 1865–1906 (Riverside Press: Cambridge. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.) Mr. Garrison graduated at Harvard in 1861 and only four years later on the founding of *The Nation* he became its literary editor. That position he held for 41 years. He was so modest that few persons realized how large a share he had in setting the literary standard of the only first-rate critical review which America has supported. It was generally believed that in this department, as in the political, Mr. Godkin had full sway; but although his opinions in literary matters were noteworthy and his decision was paramount, it is to the quiet, tenacious, deliberate judgment of Mr. Garrison that *The Nation* as an organ of the best criticism owed its existence. Whoever wishes to know our literary history for more than a generation will always have to consult this memorial volume, in which he will find revealed not only one of the ablest of editors but also one of the rarest of men. Mr. Garrison's ability to put himself into a three-line note so that the merest shred of his correspondence has his stamp upon it was marvelous. His perfect frankness with his reviewers, the stability of his judgment, his unwavering loyalty to ideals, shine through every page of this volume. It contains a brief memoir, reprinted from the *Graduates' Magazine*, and series of letters addressed to W. R. Thayer,

Louis Dyer, G. E. Woodberry, Frederic Bancroft, F. W. Taussig, J. F. Rhodes, J. M. Hubbard, F. P. Nash, and a few others; an account of the 40th anniversary of *The Nation*; selections of Mr. Garrison's poems, and of his editorials and essays; and "The New Gulliver," the brief satire which he printed in 1898. The collection is thoroughly representative, except that among the editorials one misses any specimen of that *Sæva indignatio* (to be seen in "The Idol," for instance, that dissection of McKinley in 1900) which was part of Mr. Garrison's Stoic-Quaker nature. The book has been admirably edited by his classmate, Prof. J. H. McDaniels, '61, of Hobart College. Copies can be obtained, we understand, by applying to *The Nation*, New York.

— *Richard the Third.* Variorum Edition. Edited by Horace Howard Furness, Jr., '88. (Lippincott: Philadelphia. Cloth, 4to.) This is the first volume of the Variorum Shakespeare which comes wholly from the hands of Mr. Furness the younger, but in 1903 he issued a revised edition of his father's *Macbeth*. In many respects *Richard III* is a very difficult play to edit, because there are so many quartos, each with its store of variants. The text has to be not merely restored, not merely cleared up and trimmed, but actually to be created, in certain passages, by a mosaic made up of bits from the different sources. This work Mr. Furness has done well. Experts will not always agree, and connoisseurs have each their favorite renderings, but in the main they ought all to be satisfied with Mr. Furness's results. For he is thorough, deliberate, and unfreakish. To be unfreakish we count as an indispensable requirement in an editor of Dante or of Shakespeare. Mr. Furness follows throughout the arrangement of material and the typography which his father chose for

his first volume many years ago: indeed, except that we miss the opinions, now genial, now humorous, and always penetrating, of the elder editor, we might suppose that this work were his. The son is undoubtedly wise in waiting till his experience is more extended before venturing into original criticism. The world of scholars is to be congratulated that the *Variorum Shakespeare*, which has come to be a monument of American scholarship, is to be carried forward so ably, with the hope that it may be completed.

— *Naval Administration and Warfare*. Some General Principles: with other Essays. By Captain A. T. Mahan, h '96, U. S. N. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.) The pen is mightier than the sword. Capt. Mahan with his pen during the past 20 years has exerted a farther-reaching influence on the world's conception of sea-power than even such an object-lesson as Admiral Togo's victory in the Straits. *Litera scripta manet*, and, we may add, it circulates over the earth, and falls like seed into multitudes of minds. So Capt. Mahan's naval propaganda, thanks to his gift of clear expression, has carried the gospel of great navies far and wide. His present volume comprises five articles on naval administration and education, one on the Russo-Japanese War, one on Nelson, one on Subordination in Historical Treatment, and one on the Monroe Doctrine. Although the first group is more specifically technical, yet the papers are so written as to be intelligible to lay readers. In brief, they reiterate Capt. Mahan's familiar watchword "Preparedness," and they show how to be prepared. The study of Nelson has to do with the qualities of the *man*, not less than with the genius of the great sea-fighter. The Monroe Doctrine

Capt. Mahan shows to be both rational and necessary. His paper on history is full of sound sense, and ought to be read and laid to heart by every student or writer of history. It will be seen that whether from the variety of subjects treated, or from their importance, this is one of the most notable volumes that Capt. Mahan has written.

— *The Teacher*. Essays and Addresses on Education by George Herbert Palmer, '64, and Alice Freeman Palmer. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.) Prof. Palmer is one of the most self-restrained of our writers. He prints so seldom that one constantly asks why he does not print more — a question which at once differentiates him from most of his contemporaries and bears tribute to the quality of his work. Welcome therefore is this volume containing twelve of his papers. He divides them into two groups. The first group deals with problems of school and college, and opens with a paper on the ideal teacher; then follow discussions of ethical and moral instruction in schools, advice concerning self-cultivation in English, doubts about university extension, a frank criticism of specialization, and the well-known address on the glory of the imperfect. The second group, entitled "Harvard Papers" comprises a survey of the "new education," two papers on the limitations of the Elective System (which may be commended to many readers who are still ignorant of what that system really is), a statement of college expenses which was made in 1887 on first-hand data, and a portrait, sympathetic, vivid, and humorous, of Prof. Sophocles. The volume concludes with four addresses by the late Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, on women's education and women's colleges, and an answer to the question, Why go to college? Let it suffice to say that here is a

book in which will be found much of the wisdom, high purpose, culture, and experienced zeal which have inspired the best in American education during the past quarter of a century.

— *Why Worry?* By George Lincoln Walton, '75, M.D., Consulting Neurologist to the Mass. General Hospital. (Lippincott: Philadelphia. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.) This is the most sensible, helpful book in the field that we have seen. Ordinarily, it is better that worrying, "hypped," or neurasthenic patients should read and talk as little as possible about their ills, and should put themselves at once under expert advice. Dr. Walton does not address those who actually need medical treatment so much as those who are verging towards a pathological condition. He analyzes worry, takes up the doubting folly, obsessions, hypochondria, sleeplessness, the fear of becoming insane, and the allied common symptoms of the great army of worriers, and he suggests simple, feasible means for dodging, controlling, and finally overcoming the ill. He makes short shrift of Eddyism, ecclesiastical quackery, and the many similar fads which flourish so luxuriantly to-day. His suggestions have already helped thousands, and they will go on helping thousands more, because they are based on common sense and can be tested by each person for himself. Merely to know that mild forms of "worry" are easily cured has proved in many cases to be a long step toward a cure. Dr. Walton writes in language that everybody can understand, and with a tonic supply of humor and cheerfulness. There are very few houses into which his little book might not bring much-needed comfort.

— *Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure*. Vols. 28, 29, and 30. Annotations for use during 1908. (The American Law Book Co.: New York.) The last three

volumes of this work cover the titles "Motions" to "Plead." Outside of the articles "Words, Phrases, and Maxims," to which Francis Dana, L. S. '89, contributes, in vol. 28, and G. A. Benham, L. S. '86, in vols. 28, 29, and 30, the only article by a Harvard man is by Prof. E. H. Warren, '95, / '00, on "Perpetuities." Prof. Warren, in a note, acknowledges the indebtedness, which any writer on this subject must feel, to Prof. J. C. Gray, '59. The article is very clear and concise in statement. The annual cumulative annotations, by which the *Cyclopedia* is kept up to date has now nearly reached the thickness of an ordinary volume of the series, which fact evidences the multiplicity of the decisions of our courts and the necessity of such a supplement.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

. All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

Readings in English History. By Edward P. Cheyney, Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. (Ginn. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.80.)

The Memoirs of a Failure. With an account of the Man and his Manuscript. By Daniel Wright Kittredge, '02. (U. P. James: Cincinnati. Cloth, 12mo.)

Accounts. Their Construction and Interpretation for Business Men and Students of Affairs. By William Morse Cole, '90, Asst. Professor of Accounting in Harvard Univ. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$2 net.)

Psychopathological Researches. Studies in Mental Dissociation. With text figures and ten plates. By Boris Sidis, '94. (R. G. Badger: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$3 net.)

Lincoln. Centenary Ode. By Percy MacKaye, '97. Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 16mo, 75 cents net.)

The Three Brothers. A Novel. By Eden Phillpotts. Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

The New Hudson Shakespeare. *King Henry the Fifth*. Edited and Revised by

Ebenezer Charlton Black and Andrew Jackson George. School Edition. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 16mo, 55 cents per vol.)

An Outline of Economics. By John Daniels. (Ginn. Cloth, 8vo, 40 cents.)

The Librarian of the Desert and Other Poems. By Harry Lyman Koopman, p '93. (Everett Press: Boston. Cloth, 16mo.)

A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare. *The Tragedy of Richard the Third.* Edited by Horace Howard Furness, Jr., '88. (Lippincott: Philadelphia. Cloth, 4to, \$4.)

Readings in Modern European History. By Prof. James H. Robinson, '87, and Adjunct Prof. Charles A. Beard, of Columbia University. Vol. I. Richelieu to Metternich. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.40.)

The American as He Is. By Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.)

Readings in the History of Education. Medieval Universities. By Arthur O. Norton, '98, Asst. Professor of Teaching in Harvard University. (Cambridge: Published by Harvard University. Cloth, 12mo.)

Poems of American History. Collected and edited by Burton Egbert Stevenson. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$3 net.)

By the Christmas Fire. By Samuel Mochord Crothers, h '99. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

Naval Administration and Warfare. Some General Principles. With Other Essays. By Captain A. T. Mahan, h '95, U. S. N. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

Mars as the Abode of Life. By Percival Lowell, '76. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, large 8vo, illustrated, \$2.50 net.)

War Children. By John T. Wheelwright, '76. Illustrations by John Roe. (Dodd, Mead & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

To Know and Believe. Studies in the Apostles' Creed. By John McGaw Foster, '82, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Boston. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 12mo, 90 cents net.)

L'Evolution de l'Arbitrage Internation-

ale. Par Thomas Willing Balch, '90. (Pullen, Lane & Scott: Philadelphia. Cloth, 4to.)

The Friendly Craft. A Collection of American Letters. Edited by Elizabeth Deering Hanscom, Ph.D., Professor of English in Smith College. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

The Physician's Visiting List for 1909. (P. Blakiston's Son & Co.: Philadelphia. Leather, pocket size, \$1.)

Herodotus. Books VII and VIII. Edited by Charles F. Smith and Arthur Gordon Laird, Professors in the University of Wisconsin. (American Book Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo.)

Day Dreams of Greece. By Charles Wharton Stork, p '03. (Lippincott: Philadelphia. Cloth, 75 cents net.)

The Woman of Corinth. A Tale in Verse. By Hermann Hagedorn, Jr., '07. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, 75 cents.)

Herakles. By George Cabot Lodge, '86. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

Race Questions, Provincialism and Other American Problems. By Josiah Royce, Professor of the History of Philosophy in Harvard University. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

Racial Contrasts. Distinguishing Traits of the Graeco-Latins and Teutons. By Albert Gehring, '94. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

Constructions des Machines et Appareils Electriques. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, Belgium. (J. Lebbègue & Cie., 46, rue de la Madeleine, Brussels. Brochure, 8vo, pp. 348, 3 fr. 50 cent.)

Rapports Annuels de l'Inspection du Travail. 1907. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, Belgium. (J. Lebbègue & Cie., 46, rue de la Madeleine, Brussels. Brochure, 8vo, pp. 431, 4 fr.)

Why Worry? By George Lincoln Walton, '75, M.D., Consulting Neurologist of the Mass. General Hospital. (J. B. Lippincott Co.: Philadelphia. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

The Ancient Greek Historians. (Harvard Lectures.) By J. B. Bury, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.25.)

An Experimental Study of Sleep. By Boris Sidis, '94. (R. G. Badger: Paper, pp. 106.)

Essentials of Botany. By Joseph G. Bergen. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.20.)

The Æneid of Virgil, vol. II. Translated by E. Fairfax Taylor, with an Introduction and Notes by E. M. Forster, B. A. (Putnam: New York; Dent: London. Cloth, 16mo.)

The Æneid of Virgil. Translated into English Verse by Theodore C. Williams, '76. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

The Teacher: Essays and Addresses on Education. By George Herbert Palmer, '64, and Alice Freeman Palmer. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

University Administration. By Charles W. Eliot, '53. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

The Mongols in Russia. By Jeremiah Curtin, '63. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, portrait and map, \$3 net.)

MARRIAGES.

. It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1877. John Du Fais to Elizabeth Hunt Ives, at Newport, R. I., Oct. 6, 1908.

1883. John Fox, Jr., to Mme. Fritz Scheff, at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1908.

1886. Stephen Chase to Daisy Charleville Taylor, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1908.

1886. Everett Vergnies Abbott to Amy Hackes, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1908.

1886. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan to Frances Adele Quintard, at New City, N. Y., May 31, 1908.

1890. Charles Préaut Blaney to Helen Worthington Beebe, at New York, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1908.

[1891.] William Hiner Quinlan to Alice

Gertrude Burns, at Madison, Wis., Nov. 12, 1908.

1891. Louis Morris Greer to Mabel Adele Seymour, at New York, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1908.

1892. William Read Westcott to Sophia Lord Burnham, at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1908.

1893. Everett Pascoe Carey to Elizabeth Beharrell, at Lexington, Nov. 1, 1896.

1893. Arthur Clifton Conro to Margaret Jane Wray, at Worcester, July 12, 1905.

[1893.] Edward Conway Cullinan to Helen Whiteside, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1903.

[1893.] John Waldo Eichinger to Stella Johnson, at Marshalltown, Ia., Sept. 10, 1902.

[1893.] William Luce to Katherine Williams McKinney, at Fort Smith, Ark., Oct. 28, 1908.

1893. David Kimball to Amalia Ingeborg Gardiner, at Bath, N. H., Sept. 21, 1903.

1894. John Pierce Fox to Esther Taber, at New York, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1908.

1894. George Converse Fiske to Augustine Louise Ellean, at Newark, N. J., Dec. 26, 1908.

1895. Augustus Joseph Boyden to Frances Pendleton Waggener, at Austin, Texas, Dec. 31, 1908.

1895. Herbert Roland Simonds to Margaret Ethel King, at Dayton, O., Jan. 5, 1909.

1895. Frank Nicholas Spindler to Florence Winifred Hatch, at Stevens Point, Wis., Dec. 23, 1908.

1896. John Strong Perry Tatlock to Marjorie Fenton, at New York, N. Y., June 17, 1908.

1897. Arthur Alexis Bryant to Louis Frances Stevens, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1908.

1898. Philip Brett Sawyer to Helen Rogers Preston, at Altoona, Pa., Feb. 6, 1909.
1899. Francis Douglas Cochrane to Ramelle McKay Frost, at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 17, 1908.
1900. Frederick Thompson Dow to Maud Melina Skinner, at Woburn, Dec. 2, 1908.
1900. Fritz Bradley Talbot to Beatrice Wright Bill, at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1908.
1901. Henry Lyman to Elizabeth Cabot, at Boston, Dec. 19, 1908.
- [1901.] Gordon Niles Morrill to Jeanette Prentiss Cox, at Cleveland, O., Jan. 6, 1909.
1901. Gordon Ireland to Helen Maynard, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 11, 1908.
1901. Ethan Allen Underwood to Florence Frazer, at Newark, N. J., Dec. 10, 1908.
1901. Roger Ogden Burton to Alice Vail Snowden, at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 5, 1908.
1902. Fred Rollins Ayer to Eleanor Frances Butler, at Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 4, 1909.
1902. Amor Hollingsworth to Evelyn Knapp Parsons, at Islip, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1908.
1903. Burritt Samuel Lacy to Kate Bradley, at Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 19, 1908.
1903. Stanley Rand Miller to Anna Kunigunda Wolff, at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1908.
1903. Artley Beeber Parson to Lena Lewis Swasey, at Portland, Me. Jan. 27, 1909.
1903. James Eads Switzer to Antoinette Ceballos Hewitt, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1909.
1903. Jesse Whitman Morton to Marion Addie Howes, at Reading, Oct. 28, 1908.
1904. Harlan Hoge Ballard, Jr., to Alice Whiting Barker, at Pittsfield, June 18, 1908.
- [1904.] Ralph George Coburn to Katherine Rawes, at Chicago, Ill., April 6, 1907.
- [1904.] Alton True Roberts to Abby Beecher Lougyear, at Brookline, Nov. 18, 1908.
1904. Richard Townsend Henshaw to Clara Ambler Venable, at Litchfield, Conn., July 29, 1908.
- [1905.] Clarence Walter Randall to Emilie Stewart Whitehouse, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1909.
1905. Bernon Sheldon Prentice to Clare Ellsworth, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1908.
1905. Robert Erastus Blakeslee to Caroline Russell Brackett, at Newton, Jan. 7, 1909.
1905. William Anthony Schick, Jr., to Lotta Bradburn, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1908.
- [1905.] Le Baron Sands Willard to Anabel Gardiner Van Nostrand, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1908.
1905. Rudolph Weld to Sylvia Caroline Parsons, at New York, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1908.
1905. Kenneth Cauldwell MacArthur to Rachel Holman Heywood, at Holyoke, July 29, 1908.
1905. Trowbridge Callaway to Elsie Kellogg, at New York, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1908.
1905. Jackson Palmer to Mary Follett Perkins, at Auburndale, Oct. 10, 1908.
1906. Howard Carleton Platts to Irene Grace Horton, at Rutherford, N. J., Oct. 28, 1908.
1906. Anthony Joseph Drexel Paul to Isabelle Biddle, at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29, 1908.
1906. Edward Miller Farnsworth, Jr.,

- to Margaret King, at Boston, S.B. 1896. James Russell Harris to Elizabeth Stevenson, at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1908.
1906. Edwin Mitchell Richards to Helen Sophia Wallace, at Fitchburg, Oct. 3, 1908.
1906. John Wallace Plaisted, 2d, to Susan Mae Lewis, at Cambridge, Dec. 23, 1908.
1906. Leon Strauss to Irene Mina Garson, at Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1908.
1907. Arthur Franklin Conant to Agnes Rosalie Morris, at Rutland, Vt., Feb. 6, 1909.
- M.D. 1878. Charles Bliss Stockwell to Mrs. Eva Knaus, at Montour Falls, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1908.
- M.D. 1907. Otis Pope Mudge to Florence Rundlett, at Danvers, Jan. 5, 1909.
- Ph.D. 1893. Walter Scott Hendrixson to Elizabeth Bradley, at Linneus, Mo., April 18, 1906.
- L.S. 1900. William Martin Williams to Gladys Rood, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1908.
- S.B. 1896. Joseph Napoleon Blye to Arline Smith, at New York, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1909.
- S.B. 1900. Manning Emery, Jr., to Elizabeth Francis Bowditch, at Framingham, Feb. 6, 1909.
- S.B. 1901. Herman Franklin Tucker to Minnie Mathilde Meyers, Jan. 2, 1909.
- S.B. 1902. William Arthur Pownall to Josie Dexter Mills, at Somerville, Dec. 26, 1908.
- S.B. 1902. James Oakley Carson to Matilda May Carstens, at Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 6, 1909.
- S.B. 1903. Kilburn Elie Adams to Elizabeth Florence Gilbert, at Providence, R. I., Oct. 19, 1908.
- S.B. 1904. Michael Davitt Carroll to Cora Mulrey, at Rockville, Ct., Nov. 25, 1908.
- A.M. 1904. Leroy Albert Howland to Ethel May Winward, at Newton, Sept. 14, 1908.
- A.M. 1908. John Kester Bonnell to Frances Price Massey, at West Chester, Pa., April 21, 1908.
- D.M.D. 1900. Ralph Wheelwright Payne to Elsie Theresa Weissbrod, at Greenfield, Jan. 5, 1909.

NECROLOGY.

NOVEMBER 1, 1908, TO JANUARY 31, 1909.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY E. H. WELLS,
*Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue
of Harvard University.*

Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to E. H. Wells, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Graduates.

The College.

1838. William Ingersoll Bowditch, LL.B., b. 5 Aug., 1819, at Salem; d. at Brookline, 24 Jan., 1909.
1845. Henry Belknap, b. 7 Sept., 1826 [Boston]; d. at Boston, 21 Jan., 1909.
1847. Edmund Quincy Sewall, b. 29 Feb., 1823, at Newburyport; d. at Lake Geneva, Wis., 26 Sept., 1908.
1853. Edward King, b. 31 July, 1833, at Weehawken, N. J.; d. at New York, N. Y., 18 Nov., 1908.
1854. Edward Daniel Hayden, b. 27 Dec. 1833, at Cambridge; d. at Woburn, 15 Nov., 1908.
1855. James Benjamin Clark, b. 11 July

- 1834, at Greenville, N. C.; d. at Austin, Tex., 6 Dec., 1908.
1858. Charles Henry Learoyd, b. 7 June, 1834, at Danvers; d. at Wakefield, 25 Jan., 1909.
1858. John Buttrick Noyes, b. 2 March, 1838, at Petersham; d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 Dec., 1908.
1859. James Augustus Rumrill, b. 8 April, 1837, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Springfield, 20 Jan., 1909.
1861. Daniel Dudley Gilbert, b. 23 Dec., 1838, at Brattleboro, Vt.; d. at Dorchester, 3 Jan., 1909.
1861. Sidney Warren Thaxter, b. 8 Sept. 1839, at Bangor, Me.; d. at Portland, Me., 10 Nov., 1908.
1862. John Harvey Treat, b. 23 July, 1839, at Pittsfield, N. H.; d. at Pittsfield, N. H., 8 Nov., 1908.
1863. Thomas Robinson Harris, b. 15 June, 1842, at Cambridge; d. at Bronxville, N. Y., 24 Jan., 1909.
1863. Josiah Lombard, b. 24 Mar., 1842, at Griggsville, Ill.; d. at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., 10 Dec., 1908.
1864. LaRoy Sunderland Gove, b. 2 April, 1838, at Amesbury; d. at Cranford, N. J., 21 Sept., 1908.
1868. William Humphrey Nash, b. 11 June, 1846, at Hingham; d. at Leadville, Col., 9 Dec., 1908.
1870. Richard Hermann Soule, b. 4 March, 1849, at East Boston; d. at Brookline, 13 Dec., 1908.
1873. John Franklin Simmons, b. 26 June, 1851, at Hanover; d. at Assinippi, Hanover, 28 Nov., 1908.
1875. William Henry Wadsworth, b. 14 March, 1853, at Maysville, Ky.; d. at Maysville, Ky., 27 Sept., 1908.
1881. William Gold Brinsmade, b. 21 Jan., 1858, at Springfield; d. at Washington, Conn., 8 Dec., 1908.
1882. George William Perkins, M. D., b. 6 Jan., 1860, at Topsfield; d. at Ogden, Utah, 18 Nov., 1908.
1883. George Jonathan Porter, b. 21 April, 1861, at Medford; d. at Medford, 16 Dec., 1908.
1883. Daniel Appleton White, b. 13 Oct., 1854, at Methuen; d. at Chicago, Ill., 1 Sept., 1908.
1887. Daniel Thomas Costello, b. 2 July, 1865, at Quincy; d. at Omaha, Nebraska, 3 June, 1908.
1888. Grover Flint, b. 27 June, 1867, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Newport News, Va., 31 Jan., 1909.
1888. Herbert Dudley Hale, b. 22 July, 1866, at Dorchester; d. at New York, N. Y., 10 Nov., 1908.
1889. Gurdon Saltonstall Howe, LL.B., b. 30 Nov., 1866, at Haverhill; d. at Haverhill, 17 Nov., 1908.
1891. Adolph Richard Frank, b. 13 Dec. 1869, at New York, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 20 May, 1908.
1894. Henry Lee Prescott, LL.B., b. 13 April, 1870, at Salina, Kans.; d. at Salina, Kans., 30 Nov., 1908.
1897. Lewis Ogden Obrien, LL.B., b. 15 May, 1873, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Briarcliff, N. Y., 21 Dec., 1908.
1901. William Hill, b. 21 Dec., 1880, at Cambridge; d. at South Manchester, Conn., 4 Jan., 1909.
1907. Herman Sumner Freedman, b. 17 Oct., 1885, at Boston; d. at Chelsea, 10 Jan., 1909.

Medical School.

1851. James Coldham, b. 1829, at Schnetlingham, Eng.; d. at Toledo, Ohio, in 1892.
1856. Justin Allen, b. 30 Oct., 1826, at Hamilton; d. at Topsfield, 5 Nov., 1908.
1862. Charles Henry Munro, b. 18 Nov., 1836, at West River, N. S.; d. at Westville, N. S., 9 Feb., 1908.

1864. Charles Hamilton Morse, b. 29 March, 1837, in Nova Scotia; d. at Marquette, Mich., 3 Feb., 1908.
1866. William Martyn Ogden, b. at Woodbury, N. J.; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 21 Jan., 1909.
1868. Walter Marsh Jackson, b. 24 Aug., 1842, at Providence, R. I.; d. at Stamford, Conn., 15 Nov., 1908.
1871. Azel Ames, b. 16 Aug., 1845, at Chelsea; d. at Danvers, 12 Nov., 1908.
1873. Frank Middlemas, b. 16 June, 1846, at Brookfield, Queen's Co., N. S.; d. at Berwick, N. S., 10 Nov., 1908.
1882. Frederick Jason Beckwith, b. 11 Aug., 1855, at New London, Conn.; d. at Waterford, Conn., 2 Sept., 1907.
1896. Walter Herbert Price, b. 19 June, 1860, at East Northwood, N. H.; d. at Foxboro, 17 Oct., 1908.
1903. Frederick Lawrence Joyce, b. 10 Sept., 1876, at San Francisco, Cal.; d. at Monrovia, Cal., 19 Oct., 1908.
- d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, 16 July, 1900.
1869. George Hill Mullin, b. 17 Nov., 1834, in Londonderry Co., Ire.; d. at Boston, 16 Jan., 1909.
1903. Charles Mason Dow, b. 25 Sept., 1878, at Randolph, N. Y.; d. near Tulsa, Oklahoma, 27 Dec., 1907.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1875. (Ph.D.) William Keith Brooks, b. 25 March, 1848, at Cleveland, Ohio; d. at Baltimore, Md., 12 Nov., 1908.
1897. (A. M.) Samuel Wardwell Kinney, b. 26 July, 1873, at Rome, N. Y.; d. at Rome, N. Y., 30 Jan., 1909.
1901. (A. M.) Ernest Everett Bogue, b. 12 Jan., 1864, at Orwell, Ohio; d. at Lansing, Mich., 19 Aug., 1907.

Honorary Graduates.

1888. (LL.D.) Wolcott Gibbs, b. 21 Feb., 1822, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Newport, R. I., 9 Dec., 1908.
1893. (A. M.) George Alonzo Bartlett, b. 2 March, 1844, at Vassalboro, Me.; d. at Cambridge, 25 Nov., 1908.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.

1857. John Coffey Douglass, b. 13 Dec., 1824, at Greenfield, Ohio; d. at Leavenworth, Kans., 27 Feb., 1908.
1859. Charles Francis Donnelly, b. 14 Oct., 1836, at Athlone, Ire.; d. at Roxbury, 31 Jan., 1909.
1864. Charles Seward Nims, b. 6 Jan., 1838, at Huntington, Vt.; d. at Cedar Falls, Iowa, 23 March, 1905.
1865. Milton Hite Parks, b. in 1842, at Martinsville, Ind.; d. at Martinsville, Ind., 9 Jan., 1907.
1867. John Haven Woodward, b. 7 Sept., 1840, at Cincinnati, Ohio;
- [1846.] John Rose Lee, b. 25 April, 1827, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 13 Dec., 1908.
- [1850.] Robert Caldwell MacKay Bowles, b. 10 Feb., 1829, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Brookline, 19 Dec., 1908.
- [1868.] Nathaniel Briggs Borden, b. 23 Feb., 1844, at Fall River; d. at Fall River, 9 Jan., 1909.
- [1883.] Lewis Barton Strong, b. at New

- York, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 21 Dec., 1908.
- [1885.] John Purington Fay, b. 1 Aug., 1861, at Westboro; d. Oakland, Cal., 21 Dec., 1908.
- [1891.] Henry Arnold Peckham, b. 6 Aug., 1868, at Albany, N. Y.; d. at Hollywood, Cal., 16 Feb., 1907.
- [1892.] Gilman Smith Low, b. 23 June, 1869, at Roxbury; d. 14 Feb., 1908.
- [M. S. 1869.] Aaron Hall Parker, b. 6 Aug., 1836, at Woburn; d. at Brookline, 1 Jan., 1909.
- [M. S. 1895.] Patrick Eugene Sullivan, b. at Boston; d. at Lowell, 10 Nov., 1908.
- [L. S. 1837.] William Henry Potter, b. 2 Nov., 1816, at South Kingston, R. I.; d. at Kingston, R. I., 29 Oct., 1908.
- [L. S. 1841.] Augustus Rodney Macdonough, b. 20 Nov., 1820, at Middletown, Conn.; d. at New York N. Y., 21 July, 1907.
- [L. S. 1847.] Henry Addison Goodrich, b. 18 Jan., 1829, at Buffalo, N. Y.; d. at Cresco, Iowa, 27 Dec., 1906.
- [L. S. 1852.] Charles Edward Phelps, b. 1 May, 1833, at Guilford, Vt.; d. at Walbrook, Md., 27 Dec., 1908.
- [L. S. 1855.] Cornelius Hedges, b. 28 Oct., 1831, at Westfield; d. at Helena, Mont., 29 April, 1907.
- [L. S. 1855.] Ezra Morton Prince, b. 27 May, 1831, at Turner, Me.; d. at Bloomington, Ill., 27 Aug., 1908.
- [L. S. 1857.] Cornelius Christie, b. 6 Dec., 1835, at English Neighborhood (now Leonia, N. J.); d. at Leonia, N. J., 7 Mar., 1908.
- [L. S. 1858.] Andrew Jackson Roush, b. in Ohio; d. at Lafayette, Ind., 7 Sept., 1907.
- [L. S. 1880.] Herbert Franklin Hanson, b. at Dover, N. H.; d. at Boston, 25 Jan., 1909.
- [L. S. 1893.] Robert Kerr Dickerman, b. 29 June, 1870, at Foxboro; d. at Salem, 4 Sept., 1907.
- [L. S. 1900.] Hugh Taylor Birch, b. 16 Sept., 1878, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Colima, Mexico, 15 June, 1907.
- [L. S. 1907.] Robert Lincoln Clark, b. 29 April, 1885, at Derby, Conn.; reported drowned in Lake Geneva, Switz., 26 Sept., 1908.

Officer not a Graduate.

John Henry Wright, *Professor of Greek and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences*, b. 4 Feb., 1852, at Urumiah, Persia; d. at Cambridge, 25 Nov., 1908.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

38 Harvard men are teaching at the University of Michigan this year.

The inauguration of Pres. Lowell will take place in October. He assumes the duties of President on May 19.

There are now over 60 Harvard Clubs, besides alumni associations and confederations.

The Académie Royale de Médecine de Belgique, at its meeting of Dec. 26, elected Dr. C. S. Minot, p '78, a foreign correspondent of the Academy.

Dr. Alexander Agassiz, '55, and Prof. Theobald Smith have been appointed delegates from Harvard University to the Darwin Celebration at Cambridge University, England, in June, 1909.

On the evening of Jan. 23 over 400 members of the Pi Eta Society dedicated their new clubhouse on Winthrop Sq. A picture and description of the building were given in the December *Magazine*.

Prof. C. R. Lanman, of the Sanskrit Department, was elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France

(Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres) at the session of Dec. 23, 1908.

F. H. Hitchcock, '91, manager of the Republican campaign which elected Mr. Taft, is to be Postmaster-General in the next Cabinet; and G. v. L. Meyer, '79, is slated for the Navy portfolio.

Miss Maude Adams and her company will give two performances of Schiller's *Die Jungfrau von Orleans* in the Harvard Stadium on the evenings of June 21 and 22, 1909, under the auspices of the Germanic Museum Association.

Members of the Class of 1880 have had a portrait of Pres. Roosevelt painted by Joseph De Camp, with the intention, as announced, of presenting it to the University to be hung in the Harvard Union.

Harvard men in Hawaii are substantially patriotic. They have established not only a scholarship at Harvard but also two scholarships at Oahu College, Honolulu, with an income of \$1500 to be awarded to boys who are fitting for Harvard.

Recent circulars issued by Prof. E. C. Pickering, s '65, Director of the Observatory, are: 144, "Ephemeris of Morehouse's Comet for 1909"; 145, "A Sixth Type of Stellar Spectra"; 147, "Distribution of the Stars."

A gradual increase, in recent years, in the earnings of the investments of the University, has enabled the Corporation to increase the stipends of many endowed fellowships and scholarships. The total increase made available throughout the University is \$4055.

Among the new Harvard members of the Dartmouth Faculty are Prof. J. W. Goldthwait, '02, professor of geology; Prof. E. F. Clark, Gr. Sch. '06, asst. professor of German; C. P. Huse, '04, instructor in economics; R. E. L. Kittredge, '07, instructor in French.

Harvard men have been prominent in

the American Relief Committee for the Italian Earthquake Sufferers. Ambassador Griscom appointed H. N. Gay, p '96, who resides in Rome, secretary of the Committee, and S. L. Parrish, '70, and Wm. Hooper, '80, members of it.

Prof. William Z. Ripley who delivered the Huxley Memorial Lecture for 1908, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, in recognition of his researches in the field of European and American demography.

Robert Bacon, '80, is the sixth Harvard man to be Secretary of State of the United States. His predecessors were Timothy Pickering, H. C. 1763; John Quincy Adams, H. C. 1787; Edward Everett, H. C. 1811; John W. Foster, L. S. '55; Richard Olney, l '58.

The Pasteur Medal for 1908 has been awarded to Frank Stern, Special Student in Harvard College. This medal is given to the successful contestant in an annual debate on a subject drawn from contemporary French politics. The administration of the prize is in the hands of the Department of French.

Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, is president of the American Historical Association; Prof. A. L. Lowell, '77, is president of the American Political Science Association; Prof. Maxime Bôcher, '88, is president of the American Mathematical Society; Prof. W. A. Neilson, p '96, is president of the Modern Language Association of America.

The College Library has received from H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Siam a copy of a book in Siamese which he has just written, entitled "Travels in the Lands of Phra Ruang." The book has been forwarded to the Library by J. I. Westengard, l '98, who has succeeded the late Prof. E. H. Strobel, '77, in the office of General Adviser to the King of Siam.

At the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League, held in Pittsburg, Dec. 18, the following Harvard men were among the officers elected: C. W. Eliot, '53, pres.; J. H. Choate, '52, and Moorfield Storey, '66, vice-presidents; R. H. Dana, '74, chairman of the executive committee; E. H. Goodwin, '96, sec.; A. V. de Roope, '04, and C. B. Marble, '07, assistant secretaries.

President Eliot has been elected president of the Harvard Alumni Association, and of the National Civil Service League, and a trustee of the Carnegie Institution. He will reside in Cambridge, having bought the house of J. H. Wyeth, at the corner of Brattle St. and Fresh Pond Parkway. He will receive a pension from the Carnegie Pension Fund. March 20 is his 75th birthday.

S. S. Green, '68, for thirty-eight years librarian of the Worcester Public Library, has been succeeded by R. K. Shaw, '94, who has been for several years Mr. Green's assistant. Mr. Shaw, the son of J. A. Shaw, head-master of Highland Military Academy in Worcester, has served in the Congressional Library in Washington and the New York State Library, and was called to Worcester from the Brockton Public Library. Mr. Green is to complete literary work on which he has long been engaged.

The following Harvard men are members of the Faculty of the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.: Henry Landes, '92, professor of geology and mineralogy; Trevor Kincaid, Harvard Austin Scholar 1905-06, professor of zoology; William Savery, p '97, professor of philosophy; E. O. Sisson, p '05, professor of pedagogy and director of the department of education; G. H. Alden, '93, associate professor of history; J. E. Gould, p '07, asst. professor of astronomy and mathematics; Vanderveer Custis, '01, asst. professor of economics;

V. L. Parrington, '98, asst. professor of rhetoric; A. D. Howard, p '06, asst. professor of zoology; W. A. Morris, p '07, instructor in European history.

Alfred Bettman, '94, becomes Assistant County Prosecutor of Cincinnati in charge of Civil Cases, with Stanley W. Merrell, '99, as his assistant. In the Criminal Division one of the appointees is John W. Weinig, l '05. All three have taken a prominent part in public affairs. Bettman is president of the City Club, and a year ago was the candidate for City Solicitor on a Citizens' ticket. Merrell was Councilman-at-Large, 1906-08. Weinig is assistant secretary of the City Club, and in the last campaign was secretary of the Democratic Campaign Committee.

At the 24th annual meeting of the American Historical Association, held in Washington and Richmond during the Christmas recess, Prof. C. H. Haskins presented a paper on "Normandy under William the Conqueror." At various conferences held during the meeting the following Harvard men took prominent part: Prof. E. B. Greene, '90, of the University of Illinois; Prof. William MacDonald, '92, of Brown University, this year lecturing at Harvard; Prof. W. B. Munro, p '00, Prof. R. B. Merriman, '96, and Prof. N. M. Trenholme, p '99, of the University of Missouri. Prof. Charles Gross was also to have spoken at one conference meeting, but illness kept him in Boston.

Two well-known College figures have died recently, viz.: George Smythe, for many years in charge of the University Boat House, and since 1887 a police officer in Cambridge; and Thomas C. Devine, assistant chief operator in Boston for the Western Union Telegraph Co., who for 17 years was in charge of the Western Union telegraph wires at New London during the time of the Yale

Harvard boat-races, and for many years lived at Red Top and was practically a member of the Crew squad. He not only worked the telegraph and telephone wires there, but looked after the railroad traffic for the Crew and in general made himself useful. In 1906 when Filley's crew went to England to race he was taken over as the guest of the Harvard men. He also had charge of the telegraph arrangements for the Yale-Harvard football and baseball games.

Many Harvard men took part in the celebration on Feb. 12 of the centenary of Abraham Lincoln. Pres. Roosevelt, '80, delivered an address at the laying of the cornerstone of the memorial building at Lincoln's birthplace, Hodgenville, Ky.; Gov. J. D. Long, '57, gave an oration in Symphony Hall, Boston; Senator H. C. Lodge, '71, delivered an oration before the Mass. Legislature; A. E. Willson, '69, Governor of Kentucky, and Curtis Guild, Jr., '81, ex-Gov. of Mass., spoke in Illinois; Hon. J. H. Choate, '52, ex-Ambassador to England, spoke in Cooper Union, New York; Percy MacKaye, '97, read an ode at the Brooklyn Institute; N. H. Dole, '74, contributed a memorial poem to the *North American Review*; Hermann Hagedorn, Jr., '06, delivered a poem in Philadelphia; Judge J. S. Keyes, '41, of Concord, is believed to be the last surviving Harvard man who was a delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860 which nominated Lincoln. He owns an autograph copy of the Gettysburg Address. Robert T. Lincoln, '64, the President's only surviving child, is living in Chicago.

The list of Class Day officers elected by the members of 1909 shows that Harvard is still, as it always has been, a national University; for the East, the Middle West, the West, and even the insular possessions are represented. Naturally enough, the highest offices were

bestowed on the athletes, but men who have won prominence in other ways were honored by their classmates. The officers who reside outside of Massachusetts are: Lunt, the second Marshal, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Cable, Class Secretary, Evanston, Ill.; the Treasurer in Philadelphia, the Orator in Batavia, N. Y., the Ivy Orator in Des Moines, Ia., the Odist in Newport, R. I., one member of the Class Committee in New Britain, Conn., members of the Class Day Committee in New York City, and Glendale, Ohio, and members of the Photographic Committee in Seattle, Wash., and Honolulu, H. I. A similar result is shown by examining the members of the Football Eleven. Browne lives in Los Angeles, Cal.; Corbett in Portland, Ore.; Dunlap in Philadelphia; Fish in Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.; McKay in Paris, France; Nourse in New York City; Smith in Chicago; and Withington in Honolulu, H. I.

— *Railroading.* Howard Elliott, '81, is president of the Northern Pacific Ry. — H. F. Wardwell, '98, is chief clerk in the office of F. A. Delano, '85, president of the Wabash Ry.; J. L. White, '06, is a clerk in the same office, address, 515 Western Union Building, Chicago. — Richard Inglis, '03, is solicitor in the legal department of the Hocking Valley Ry. Co.; permanent address, 702 Western Reserve Building, Cleveland, O. — Emerson Hadley, '81, is assistant general solicitor of the Northern Pacific Ry.; address, 123 Farrington Ave., St. Paul, Minn. — W. S. Fitz, '99, is in the freight department of the Northern Pacific Ry. at Seattle, Wash. — J. H. Choate, Jr., '97, is receiver of the New York and Albany Transportation Co.; his address is 60 Wall St., New York. — H. L. Bond, '80, is second vice-president and general counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R.; his office is in the B. and O. Building,

North Charles and Baltimore Sts., Baltimore, Md.

—*Enrolment by States.* The *Crimson* has made the following analysis: The total enrolment in all departments of the University, not including the Summer School, is 3918. Out of a total state enrolment of 3763, Massachusetts has a representation of about 50 per cent, while New York's representation is 11½ per cent. In the new Graduate School of Business Administration, Massachusetts has 43 representatives out of a total of 58. Of the 142 men enrolled from foreign countries, Canada with 35 again has the largest representation. There are 13 men from the United States dependencies. The figures in detail are as follows: Massachusetts, 1941; New York, 449; Pennsylvania, 171; Ohio, 135; Illinois, 87; Maine, 87; New Hampshire, 74; Rhode Island, 68; California, 64; New Jersey, 59; Connecticut, 56; Missouri, 56; Iowa, 46; Indiana, 43; Minnesota, 33; District of Columbia, 31; Maryland, 26; Vermont, 26; Colorado, 25; Kentucky, 23; Wisconsin, 22; Michigan, 20; Tennessee, 20; Kansas, 19; Georgia, 16; Washington, 16; Texas, 15; North Carolina, 14; Oregon, 12; Alabama, 11; Nebraska, 11; Virginia, 10; South Carolina, 9; Oklahoma, 8; South Dakota, 8; Utah, 8; Montana, 7; West Virginia, 7; Delaware, 5; Mississippi, 5; North Dakota, 4; Wyoming, 4; Arkansas, 3; Louisiana, 3; Florida, 2; Arizona, 1; Idaho, 1; Nevada, 1; New Mexico, 1. The enrolment from insular possessions is as follows: Hawaii, 8; Porto Rico, 4; Philippine Islands, 1. Foreign countries: Canada, 35; China, 25; Great Britain and Ireland, 13; Germany, 12; Japan, 7; France, 6; India, 6; Cuba, 5; Russia, 5; Italy, 3; Argentine Republic, 2; British West Indies, 2; Bulgaria, 2; Egypt, 2; Mexico, 2; New Zealand, 2; South Africa, 2; Australia, 1; Brazil, 1;

Colombia, 1; Holland, 1; Korea, 1; Peru, 1; Roumania, 1; Siam, 1; Switzerland, 1; Turkish Empire, 2.

—*Public Officers.* Robert Bacon, '80, is Secretary of State. J. G. Coolidge, '84, has resigned as U. S. Minister to Nicaragua. H. P. Dodge, '92, is U. S. Minister to Salvador. Beekman Winthrop, '97, former Governor of Porto Rico, is Asst. Secretary of State. William Phillips, '00, former Secretary of the U. S. Legation at Peking, is Third Asst. Secretary of State. On Dec. 2, R. F. Maddox, '91, was elected mayor of Atlanta, Ga., by a majority of 3149, which is said to be the largest ever given to a candidate for that office. M. J. Henry, '92, captain in the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., has returned from the Philippine Islands and is stationed at Governor's Island, New York, the headquarters of the Commander of the Department of the East, Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, m '84. G. B. Leighton, '88, has been appointed colonel on the staff of Gov. Quimby of New Hampshire. Leland Harrison, '07, has been promoted from third secretary in the Embassy at Tokio to second secretary in the Legation at Peking. Boies Penrose, '81, has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania. C. S. Hawes, '98, is a special agent for the United States Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C. C. L. Chandler, '05, who was appointed Student Interpreter in Japan in 1906, has been promoted to be Consular Assistant at Montevideo, Uruguay. The U. S. Minister at Buenos Ayres, Argentine, is S. F. Eddy, '96, and the Secretary of Legation is C. S. Wilson, '97. Shung K. Ting, '84, is associate assistant secretary in the statistical department of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai. Mr. Ting is the only Chinaman that has an official position in that service. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., '85, is the president of the Board of Education of New York City;

C. J. Sullivan, l'95, is chairman of the committee on high schools; Walter Alexander, '87, has recently joined the board. A. L. Everett, l'95, was recently compelled to resign from the board on account of ill health. C. C. Dinehart, l'05, is State Treasurer of Minnesota.

THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

President Eliot has been elected president of the Harvard Alumni Association and will preside at its Commencement Reunion. Thus he will welcome his successor, Prof. A. L. Lowell. A similar coincidence occurred in 1849 when Edward Everett, the retiring President of Harvard, greeted Jared Sparks, his successor. A brief account of the origin of the Alumni Association was given in the *Graduates' Magazine* for June, 1905. The following facts are especially pertinent now.

The Association originated at a meeting of the alumni of Harvard College on Aug. 26, 1840, at which the report of a committee in relation to a permanent association was presented and adopted. This report, signed by William Minot, 1802, Henry Ware, Jr., 1812, Charles P. Curtis, 1811, and Samuel Greele, 1802, reads in part:

After much deliberation and conference with zealous and conspicuous friends of the College, the committee has been convinced that such an association is desirable, alike for the happy influence it may exercise in the promotion of good fellowship and personal regard among the sons of our venerated *alma mater*, and the beneficial effect that may be anticipated from a periodical return to her sacred groves, renewing that interest in her welfare and glory which separation and absence have hitherto caused too long and lamentably to slumber.

They believe, too, that the causes of Christian morals and intelligent patri-

otism, as well as that of good letters, might be essentially advanced by public addresses, to be pronounced by the distinguished statesmen and scholars whose names crowd her catalogue, and by the extemporaneous effusions at the festive board, and a zeal thus created in the great objects and peculiar purposes of American scholarship, the want of which is apparent to every lover of learning and of his country.

Some of these objects are indeed partially attained by the society of the Phi Beta Kappa, but it is well known that the exclusive character of that institution, shutting out a large majority of the alumni from its privileges, and founded on distinctions which, however just in their origin, cannot be rationally considered to entitle its members to an individual pre-eminence through life, exerts an unhappy and extensive influence in alienating numbers of the alumni from attending at the annual festival of the college, who would gladly throng her halls if they could come to meet their classmates and friends upon equal terms, in communion upon the topics of learning and patriotism, alike important and dear to all.

The Secretary was Benjamin R. Curtis, '29, afterwards a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The second meeting of the Association was held at the "Dane Law College" in Cambridge on Aug. 24, 1842. In the absence of Pres. J. Q. Adams, Justice Story presided, and the same officers were re-elected. From that time on the meetings occurred regularly in Dane Hall until about 1853, when they began to be held in Harvard Hall. In 1866 the number of vice-presidents was increased from two to six, and in 1869 to 10. By the constitution, adopted in 1906, the number of vice-presidents was reduced again to two, one of whom must be a member of the executive committee of the Association. This constitution leaves the election of officers and the general conduct of the business of the Association to the executive committee, who are

themselves elected by the alumni on Commencement Day in the same manner as the Overseers.

There have been 32 presidents, as follows:

- 1840-49 — John Quincy Adams, 1787.
- 1849-55 — Edward Everett, 1811.
- 1855-63 — Robert C. Winthrop, 1828.
- 1863-68 — Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1829.
- 1868-72 — William Gray, 1829.
- 1872-73 — E. Rockwood Hoar, 1835.
- 1873-76 — James Russell Lowell, 1838.
- 1876-77 — Charles Devens, 1838.
- 1877-79 — Samuel Eliot, 1839.
- 1879-81 — James C. Carter, 1850.
- 1881-82 — Henry Lee, 1836.
- 1882-83 — George F. Hoar, 1846.
- 1883-84 — William G. Russell, 1840.
- 1884-85 — Phillips Brooks, 1855.
- 1885-86 — James Russell Lowell, 1838.
- 1886-87 — Charles Devens, 1838.
- 1887-88 — Joseph H. Choate, 1852.
- 1888-90 — William C. Endicott, 1847.
- 1890-91 — John Quincy Adams, 1853.
- 1891-92 — Leverett Saltonstall, 1844.
- 1892-93 — Horace Davis, 1849.
- 1893-95 — Charles Eliot Norton, 1846.
- 1895-97 — Edmund Wetmore, 1860.
- 1897-98 — Robert T. Lincoln, 1864.
- 1898-99 — Charles Francis Adams, 1856.
- 1899-01 — George Frisbie Hoar, 1846.
- 1901-03 — John D. Long, 1857.
- 1903-04 — Samuel Hoar, 1867 (died April 11, 1904).
- 1904-05 — William Lawrence, 1871.
- 1905-07 — Charles J. Bonaparte, 1871.
- 1907-08 — Austen G. Fox, 1869.
- 1909 — Charles W. Eliot, 1853.

PRESIDENT-ELECT LOWELL.

Address to his Students.

On Jan. 14, the day after Prof. Lowell's election had been submitted to the Overseers, the students in Government 1 gave him a rousing reception before the lecture began. He spoke to them in part as follows:

"Gentlemen, I can't say how grateful I am for this; it means a great deal to me. I believe the office to which I have been nominated — I have n't been elected

yet — is the most important in the United States. I believe that the future of the country is in the hands of its young men, and that the character of its young men depends largely upon their coming to college. And in the college, I believe their character depends not merely on being instructed, but mostly on their living together in an atmosphere of good fellowship.

"I do not want you to believe all the things about my plans which are printed in the papers. I am not going to instruct the Faculty to abolish football, or to have the students study between meals, or anything of the sort. I have made no statements as to my plans and am not going to make any until those plans can be put into action.

"If we are going to carry on here the development of the University, and especially of the College, it is very essential that a close feeling of sympathy should exist between the College authorities and the students. We are all working for Harvard, and not only for the Harvard of the present but for the Harvard of the future. I feel this very seriously indeed. If I have taught you anything in this course, I have taught you that institutions that men found live after the men are dead, and that institutions are greater than men. We here are building up one of the greatest of institutions and we must live here and work here in such a way that our descendants — our grandsons and great-grandsons — will be better men for our having been in Harvard College.

"When I was a student here in college I had opinions, very definite opinions, as to how some of the things should be managed. I never expressed those opinions; I think I was never asked to; but I still believe that those opinions were worth something. Now, I hope that you will feel free to make your opinions known. I believe very strongly in the undergradu-

ates' view of things, and I have confidence in the judgment of the undergraduates. I hope that you will have confidence in me."

THE HARVARD SEAL.

[More than two years ago, the Harvard Club of New York City appointed L. E. Sexton, '84, a committee to recommend a seal for the Club. Mr. Sexton made the following interesting report.—*Ed.*]

At the last regular meeting of the Board of Managers, it was referred to me as a committee of one to consider and report upon certain criticisms of the form of seal used by the Club, which criticisms were contained in a letter from Mr. William Sumner Appleton, a non-resident member of the Club, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Club and dated the 3d day of June, 1905.

Neither the Constitution nor the By-Laws of the Club provide for the adoption or form of a seal. The only reference therein to a seal is found in Paragraph V of the By-Laws, which provides that the Secretary "shall be the keeper of the seal of the Club." Frequently, if not ordinarily, the form of corporate seals is described in the corporation's By-Laws.

Through the Secretary of the Club I caused to be made a careful search of the minutes of all the meetings of the Club and of the Board of Managers since its organization, to ascertain whether or not any resolutions relating to the adoption of a seal by the Club had ever been passed, but I am informed by the Secretary that no such resolution has been found in the minutes.

Apparently, therefore, the formal adoption of a seal has been heretofore overlooked, and the seal now in use by the Club as the Club seal is such only by informal adoption and use.

Under the General Corporation Law

of this State, which applies to this Club, "every corporation, as such, has power, though not specified in the law under which it is incorporated . . . to have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure."

Whether, then, the Club has or has not formally adopted the form of seal heretofore used, it has the right now to adopt or to alter the same.

Criticisms re Seal.

I have examined and considered the criticisms made by Mr. Appleton in his letter, which are as follows:

My objections to the present seal are three in number. In the first place the shield is not that of Harvard, as you will readily see from the following description of the College seal entered in the records of the corporation, June 8, 1885:

"Arms Gules; 3 open books Argent, edges, covers, and clasps Or; on the books the letters VE RI TAS Sable. The seal contains a Shield with the arms on a circular field Or, on which the words CHRISTO ET ECCLESIAE Asure; and around the words SIGILLUM ACADEMIAE HARVARDIANAE IN NOV. ANG."

The error in the Club seal is, having the lower book turned with the covers out rather than lying open as the upper two books are represented to be. This is an inaccuracy found on many of the shields on the College buildings and might have been excused previous to 1885. If this is meant as an intentional differing of the College shield I should criticise it as not being sufficiently pronounced, and seeming more like an inaccuracy.

My second objection to the seal concerns the shape of the shield. A more correct form of shield is represented in the frontispiece of the Harvard Illustrated Magazine, vol. 1, no. 3, and is that in general use by the University and College publications at the present time.

My third objection concerns the size of the shield with relation to the size of the interior ring of the seal. I think I may safely state that when the shield is so small that no part of it touches the surrounding ring, that is to say, when the shield does not fill the field of the seal, it is usual to fill the intervening background with some kind of design, scroll-work, or otherwise, diapering it is sometimes called. This can be safely omitted when the shield touches the circle, as in the case of the official Harvard Seal. Otherwise the background is needed to prevent the

shield's having the appearance of hanging in air, so to speak.

Usage.

Most, if not all, of the College seals in use prior to 1885, including seals used prominently as decorations on the College buildings and elsewhere, are open to Mr. Appleton's first two criticisms relating to the lower book on the shield and the shape of the shield, as well as to other objections. For example, in the large seal design on the outside of Memorial Hall, as well as in that used on the base of the John Harvard Statue, the lowest of the three books is shown with the back of the book, and not the open face, exposed and the shape of the shield is similar to that on the seal used by the Harvard Club.

The same thing is true of seals on old publications, degrees, etc., which follow the forms hereinafter referred to and described.

Authority for Seal.

The earliest existing record of the College, which is printed in facsimile in the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University (1890), is a record of a meeting of the Governors of Harvard College held October 27, 1643, at which meeting, as shown in the record, it was "ordered that there shall be a College seal in form following." The form roughly sketched into the record and shown in the facsimile is a shield upon which are the three books containing the letters "VE" "RI" "TAS." The lowest of these three books appears, as shown in the facsimile, to have the back and covers facing out, the letters "TAS" being on the outer covers and back.

Under the Charter of the College, dated May 31, 1650, and still in force, provision was made for a seal as follows:

And that the said President, with any three of the Fellows, shall have power and are

hereby authorized when they shall think fit to make and appoint a common seal for the use of the said corporation.

History of College Seals.

In "The History of Harvard University," by Josiah Quincy (published in 1840 by John Owen, Cambridge), the author gives a brief history of the College seal (vol. i, p. 48), as follows:

The original seal of the College is also illustrative of its early independence of a sectarian spirit. At the first "meeting of the governors of the College" after the first charter was obtained, on the 27th of December, 1643, a College seal was adopted, having, as at present, three open books on the field of an heraldic shield, with the motto *Veritas* inscribed. The books were probably intended to represent the Bible; and the motto to intimate, that in the Scriptures alone important truth was to be sought and found and not in words of man's devising. *This is the only College seal which has the sanction of any record.*

In a note to the foregoing, the author says:

The adjoining *facsimile* of the original design of this seal (*facsimile* from earliest existing record above mentioned) suggested the vignette on the title-page, in which it is represented in a more regular form.¹

The motto "*Veritas*," owing, perhaps, to opposition to it as an indication "of a liberal spirit," was soon exchanged in use for another. Says Mr. Quincy, in his history (vol. i, p. 49):

Whatever was the cause, it appears that the motto "*Veritas*" was soon exchanged for "*In Christi gloriam*." After many years there was another change. Circumstances give color to the conjecture that this took place during the presidency of Increase Mather, when a violent struggle was making to secure the College under the influences of the old-established Congregational church. (Referring to note in appendix no. viii, page 474, from which it appears that the change was probably made in June or July, 1694.) At this time there is reason to believe that instead of "*In Christi gloriam*" the motto now in use, "*Christo et ecclesias*," was adopted. There is, however, no authority for either of these mottoes in any existing College record; nor is it known with certainty when either was introduced.

On page 23 of Mr. Quincy's history

¹ The shield on the seal used by this Club is a copy of this vignette.

is a cut of the seal having on it the motto "*In Christi gloriam*," the shield showing a chevron and three open books, all facing outward toward the observer, as in the 1885 seal, the word "*Veritas*" being omitted.

On page 612, too, of the same work is a cut of the seal having on it the motto "*Christo et ecclesiae*," the shield, chevron, and books being substantially the same as in the one shown on page 23, except that the shape of the shield is slightly different in outline.

Annexed hereto are rough sketches showing the vignette on the title-page of the history, the cut of seal shown on page 23, and the cut of shield shown on page 612 above mentioned, representing the three different forms of seal used prior to June, 1885.

In his Annual Report for the year 1885, dated Jan. 12, 1886, President Eliot says (p. 58):

Various forms of the College seal having been in use for some years in the different offices of the University, the President and Fellows, on the 8th of June, 1885, adopted a new and carefully studied form of seal in lieu of all existing forms.

In the letter from Mr. Appleton, quoted above, is a copy of the minutes of the Corporation record of June 8, 1885, referring to the arms and seal.

The foregoing is a brief history of the adoption and use of seals by Harvard College so far as I have been able to acquaint myself with the facts.

An examination of the form of shield shown in the earliest existing record (which, according to Josiah Quincy, was the only College seal which up to that time (1840) had the sanction of any record) and a consideration of the history of the seal as given in Mr. Quincy's "*History of Harvard University*," in the absence of any other information upon the subject, would lead to the conclusion

that the form of seal adopted by the President and Fellows of Harvard College in 1885, while certainly "new," and doubtless "carefully studied," as stated in President Eliot's Report, was a distinct departure from the earliest and only duly authorized form, and from long-continued and extensive usage.

In making the change in 1885 from the original form in which the three books are shown in the earliest seal, or retaining the later and unauthorized form, the designer may not have had called to his attention the original form, adopted in 1643, or he may have been misled by the description of the arms of the College, where the books are referred to as "three open books." But "three open books" does not necessarily mean that the three books are all open to face outward. A book may be open with its back and covers toward the observer, and the three books shown on the earliest form of seal and on the vignette printed on the title-page in Mr. Quincy's work (in which the back and covers of the lowest book face the observer) are referred to by the author in one of the foregoing quotations from his work as "three open books." Bearing this in mind, there is no inconsistency between the form of the lowest of the three books on the seal now in use by the Club, and the official description of the arms of the College.

Taking up now Mr. Appleton's second criticism as to the form of the shield, it may be said that the form heretofore used by the Club is that used with substantial uniformity by the College from its earliest history down to the year 1885 when the change was made. While perhaps not as artistic as the so-called "Norman" shield, it is sanctioned by good use elsewhere. For example, in the last edition of "*Burke's Peerage*" (1905), containing very numerous cuts of coats-of-arms, the form of shield is

almost uniformly the same as that on the seal now used by the Harvard Club.

As to Mr. Appleton's third criticism, which concerns a matter of detail but seems to be well founded, it may easily be met by adding an additional ring or circle or some support or diapering to support the shield. This can be cut in the old seal at trifling expense.

The Harvard Club of New York City was incorporated in 1887, about two years after the adoption by the College of the present official College seal. Prior to the incorporation of the Club, and long prior to the year 1885, the Club, then a voluntary association, had used a seal of the same design as that now used by it.

It was open to the Club when incorporated to adopt as its seal any form or design it might deem appropriate. It did not formally adopt any seal, but it has used and informally adopted a form of seal which in material and essential respects conforms more nearly to the first official seal ever formally adopted by Harvard College, and to the seals long and extensively used by the College, than does the present official College seal. In this way it is helping to preserve and perpetuate the early history of the College.

Under the circumstances I conclude that Mr. Appleton's first and second criticisms, as to the lowest book on the shield, and as to the shape of the shield, are not so well founded and controlling as to require or even warrant any change in these respects, and that his third criticism, as to the size of the shield, or its support, is good, and should be met either by increasing the size of the shield or by the addition of another ring or support as above indicated.

In view of the fact that no seal has ever been formally adopted by the Club, and that the present time seems to afford a fitting opportunity for such adoption,

I recommend that the seal heretofore and now used by the Club, with the slight change recommended in this report, be formally approved by resolution of the Board and formally adopted by the members of the Club at a regular meeting of the same.

Lawrence E. Sexton, '84.

PRESIDENT ELIOT IN MINNESOTA.

Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, in his private car took President and Mrs. Eliot from Chicago to Minneapolis on Feb. 12.

On Feb. 13, President Eliot attended chapel at the State University. Approximately 2000 students attended. After the regular chapel exercises, President Eliot spoke for 30 minutes. He emphasized the difference between the old methods of instruction and the old ideas as to the functions of the college and university, as against the ideas and methods of to-day, and explained the present idea, especially as shown at Harvard, that a university should aim to provide facilities for the completest education in each subject in which a person might seek learning. He also emphasized the importance of departments which were not confined to applied knowledge or science, but were for purely scientific research. He spoke quite fully upon the usefulness and importance of examinations, not only in the university courses, but in the secondary schools, and the importance of confining admission qualifications to admission by examination as against those by certificate. A student's ability is best shown by that which he could have at hand and put upon paper rather than by the subjects he had attempted to cover even if he had at some time received high marks in those subjects. It was the same or similar test

which would be applied to business and the following of professions in after life. For instance, a lawyer's life was one of repeated cramming and then the test of examination afterwards. He presented arguments for the raising of the standard of the secondary schools, and the holding fast to the method of an actual test by examination of a student's acquirements as the basis for his admission to college or university.

At Hamline, later that forenoon the President spoke again.

He stated that he knew a great deal about Hamline, as he had just had occasion to examine carefully a most comprehensive report upon the institution, including its resources and its methods and facilities for instruction and the personality of those who had it in charge. His examination was made as one of those in charge of the disposition of the Educational Endowment Fund. He stated that his examination of this detailed report had shown that Hamline was a most promising and deserving institution, and he had had the pleasure of being one to vote a \$75,000 endowment to Hamline on the condition that \$225,000 besides be raised. He then spoke of the advantages and benefits of a liberal education, such as the universities of America, and such as Hamline itself, provided.

Returning from Hamline, President Eliot attended a lunch given for him and Mrs. Eliot, by Mr. and Mrs. Karl De Laitre, '97. About 25 people were present and the occasion was most pleasing.

After lunch the entire party proceeded to the First Unitarian Church, where the public address was given at 3 o'clock. The large auditorium was well filled with people, although the blizzard which was then prevailing kept a great many away. President Eliot spoke on "The Improvement of School Committees or

Boards of Education." He outlined the theoretical and practical functions of the school committee or board of education, and discussed thoroughly the various forms of such boards as they existed in different localities, as to the method of election, tenure of office and compensation and size of such boards. He advocated that the size of the board be not more than 7, and, in answer to a question from Mayor Haynes, replied that he thought that altogether the best men and best work could be provided for by making the office without salary, except as to such officers whose position required practically full time and exceptional amount of attention.

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Minnesota was held at 7 p. m. The following officers were elected: Pres., R. G. Brown, '84, Minneapolis; vice-pres., Morton Barrows, '80, St. Paul; sec., E. P. Davis, '97, St. Paul.

The announcement was made that the Harvard Club of Minnesota would furnish a \$250 scholarship for deserving students going to the University from Minnesota, and that responsible members of the Club had guaranteed that this scholarship should be paid for the term of five years. The scholarship will be first available at the beginning of the next college year.

It was voted that an executive committee of three be appointed in order to facilitate the work of co-operating with the authorities at Cambridge, and particularly with those of the Alumni Association, in furthering the interests of Harvard in the West.

It was unanimously voted that the President be directed, in the name of the Club, to request the Standing Committee on Nominations to place the name of Howard Elliott, s '81, of St. Paul, on the official list of candidates to be voted for Overseer at the next election in June.

The annual dinner was begun promptly at 7.45 at the new Minneapolis Club.

The baronial dining-room was decorated with Harvard shields and flags and emblems hanging from the ceiling beams in feudal style to correspond with the architecture of the room. The main table was arranged in the shape of a letter "E," with three round tables to give further space. 120 persons sat down to dinner. The table was decorated with crimson candles and the lights were shaded in crimson. Harvard banners and other crimson decorations were shown. Music was furnished by an orchestra of ten pieces from the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. The Glee Club occupied one end of the table. A book of songs and musical program was at each plate and also the dinner card displayed the Harvard seal in crimson, and on the third page was a reproduction of the 1904 Chickering portrait of President Eliot, and in each dinner card was laid a long crimson ribbon with the Harvard seal stamped in gilt on the centre, which was taken by each man and pinned from upper left to lower right across his shirt front, making a striking addition to the crimson decorations. Besides the Harvard men present there were attending as specially invited guests, beside President Eliot himself, the following: Pres. Cyrus Northrop of the State University, Pres. G. H. Bridgeman of Hamline University, Pres. C. S. Hodgman of Macalester University, Pres. Webster Merrifield of North Dakota University, F. L. McVey, recently elected president of North Dakota University, Prof. E. B. Robinson of the State University, and L. K. Hull, Yale, '83, representing the graduates of Yale, and Alfred F. Pillsbury, U. of M. '94. After grace by Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, '86, and the singing of "America," the dinner was begun. R. G. Brown, '84, pre-

sided. After coffee was served, Pres. Bridgeman, Pres. Northrop, Pres. Eliot, Howard Elliott, Pres. Hodgman, Pres. Merrifield, and Mr. McVey spoke. All the college presidents spoke of the lessons that they had learned from Harvard and of the work which President Eliot had accomplished for the cause of education and of his position as the leading educator of the country. He was several times nominated as next Ambassador to the Court of St. James, but such nomination was not unanimous, for several insisted that he should stay here and help direct the cause of education, and it was urged that a national department of education should be established, and that President Eliot be made the head of such department. Howard Elliott spoke eloquently of the work of Harvard and of President Eliot and in accepting the nomination for Overseer, which had just been made, he spoke of his appreciation of the importance of that office and of the high responsibilities as well as the honor which it brought to its incumbent.

On Sunday President and Mrs. Eliot were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Elliott at St. Paul. At 3:30 P. M. President Eliot spoke to an audience composed only of men gathered at the large audience-room of the new Y. M. C. A. building in St. Paul. A large part of the audience were young men working in stores, shops, and factories and his address was mainly directed to them. He showed that the highest civilized life is devoted to pursuits and to pleasures which are not followed by the savage instinct, and that in so far as such pursuits and pleasures were of the higher and more lasting kind and such as should be sought for and followed, that is, in so far as they belong properly to the civilized life, just so far were they different from those followed by the savage. He brought

out the truth that the higher the pursuit the more it was accompanied by the highest pleasure. This applied both to work and to sports. For this reason the more temporary sports of football and baseball, which could be indulged in only through team work and for a short period in life, were more allied with the savage life than were such sports as tennis, golf, rowing, riding, and others which could be pursued alone or with only one companion and which were not confined to a short period in one's life, but which could be continued from early youth to old age. He enforced also the biblical rule that what one does he should do with all his might. More than that, he demonstrated that each one should be allowed to do his best and that any rule which prevented full exertion of one's powers, whether it be in a mechanical or other employment, was obnoxious. Such, for instance, was the trades-union rule limiting output and limiting the productive activity of employees, and he closed with an exhortation to follow the rule laid down in the Scriptures to act justly.

At 8:30 P. M. President Eliot left for Chicago on his way to Nashville. The greatest enthusiasm prevails, not only among Harvard men but among the college presidents who attended as guests, in regard to the effect of President Eliot's visit, which has done more to increase the appreciation of Harvard in this locality than any other event which has ever occurred.

R. G. Brown, '84, Pres.

A FUND FOR PRESIDENT ELIOT.

As soon as President Eliot's resignation was known, steps were taken to show, by a substantial testimonial, that Harvard men appreciate his lifelong service

to the University. The following circular was sent out and has been liberally responded to, although the sum hoped for, \$250,000, has not yet been raised.

"BOSTON, November 13, 1908.

"Charles William Eliot, after forty years of faithful and brilliant service, has resigned the Presidency of Harvard University. We think this event should be recognized by some suitable action on the part of the alumni. With the co-operation of the Alumni Association we invite the graduates of Harvard University, and others who have been connected with it, to subscribe to a Fund, to be known as the Charles Eliot Fund, the income of which shall be paid to President and Mrs. Eliot during their lives, and afterwards be used in such a manner as he may designate. It is especially desired that this Fund should be, so far as possible, the gift of all, and the smallest contributions will be as gratefully received as the largest. Subscriptions, to which no publicity will be given, may be sent to F. L. Higginson, 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Agassiz, Cambridge,
H. H. Furness, Philadelphia,
Gardiner M. Lane, Boston,
William Lawrence, Boston,
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Boston,
Nathaniel Thayer, Boston,
J. Collins Warren, Boston,
F. A. Delano, Chicago,
George Higginson, Jr., Chicago,
James T. Mitchell, Philadelphia,
George D. Markham, St. Louis,
J. H. Choate, New York City,
Austen G. Fox, New York City,
President, Harvard Alumni Association,
Charles Francis Adams, Boston,
Francis L. Higginson, Boston,
Henry Cabot Lodge, Washington,
Charles S. Fairchild, New York,
Simon Newcomb, Washington,
Augustus Hemenway, Boston."

DINNER TO PRESIDENT ELIOT.

The Harvard Club of Boston converted its first annual dinner at Hotel Somerset on Jan. 20 into an ovation to President Eliot. From first to last the 550 Harvard men present and each speaker in turn exhibited the greatest enthusiasm, loyalty, and affection towards him. The President himself was never more genial. Major H. L. Higginson, '55, presided. At the raised table with him were seated, on his right, President Eliot; Bishop William Lawrence, '71; Prof. John C. Gray, '59; Dr. A. T. Cabot, '72, and T. N. Perkins, '91, members of the Corporation; at Major Higginson's left were: Gov. E. S. Draper; President Faunce of Brown University; Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, '77, who on that day had been confirmed by the Board of Overseers as President of Harvard College from May 19 next; J. J. Higginson, '57, of New York; Dean L. B. R. Briggs, '75; and M. D. Follansbee, '92, representing the Harvard Club of Chicago.

A fine feature of the dinner was the singing of a chorus of graduates led by R. L. Scaife, '97, and the solos sung by Dr. H. C. Greene, '95.

Major Higginson introduced the speakers in his usual brief and pithy sentences. He called first on

GOV. DRAPER,

who paid a tribute to President Eliot. "I am only a governor," he said; "he is a president, not of the United States but of a great republic which has its voters in and devotees in every state in the Union. They are not permitted to vote because they are 21, but because they have supposedly a certain amount of knowledge. This is not usually acquired until 21 is past. To have been the head of this great

organization for 40 years and to have guided and directed its growth has afforded a great opportunity. Probably no man of our time has had a chance to influence as many men as has he. That his influence has been potent for good goes without saying. I have known your new president well for many years. I think him an admirable man for the place in all ways and I congratulate you on his selection. My best wish for him is that after 25 years of successful service he may retire, as has his great predecessor, still young but full of honors."

PRESIDENT FAUNCE,

of Brown University, said, in part:

"As an adopted son of Harvard I have the honor of working in another but adjacent field, and of representing a multitude of college men throughout this country who are looking to you with the keenest interest as the great Harvard army passes out from under the régime of King Charles into the régime of Abbott Lawrence Lowell. Let me say of our honored guest and educational leader this evening, that with him at evening-time it is not only light, but perhaps the brightest of the whole career; the wonderful North Cape is in some sense repeated, and the descending sun passes ready to mount again into some new day.

"May I speak of the debt which all our colleges owe to President Eliot? He has steadily maintained simple dignity on the part of public men in public life. Our American manners have been cheapened in the last few generations, and in some quarters it has been supposed that no man could be called truly democratic unless he offered himself to be thumped on the back and poked in the ribs. Dr. Eliot has preserved the simple dignity of an earlier generation and has never stooped to the arts of the demagogue in order to gain favor for the success of

his policies. He has taught us that by simple directness of speech and the appeal to reason, rather than to passion, the public may be aided to see the truth, to love the truth, and to live by the truth. We are also indebted to him because he has dared to submit even his own advanced theories to the test of experiment."

Pres. Faunce, in conclusion, emphasized "the debt we owe to the dignity and the fearlessness, the love of courtesy and the love of truth, which have characterized the memory of these 40 years."

PROF. JOHN C. GRAY

who called himself the oldest in commission of those now teaching by President Eliot's appointment, described the Harvard of the last generation.

When President Eliot was elected to lead it, he said, "the College wore a boy's jacket with several tails. He has woven them into the seamless robe which the University now wears." He spoke humorously of the lack of discipline, scholarship, and order in the professional schools of the sixties, and he drew out a laugh by repeating the epigram to the effect that the old Divinity School was composed of three mystics, three skeptics, and three dyspeptics. His remark that "Eliot had found Harvard of brick and left it of marble," called forth a storm of cheers.

BISHOP LAWRENCE.

"Mr. President: It is a familiar remark of President Eliot that there is one clearly optimistic book which comes out almost annually from each 25 year class of Harvard University; for, he says, comparing the character revealed in the faces of men who have been 25 years out of Harvard with the characters in their faces when they graduate, makes an optimist of anybody as to the development

of character on the part of American educated men. There is before me in my study the portrait of Charles William Eliot at the age of 70 — forceful, but at the same time benign and full of grace, and, would you believe it, with suggestion of a sense of humor. It is my purpose this evening, and I will try to compress my thoughts, to trace the development of that portrait from the Charles William Eliot as he stood before me in the First Parish Church, reading his inaugural address to his undergraduates and graduates.

"The conditions were not altogether happy for the young President. I read in my father's diary the other day: 'May 19, 1869: C. W. Eliot made President of Harvard University to-day. I like that well.' But I tell you there were a lot of them that did not like it. It was a happy thing that the first name on the invitation in behalf of the Corporation and Overseers to the undergraduates and graduates of Harvard University at that inaugural was John A. Lowell, the grandfather of our President-elect. Those who sat behind the young President — the Corporation — were old enough to be his fathers; many of those who sat in front were hostile, some sympathetic, and most of them critical. That quiet, that very self-restrained face, and that long body arose; and in his very first paragraph he said: 'This University recognizes no antagonism between literature and science, and consents to no alternative — mathematics or metaphysics. This University comprehends the best of all of them.' And again, 'Right is supreme above utility in all the practices of life and thought'; and again, 'England and America are literally centuries behind the best thinkers on education.' A little radical for the Faculty, to say that they were centuries behind; but with those sentences he launched the ship

of Harvard College into the track of Harvard University along which it has moved for 40 years. His inaugural was the germ of his policy, and represented characteristics that were in him and have been in him throughout. Self-restrained, abnormally bashful, he was and is, a man who, knowing that he is a master of certain questions, has perfect confidence in himself. He had it then before those men. He has continued to have it. He has been forced on by moral courage. He has had the courage of his convictions; and, although he has met opposition for 40 years, he has, like a good sport, taken hard blows and given them, always self-restrained and always full of courage.

"The question came, however, 'He may know something of education, will he be an administrator?' Forty years continuously — the first five years showed, the first six months showed that he was a strong administrator. He had that great quality of administration, — humility; and, at the same time, the capacity to gather about him wise counselors. Gurney and Dunbar, names revered! There are those who know what those two men were to Charles Eliot during the years of the development of his policy. He has been a great administrator and, like most great administrators, wonderful in his knowledge of detail. The morning after I was elected Bishop I met him in Harvard Square. He congratulated me. 'Now,' said he, 'you will find yourself in many cold spare rooms in New England. I advise you' — this was in the middle of Harvard Square — 'I advise you to get a very thin, all-wool blanket and to put it in the bottom of your valise. Always have it there, and just before you retire to bed, after you have taken off your clothes and placed your night clothes on, then wrap yourself round with this all-wool blanket; it will

prevent your feeling the chill of the cold sheets.' That was the first counsel of the President of Harvard University to the Bishop-elect of Massachusetts.

"More than that, he has had that great element of leadership, patience. President Eliot has known how to bide his time. He has laid down his policy, has expressed it, and then perhaps has met with opposition from one or two of the three Boards; but with perfect serenity he has moved on and waited for the Boards to fall into line. To be sure, he has been always happy in having three Boards. The masterfulness of his leadership through patience is notable; so he built himself into the University, by administration, by mind, by character. Fifteen or 20 years ago I was in New York at a dinner when Martin Brimmer spoke for the University; he mentioned the name of President Eliot but there was no response. I turned to my next neighbor and said, 'Why did n't they respond to the name of the President?' He said, 'They don't know him over here. They don't like his policy in athletics, and they don't know anything about him.' Living in Cambridge as a neighbor of President Eliot, I was stirred, and, if you will pardon me, when my opportunity came, I told them something about President Eliot that perhaps they did not know — of his tenderness, of his thoughtfulness for the poor and forlorn and the sick students of the College, and I said, 'If he had the qualities of expression as he has the qualities that are unexpressed, he would be a dangerous leader for Harvard University; for he would be too powerful if he could only express himself fully.' And I got a cheer out of the New Yorkers.

"Pardon me for speaking of this because it is that I may bring you on — and I will try to do it quickly — to the last

20 years. Why is it that we have this dinner? Why is it that all Harvard men rise up to cheer him, and not only respect him but hold him in deep affection? How is it that his portrait has gained that mellowness and grace which belong to it at 70? Three things bear upon that. First, and I say it because I believe he would want me to say it, in the eighties Harvard University through his leadership moved religion out of the list of compulsion and into the list of privilege. Why? Because he had such confidence in the Christian religion that he was ready to put it on the ground of privilege. He has said again and again, 'I should feel very sorry if the undergraduates or graduates thought that I went to the Chapel as a matter of example or expediency. I go for my own spiritual good.' Charles Eliot is a deeply religious man, a man of simple faith; through his life in the University and through his experiences he has been developing in that faith. And when in that beautiful vision of Chicago he wished to write in the centre of the water gate in his stately English the note for the people, he wrote, 'And the truth shall make you free.' It was because he believed in the truth and had full confidence in it that he adopted and led in the religious system at Harvard; and he himself for all these years has been a simple, devout worshiper.

"Then came a great sorrow; and the sympathy that came to him in that sorrow revealed to him the affection in which the graduates and others held him, and it melted the cover of his emotional character; so that when his 35th anniversary came and the alumni all responded with gladness to the fact of his career, the emotional life, the spiritual life and character burst into flower and fruitage. And now we greet Charles William Eliot, not first as the President

of Harvard University, not first as the leading private citizen of this nation, not first as a great administrator, or as the leader in education; but as the man who stands first as the typical son of New England, the son of Puritans, the son of old England, who stands supreme in character among the men of New England."

Major Higginson read letters from Secretary Elihu Root and Ambassador James Bryce, who regretted their inability to be present; and he stated that the Hon. J. H. Choate, '52, Prince Henry of Prussia had also expressed their regrets. He then introduced

MITCHELL D. FOLLANSBEE, '92, of Chicago, who raised a laugh when he mentioned that the Harvard Club of Chicago to which he belongs is 50 years older than the Boston club, which was but recently formed. He paid a warm tribute to various distinguished New England alumni, among them the late James Russell Lowell and Phillips Brooks, and to President Eliot, for their self-sacrifice in journeying at one time or another all the way to Chicago to talk to the club there of the work still going on at Harvard. He said that Chicago alumni recognize Boston's right to conduct Harvard as it wishes and that they applaud the choice of Prof. Lowell for president, because his name rings true to the New England spirit and his fame is not bounded by this continent.

DEAN L. B. B. BRIGGS in a short and witty speech, referred to the mutual reactions of Harvard and the West and spoke especially of the fact that, although Harvard is geographically placed on the Eastern rim of the Continent her interests and sympathies spread to the Pacific. He en-

logized Prof. Lowell and closed with a hearty tribute to President Eliot.

At this point a silver platter, the gift of the Boston Harvard Club, was handed to President Eliot: but as no remarks were made, the majority of the diners were scarcely aware of the presentation. Great cheering with many "Lowells" greeted the next speaker —

PROFESSOR A. L. LOWELL.

"Mr. Chairman and Brethren of the Alumni: We are met here to-night to do honor to one who has led our *Alma Mater* by the hand for 40 years, and I want to begin by testifying to the constant kindness and consideration with which he has treated me during the nearly 12 years that I have had the privilege of teaching in Harvard University. Going there from the bar, from the practice of law, with no experience whatever in teaching, I was met with the greatest cordality and allowed to have a free hand in my classroom. It is commonly thought that President Eliot has ruled Harvard University and the Faculty with a heavy hand. It is not so. When I went to Cambridge one of my colleagues said to me, 'If you fail to give satisfaction, you will go; but so long as you give satisfaction, you may teach as you please.' That has been President Eliot's method of treating his subordinates, the members of the Faculty.

"He believes in diversity. He does not believe in surrounding himself with a corps of men who agree with his own views. He is ready to tolerate any amount of divergence of opinion; and in a body of men, vigorous and progressive, there is and always will be difference of opinion. We should be dead if it were not so. He has allowed every teacher to 'Paint the thing as he sees it, for the God of things as they are.'

"The proof of the pudding is not in the elements of which it is composed, but is in its digestibility. Hence we may record what has taken place during President Eliot's life, not only by examining the different departments of the University and showing how they have developed, but also by taking the University as a whole and measuring its influence on the community.

"Probably there has never been a time since the Middle Ages when universities have had as great an influence on the life of the people directly and indirectly as these institutions are in a position to have in America at the present moment. What is most important is not what the University does to-day, but what capacities of development have been infused into it, and I believe the universities of America are bound to play a larger part in the life of our whole community than any universities have ever played in any land before. You may say, and it is true, that Harvard played a great part in the early history of Massachusetts Bay; but it played no considerable part in the life of the rest of the country. Now Harvard is a national university, and it will be a misfortune for us if it ever ceases to be a national university. The greatest misfortune in education that could possibly occur in the United States, and perhaps the greatest misfortune of any kind that could occur, would be for the young men of each section of the country to be sent to local universities in their own neighborhood, instead of all mixing together in the many great universities all over the land. I mean that they should come not only to the Law, the Medical, and Graduate Schools, but we should gather men in largest possible numbers from all parts of the country into the College, because it is there where the Harvard stamp is put on a man.

"In the book of *Kings* we read that

when Elijah's mission was coming to an end he turned his face to the East until he came to the waters. There he wrapped his mantle together, smote the waters, which divided hither and thither, and he passed eastward to the other side. May that be an omen of what our President will do when he gives up his mission here. But Elijah left his magic mantle where he had worked, and Elisha prayed that there might rest upon him a double measure of his spirit."

"Here's a health to King Charles" had already been sung; now "Fair Harvard" was given with a will, followed by several minutes of cheering and applause before the President, the last speaker, began.

PRESIDENT ELIOT.

"I think you must be wanting to hear my views of the effects on an industrious person of living 40 years as President of Harvard University. During the last two months I have received in writing and in speech many ardent descriptions of my qualities and of the improvement which has been manifested in my mind and manners, and I have listened to-night with emotion to descriptions which have been given of my present attainments and my past service. Naturally, I accept these testimonies with gratitude and delight. Whatever happens to me and mine in the years to come, I should like to have all you friends understand that I am personally content; content with my experiences in life, content with the opportunities for usefulness and for enjoyment which this great place into which I was put 40 years ago has given me. But I feel as if I had been personally trained and developed by the very conditions of the service to the University.

"In the first place, I wish I could tell you how very interesting the life of the President of Harvard College is, how

interesting it is because of the numerous contacts with other minds, with good minds, and with men of very various pursuits and various qualities, and how this intercourse is made to appear the more useful to the President because he sees men and women in general at their very best.

"His associates, comrades in the service, are men of remarkable intellectual quality and also of remarkable moral quality and public spirit. You know what the Corporation are as men; you know what the Overseers are as men — select, picked men; and you partly know what the Faculty are. I must say that a delightful part of the intercourse which I have had with other human beings during my term of service has been the intercourse with parents and with the young men themselves who were in the University; and all this intercourse I should best describe by saying that it is for the President an immense privilege. You cannot see men and women at their best until you have talked with them about the training and education of their children. That is the time when all men and women appear at their very best — when they seek advice or guidance of any sort.

"Again, the popular imagination is wrong in supposing that much of the intercourse of the President with the students is of an anxious or worrisome kind. Quite the contrary, gentlemen. The President of Harvard College is under great obligations to the students of the College for intellectual and moral training that he gets from them. Yesterday I had two problems presented to me by two Seniors. One wanted to know what I thought his best duty in the choice of a calling. He had two chances. One would lead him to return to the state from which he came; the other would take him far from home. One offered him a

good position as owner and manager of a country journal; the other was a good place in a very successful factory where he might rise soon to a leading position. He presented his problem to me; and just the sight of the conscientiousness, the keenness, the eagerness with which he grappled that problem was inspiring and enlightening to me. The other had a similar alternative. It was a question of duty. 'Which way shall I go?' One of the alternatives was the consular service; and his motive there was the hope that he might get a place in the country where his mother was born and brought up. The other would keep his mother in this country, where she felt herself an alien. This is just one illustration of the sort of intercourse which is constant between the President of the University and the students.

"All this intercourse is enlightening, purifying, inspiring. Just think what a privilege the President of Harvard College has in the human intercourse which is open to him. That intercourse has changed considerably within the past 20 years in this respect. No foreigner of intelligence and public spirit comes to the United States now without visiting Harvard, and I have had innumerable visits and pleasant intercourse with men of light and leading from all the countries of the world, and this intercourse is sure to occupy a good part of the time of my successor. I congratulate him most heartily upon the opportunity and the privilege.

"But it is not only in ways intellectual that the President of Harvard College has admirable opportunities for discipline and growth. One of the best of the conditions under which he works is the opportunities of moral advancement which are his. I do not know how anybody could desire a better training in the practice of the ordinary moral virtues

which have characterized the New England population since the days of the Puritans. It gives to the President so much practice in fairness, for example — in justice, in the careful regard to charity, in the judgment of motives and of conduct, in the weighing of evidence, in the weighing of testimonials to character and intellectual attainments. When the Harvard Faculty made a little address to me on the occasion of my 25th anniversary, Prof. Dunbar read a paper to the Faculty and the word in it which gave me the highest satisfaction, and an exquisite satisfaction, was the word 'fair.' 'He has been fair,' he said, 'in the guiding of debates of the Faculty.' And I assure you, gentlemen, that sometimes those debates were warm.

"The President has also innumerable opportunities of developing the tender side of his nature with the five or six thousand persons with whom he deals in the University. There is always something sad or piteous or lamentable happening among such a number. The President thus can often bring comfort and solace. He cannot but gain much on this side of his character from these almost daily experiences. It is a very happy place in which to work. It is a very privileged place. He has the sense of being useful. He knows that he has been useful directly to many young men. He knows that he has been useful to teachers, to young instructors, seeking advancement in their subjects and promotion in the University. He knows that he has been indirectly useful to multitudes of persons, and within the last few months I have received a considerable number of testimonies to the fact that I have been useful, helpful to persons whom I have never seen or known, or consciously had anything whatever to do with.

"I welcome my successor to these

very precious privileges. It is impossible that any man should industriously day after day occupy himself with the work of the President of Harvard University without himself growing and enlarging and becoming more thoughtful of others and less thoughtful of himself. What more can we ask of any calling? I feel the utmost gratitude to the Corporation that elected me, all dead; to the 15 colleagues in the Corporation who are dead, and to the 7 who are living. I feel the utmost gratitude to the Faculties of the University, to the alumni, and to the students. They have given me great happiness and durable satisfactions for whatever time remains to me.

"And now I want to say a few words about the present condition of the University. It has been described to you tonight in contrast with the institution of 40 years ago, but still I can contribute perhaps a few more items concerning the present condition. The alumni, I am persuaded, do not understand as yet that the University, regarded as a machine, as an organized administrative implement, is now highly developed. The new President will find himself supported by 9 deans, all of them absolutely devoted each to his department, all of them men of high capacity and of high character. The University has become a very comprehensive organization.

"I have heard the administration of Harvard called provincial. I have even heard the President-elect called provincial within the last two days. But in the first place, there is most conclusive evidence that personally the President-elect is not provincial, and, in the next place, there is perfectly visible evidence that the administration as a whole is not provincial. Of 9 deans with whom the President-elect will begin to work, 5 are not graduates of Harvard College.

Only the minority of 4 are Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College and of the 5 deans who are not graduates of Harvard College 3 hold no Harvard degree whatever. It will be some consolation, perhaps, to the Chicago Harvard Club to know that 3 of these gentlemen have the breeziness of the West.

"The Harvard University of to-day is also a very comprehensive organization. It proposes to teach, to prepare men for all the professions, learned and scientific, and also for all the higher walks of business; one of the latest of the University's achievements is the organization of the Graduate School of Business Administration. Harvard is an absolutely comprehensive institution. It deserves the name of university. It is also in the highest degree a democratic institution. It is more democratic than it ever was before, and it is sure to continue to improve in this respect under the new President. And that respect is important. The universities of our country are all going to need cordial and confident popular support, the endowed as well as the state universities. It is important that every university, endowed as well as state, should serve the people directly and indirectly, and that that service should be recognized by the common people, I have been in the habit of saying that the institutions of higher education in a democracy, based on the common schools and supported by taxation, should have this great privilege, should discharge this great function, not discharged by the medieval universities, not discharged by many of the universities of to-day. The university in a democracy should save all the human 'sports' for the service of society, and by a 'sport' in that sense I mean the human being brought out of an environment or stock that could not be expected to produce persons of great natural gifts. Now,

Harvard University has discharged that function many a time in the past. It must continue to discharge it. It must discharge it better and better. It is prepared to exercise that great function. It is in better contact than ever before with the public schools, with the high schools of the country. It needs to be held in that contact.

"I say that the University is a comprehensive and liberal institution, more so than ever before, although Harvard has always been devoted to individual liberty. It will remain devoted to individual liberty, but it will add more regard than heretofore to collective action, to collective liberty as well as to individual liberty.

"Now I need not point out to you gentlemen that a great change has come over the organization of Harvard University within the last few years. That change is the great development of the interest and influence of the graduates of the University in its progress and enlargement and its consolidation, — its strengthening. I think this is the chief change for good that I have observed in Harvard University within the last ten years. It has been supposed that class feeling must diminish because classes grow larger and larger. The evidence of the last ten years is conclusive to the contrary. There has been an immense development of class feeling; there has been an immense development of influence and power among graduates of colleges as a whole. This good work, I trust, will go on. My successor will get your support. The whole University will need the support of its alumni in every direction.

"There are grave threatenings in the near future of Harvard University. There are bad signs in the near future, bad in the sense that its growth is threatened, bad in the sense that its site, its

situation in Massachusetts, looks somewhat grave because of the immense racial change in Massachusetts. The future of the University, gentlemen, is in your hands, largely. The administration can do much and every effort of the administration will be made to hold the University to its organization and its liberal policies. But the University will also need the help of all its sons wherever they live, East, West, North, and South. Of course you understand that every one of you can exert an influence in your own lives by your activities to make the future of the University stronger and better. I gather as I travel through the country and meet Harvard men in many different cities that the alumni are aware of their responsibility and powers in this respect. I invoke the steady growth of this feeling of responsibility and power. The time may come again, as it came a few years ago, when the zeal and ardor of the alumni will be appealed to to support pecuniarily the existing framework of Harvard University for instruction and research. Harvard University lives half on tuition fees. Suppose it proves impossible to maintain the standards of the University in instruction and research with a diminishing number of students? The remedy, gentlemen, is in your hands. The remedy will be the increase of its endowments until the time comes when the American community as a whole, and particularly the educational community, follows Harvard and establishes the whole educational organization of the country on the footing which Harvard University has already adopted.

"I leave this future of the University with entire confidence in your hands. And I want, in closing, to congratulate the President-elect with all my heart on the prospects of the future, on new la-

bors and new successes, on the coming development of the institution, on the assured growth of its influence throughout the country, on the assured increase of its power to defend and build up not only arts, literature, and science, but free institutions, the strength, vigor, and hope of our country."

When the President concluded, there was renewed cheering, and then the meeting broke up amid snatches from "Auld Lang Syne." Wm. Endicott, Jr., '87, was chairman of the committee of arrangements. Everything passed without a hitch, and the plan of seating men in groups of six at separate tables found general favor. During the speaking, the orchestra retired from the balcony, which was occupied by Mrs. Eliot, Mrs. Lowell, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Higginson, and a few other ladies.

VARIA.

¶ *Col. R. G. Shaw on Lincoln.* Mrs. Ellen Shaw Barlow, widow of Gen. F. C. Barlow, '55, and sister of Col. Robert Gould Shaw, '60 (he led the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, and died at Fort Wagner), permits the publication of these extracts from her brother's letters. The letters were written when Mr. Shaw was a private in the 7th New York S. M.

Washington, D. C., April 28, 1861.

"Old Abe" came down the day before yesterday to see us sworn in and stood smiling and kind, holding his two little boys by the hand.

Washington, May 1, 1861.

We told him (Seward) that we should like very much to see the President, so he gave us a note to him and off we trotted to make a call. After waiting a few minutes in the ante-chamber, we were shown into a room where Mr. Lincoln was sitting at a desk perfectly covered with papers of every description. He got up and shook hands with us both in the most cordial way, asked us to be seated and

seemed glad to have us come. It is really too bad to call him one of the ugliest men in the country, for I have seldom seen a pleasanter or more kind-hearted looking one, and he has certainly a very striking looking face.

It is easy to see why he is so popular with all who come in contact with him. His voice is very pleasant, and though to be sure we were there only a few minutes, I did n't hear anything like western slang or twang about him. He gives you the impression too of being a gentleman. I told him I had heard of his son in Cambridge, and we talked a little about our regiment and the others stationed in the city, some of which he said they were trying to put in good trim as fast as possible. Though you can't judge of a man in a five minutes' conversation, we were very much pleased with what we saw of him.

¶ *The Age of University Presidents.* The following table shows the age at which several American University presidents in service were elected:

Institution.	President.	Age.
California	B. L. Wheeler	45
City of New York	J. H. Finley	40
Columbia	N. M. Butler	40
Cornell	J. G. Schurman	37
Harvard	C. W. Eliot	35
	A. L. Lowell	52
Illinois	E. J. James	49
Iowa	G. E. McLean	49
Johns Hopkins	Ira Remsen	55
Michigan	J. B. Angell	42
Minnesota	Cyrus Northrup	50
Missouri	A. R. Hill	38
Princeton	Woodrow Wilson	46
Stanford	D. S. Jordan	40
Williams	H. A. Garfield	45
Wisconsin	C. R. Van Hise	64
Yale	A. T. Hadley	43

¶ "There is such a thing as the 'higher begging,'" says Pres. Thomas of Middlebury College. "That is Pres. Eliot's kind; you don't catch him complaining of being kicked out of offices. He does not beg at offices, but he makes Harvard worth millions to this nation and the millions flow into Harvard's treasury."

¶ With the new President Harvard will be A.L.L. in.

THE LEAF OF BAY.

Lay the shield and helmet by,
 And unclasp the hauberk stout,
 Let the stainless banner fly,
 Careless of the war about;
 Hang the shining sword on high,
 Put the golden spurs away
 With the thrilling horn to lie,
 For the warrior rests to-day.

From his tower, high, apart,
 He can see the young men ride,
 None with younger, fresher heart,
 None the holier, braver, prouder;
 Gray and laureled, he can wait
 While the vowed youths make the test—
 They look toward the fight, elate, —
 He has conquered, he can rest.

R. E. ROGERS, '09.

Harvard Monthly.

¶ Prof. English, of Newton Theological Institution, who was presiding at the Brown Alumni Dinner in Boston, said, in introducing President Eliot, that he had heard of two farmers last summer at Bar Harbor who saw President Eliot passing, when the following conversation ensued: "There goes Professor Eliot." "Who?" "Professor Eliot, of Harvard College." "What is he professor of?" "Wal, I dunno, but I think he is professor of the whole thing."

¶ *Agassiz and Shaler.* The *Atlantic* for February published an instalment of the late Prof. Shaler's autobiography. Of Agassiz as a teacher, Prof. Shaler gives this anecdote: "I tried," wrote Professor Shaler, "to follow Agassiz's scheme of division into the order of ctenoids and ganoids, with the result that I found one of my species of side-swimmers had cycloid scales on one side and ctenoid on the other. This not only shocked my sense of the value of classification in a way that permitted of no full recovery of my original respect for the process, but for a time shook my confidence in my master's knowledge. At the same time I had a malicious pleasure in exhibiting my find to him, expecting to re-

pay in part the humiliation which he had evidently tried to inflict on my conceit. To my question as to how the non-descript should be classified, he said: 'My boy, there are now two of us who know that.'"

NORTON THE TEACHER.

Serene as Plato's and as beautiful
 His words that fell upon our happy ears
 Day after day through all the golden term,
 Making more holy Delphi's holy name
 And Salamis and memoried Marathon,
 Building anew the Athens of our dreams
 With Pericles prince of that ancient world
 And Sophocles the crown and flower of all,
 — Great friendships and great memories
 seemed to throng

About us as we listened to the friend
 Of Arnold and of gentle "Fitz," and
 knew
 How Ruskin and how Lowell loved him
 well.

O kindly face lit with the radiant smile,
 O wistful eyes, where ancient sorrows lay
 And sympathy and crowning tenderness;
 Deep, measured voice of wisdom and of
 charm

That spoke with what authority, what
 grace, —
 Stirring to noble aim and generous deed
 And sight of stars above the mist and
 gloom!

No youthful heart is heedless but it felt
 The blessing of that noble eloquence.

Gone is our master, and we seem to walk,
 His student-friends, about an alien world
 Uncheered, unsolaced, — save for memory
 Of his great spirit and his golden words
 August as Plato's and as beautiful.

JOHN RUSSELL HAYES, '89.

Swarthmore College.

¶ *The Holly Tree Inn.* Even the temporary loss of the old "Holly Tree Inn," at the head of Brattle Street, owing to the tearing down of the building where it was located, brings a deep feeling of regret to many. For thirty years its esteemed and respected proprietor, John Ryan, has catered to the wants of his many guests — Harvard professors and in-

structors, students, business men, in fact many in all walks of life who have appreciated the comfortable, plain, quiet, unpretentious little restaurant, where there was always a hospitable atmosphere. And the dishes served there, these many years! None better could be found anywhere, and as for the famous "eggs on toast," there are Harvard graduates in all parts of the world who are singing Mr. Ryan's praises yet for the delicious breakfasts he set before them. When the new brick block is finished on the site of the old wooden building, it is to be hoped that Mr. Ryan will open a new "Holly Tree." But whether his retirement from active work is temporary or not he has the gratitude and best wishes of hundreds of his patrons, near and far, young and old, high and low, who remember him and his attractive "Holly Tree" establishment with the greatest pleasure. — *Cambridge Tribune*.

¶ *The Absent-minded Professor*. NURSE (timidly) — Sir, it's a boy. A. M. P. — Tell him to go to the Recorder's office; I'm too busy to see him. — *Harvard Lampoon*.

¶ *Dinner to the Almy Twins*. A dinner was given in Buffalo, Nov. 28, at the Saturn Club, to Francis Almy, '79, and Frederic Almy, '80, in honor of their 50th birthday, or, as the unique invitations read, "to celebrate a century of Almys," "these doubly dear and wise and useful social and municipal assets." There were about 60 present, of whom eighteen made three-minute speeches. The annual Yale dinner came the same evening, as also a lawyers' dinner to one of the justices of the N. Y. Supreme Court, but many forsook both dinners for this. The singing was an especially enjoyable feature. A silver presentation

cup bore on one side the apt quotation "They who Joy would win must share it; Happiness was born a Twin." Among the letters read from those not present two are of especial interest to Harvard men, — the one: "Will you give my heartiest regards to the Almy twins; long life to both Fred and Frank. I wish I could be with you at the dinner in their honor. Faithfully yours, Theodore Roosevelt." The other, "I am glad to hear that Francis and Frederic Almy are to have a dinner given them at Buffalo on their fiftieth birthday. I congratulate them on receiving the well-earned felicitations of many friends and comrades; and I congratulate the community which sets a just value on the services of such men. Very truly yours, Charles W. Eliot."

JOHN HENRY WRIGHT.

No pure-browed priest in days of Delphic lore
With holier tongue revealed his god than thine,
Interpreting old Sophocles divine
With that dear, hesitant approach which more
Than tripping utterance half-oped the door
For us who worshiped at the fine-wrought shrine.
Nor vainly worshiped: for with line on line
The awe-caught spirit at thy word would soar
Upward beyond the gates of beaten time
And space and onward into courts Hellene
Where, glad in congregated majesty,
The master seers afar from mortal clime
Glowed grateful eyes upon the guide serene
Whose muted voice warned us the gods were nigh.

Phillip Becker Goetz, '93.

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Graduates will please mention their magazine



Allan Davis, '07.



Percy MacKaye, '97.



Edward Brewster Sheldon, '08.



William Vaughn Moody, '93.

A GROUP OF HARVARD DRAMATISTS.

THE
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A GROUP OF HARVARD DRAMATISTS.

SOME twenty years ago a witty Englishman of letters greatly delighted the young Americans in his group of hearers by his audacious and brilliant defence, for the better part of an evening, of the thesis that the great drama of the immediate future must appear in Russia and the United States. He entered on the thesis in sheer wilfulness in order to bewilder and tantalize his circle of too-admiring English friends, but in his words there was at moments a half-serious ring which puzzled and excited the listening Americans. This man, knowing the United States well, evidently felt some basis of truth in the thesis he banteringly embroidered with his fertile fancy. It has taken twenty years for that half-playful prophecy to begin to come true — but coming true it is. Even a half-dozen years ago we still imported most of our drama — the best as well as the worst — from abroad. Yet within three years an English critic of the drama said to the writer: "The greatest change I note since my last visit, some five years ago, is the great demand among you for plays by dramatists of your own, treating American life. Not even our English plays seem to be in the old demand." The gradual growth of a truer idea of what the drama is and may be in national life, of its possible educational, social, and artistic significance, combined with the extraordinarily rapid growth of the theatre-going habit, is responsible for this immediate and hearty response of our public to an offering of plays on American life by American writers. In matters of art, the public is too heterogeneous, too unsure of the real value of its growing desires, perhaps too little conscious of these dawning desires to express such longings, or latent impulses, till some leader

or innovator unites and stimulates the public as he first gives voice to what has been only a dumb desire or latent wish.

Of course, since early in our history we have had plays by Americans; for many years we have had plays of American life by Americans. Many have been successful, some have been clever, and, judged by the standards according to which they were composed, admirable. One has grateful memories of the plays of the late Bronson Howard. Fortunately one may still be grateful to Mr. Fitch for many entertaining hours based on keen observation of our manners. Nor can any student of our drama fail to pause a moment reverently over the name of the late James Herne, the first of these dramatists of the newer group — author of *Shore Acres*, *Margaret Fleming*, and *Griffith Davenport*. In nearly all cases till within five years — the later plays of Mr. Herne apart — there was one of two fatal faults in these earlier plays. They were wholly imitative of a technique, borrowed from other lands, or established among us by uninterrupted practice of our playwrights, warranted to produce plays “sure to please”; or they really contributed no fresh thought on the subject treated. Often they had both characteristics. Individuality there was at times in the writers. Yet independence in technique and thought, courageous expression, whether comic or tragic, resting on firm convictions, contributive thinking about our problems as a people, these were very rare, if to be found at all.

To-day all this is changed or changing. Even the elder playwrights already famous by many successes under the older standards turn, like Mr. Thomas in *The Witching Hour*, to fresher subjects and the newer methods. From the enormous number of plays poured in on the managers and actors from all parts of the country, by men and women of all kinds of training and every interest in life, have emerged plays as different yet as significant as *The New York Idea*, *The Witching Hour*, *The Great Divide*, *Paid in Full*, *Jeanne D'Arc*, *The Lion and the Mouse*, *The Third Degree*, *Sappho and Phaon*, *Mater*, and *Salvation Nell*. Is it not striking that in this random list of plays written by men, whether trained at the universities or in the school of life, there are common characteristics — individuality, independence in technique and in thought, a stimulating and thoughtful treatment of life in the past or, more often, of the immediate present? Surely it is worth noting that the reigning successes this year in New

York — excluding musical comedies and Mr. Barrie's delightful *What Every Woman Knows* — are chiefly plays on American subjects by American authors.

In this general awakening of a sounder appreciation of the drama, in this wide-spread production of plays of the newer types, Harvard men have done their part. Space does not allow me to consider the skilful adapters of their own novels or the novels of others, such as Mr. Wister and Mr. L. E. Shipman: I must turn directly to those Harvard men who, not as adapters but as dramatists, writing for the theatres, are prominent in the new movement. Percy MacKaye, '97, heads this list in point of time. He is a son of Steele MacKaye, whose enthusiastic personality and fertile imagination old play-goers will recall gratefully. In 1903 Mr. MacKaye published *The Canterbury Pilgrims*, over which, in enthusiasm, more than one actor hesitated before he decided that it was for the moment too unconventional to be risked upon the stage. It is to be played for the first time this spring by the Coburn Outdoor Players, who will give it at Radcliffe College and a number of other American colleges. In 1905 came *Fenris the Wolf*, as yet not acted. In 1906 Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe produced *Jeanne D'Arc*. The general public showed hearty appreciation of this play, which, like all of Mr. MacKaye's pieces except *The Scarecrow* and *Mater*, is in blank verse. Its fortunes seem to prove that even to-day a play is not destined to fail because it is in blank verse. In the autumn of 1907 Mr. MacKaye's most ambitious effort, *Sappho and Phaon*, was produced by Mr. H. G. Fiske, with Mme. Kalich in the leading rôle. The gist of the play is given in these lines of *Sappho*:

God of the generations, pain, and death,
I bow to thee.— Not for love's sake is love's
Fierce happiness, but for the after-race.
Yet, thou eternal Watcher of the tides,
Knowing their passions, tell me! Why must we
Rapturous beings of the spray and storm
That, chanting, beat our hearts against thy shores
Of aspiration — ebb? ebb and return
Into the songless deep? Are we no more
Than foam upon thy garment . . .
. . . Are we no more?
Reveal to me! Break now thine infinite
Vow of secretiveness, and whisper it
Soft. I will keep thy secret.

Both the varying and complex rhythms and the symbolism of the play require perfect delivery and the subtlest emphasis. One can easily imagine the play as a success with Sorma in Berlin or Bernhardt in Paris, but Mme. Kalich is as yet by no means mistress of the rhythms of our speech. No perfection of setting and detail given the play could offset this, and the play failed. On the other hand, it has recently been highly praised in the *Revue du Mois* by a French student of our drama, who, because of this play and *The Scarecrow*, greets Mr. MacKaye as a dramatic poet worthy serious consideration by foreign readers. This past winter Mr. Henry Miller produced *Mater*, a genuine surprise to many in Mr. MacKaye's audiences, for they had not suspected him of the delicate humor the play reveals.

All this dramatic work of Mr. MacKaye is highly individual, independent in thought and technique, and genuinely thoughtful. It rests, too, on carefully considered theories, which he has expressed in his recent volume of addresses, "The Playhouse and the Play."

Our drama must be adapted to a people of many millions: many millions, but fused by the American spirit — one nation. . . . Its dramatists, peering through imagination into the past, the present, the future, shall strive (as Keats says) "to see as a God sees," and make those images their *Dramatis Personae*. And especially when they look into the past, they shall see with their own eyes, in no archaic spirit, but to reveal its perennial meanings to their modern time. . . . They will delineate with large simplicity and passion, as befits a fine art for the many. . . . The dramatic poet of democracy will not, I think, allegorize; neither will he so much symbolize as see and create in the large. Dramatic poet he must be, for in the very nature of its ideal the drama of democracy will be a poetic drama. Not a revival of old forms, not an emulation of Elizabethan blank verse, but a fresh imagining and an original utterance of modern motives which are as yet unimagined and unexpressed. . . . Not a restoration, but a renaissance of poetic drama. No bounds can be set prophetically to the particular forms of its expression: those will be determined by the dramatists. There are those who to-day see no futurity for dramatic art save in prose; yet such are, I think, enamoured of a naturalistic ideal. For myself, varied and fascinating as I find the gamut of prose, yet in the largeness and the deep passion of an opportunity I can see no form of utterance so appropriate to that world-drama of America as those natural cadences of emotion in speech which are allied to music. A fresh study of the laws of these cadences, as adaptable to the purposes of modern poetic drama and its popular appeal, will result, I believe, in a new harmonious complexity of form in verse and rhythm.

Evidently these are the ideals of an intellectual, of a literary dramatist. The advance of Mr. MacKaye in his art gives him the right to be taken as seriously as he suggests, and guarantees a greater advance in the near future.

Probably the play most talked of two years ago was Mr. Wil-

liam Vaughn Moody's, '98, *The Great Divide*, first produced in 1905 by Mr. Henry Miller. Unquestionably it has had the greatest success with the general public of any of the plays here noticed. The recent publication of Mr. Moody's *The Faith Healer*, almost at the same moment with its first production in St. Louis, has again set people commenting, criticising, and guessing. In both plays we face drama not merely entertaining or amusing, but stimulative of thought about certain phases of American life—stimulative because conceived in thought and developed by close thinking. Again, too, we face the unconventional, for in *The Great Divide* Mr. Moody handles situations from which our stage even a decade ago would have shrunk in timid trembling, and in *The Faith Healer* he enters the field of religious belief, a subject, till within something like a decade, thoroughly taboo for our drama. The dramatist has, too, the courage of his convictions in attacking in *The Faith Healer* probably as essentially undramatic material as he could conceive. He aims to present not what naturally and regularly expresses itself in action; not mental states understood by the character, but rarely put into action; not even mental states unclear to the persons in them, though understood by the dramatist, but vague relations between outward acts and inner powers not understood by the character and only glimpsed by the dramatist himself. To be concrete: the effect on the curative power in Michaelis of any deviations from rectitude even in thought and feeling, Michaelis himself does not, cannot fully understand, nor can the dramatist; yet he has to make us understand sufficiently to sympathize with the tragedy of his main situations. It is revelation of subtleties in character resulting from elemental impulses which, both in *The Great Divide* and *The Faith Healer*, interests Mr. Moody. This conflict between the elemental and impulsive and the sophisticated and acquired in our natures is at the centre of both plays. His is the power to present striking and suggestive ideas by dramatic situations, with a characterization delicate or vigorous as he pleases, in a phrasing of a literary quality unusual on our stage. Already Mr. Moody is in the forefront of our dramatists. If he at all fulfils his promise, he will be one of those who will vindicate the right of our nascent drama to be placed side by side with the Continental so far as thoughtful yet genuinely dramatic consideration of subtle problems of modern life is concerned.

Of three plays of Mr. Jules Goodman, '00, recently staged, *The Right to Live*, *The Man Who Stood Still*, and *The Test*, one has failed and two have succeeded. After years of patient experimentation Mr. Goodman seems well and interestingly started in his chosen career. Of the plays I cannot speak at first-hand, for as yet none has been seen in New England and not all of them in New York. The subjects, and the comments of the critics, show that Mr. Goodman also busies himself with the immediate aspects of our life, and thoughtfully.

The most recent plays from Harvard men are *The Promised Land*, by Allan Davis, '97, produced in December by the new Harvard Dramatic Club, and *Salvation Nell*, by Edward Sheldon, '07, played throughout the present season by Mrs. Fiske. *The Promised Land* is the tragedy of a powerful, idealistic individuality, in conflict with the prejudices and petty jealousies of the people he is trying to lead to a new home, — to their Utopia. Although it is the first play of Mr. Davis, it fairly belongs in the group of plays under discussion, through its intellectuality, unconventionality, and contributive thought; nor is it lacking in dramatic situation and convincing clashes of character. It is the outcome of tense thinking on the problems of a race. It gives promise of later work of great power. *Salvation Nell*, wherever acted, has created partisans and severe critics, equally vigorous in defence of their ideas. It has shocked some, puzzled more, delighted many. The unfavorable criticisms have perfectly illustrated how conventional and unthinking is most of the dramatic comment of the general public. The play has been censured because the author confines himself to the story of Nell's regeneration of Jim Platt through her love for him, instead of to the struggle of the woman between the love of Jim and that of the Salvation Army officer. That is, some have wished the play to be an up-to-date presentation of Shakespeare's "Two loves I have, of comfort and despair!" Others have found the ending unsatisfactory because they are not sure that Jim may never relapse, because they have no concrete proof that he never will relapse. But what concrete proof does life give early in a regenerative process that there will be no backsliding? Mr. Sheldon shows delicate feeling for the newer and truer methods in dramatic art in that he leaves us trusting, just as Nell must and does, that here is a real beginning of what she has

hoped. To try to represent finality where it could not exist is to force life to conform to the conventions of the stage. Moreover, if one thinks back over the play, one notes touch after touch in the characterization of Jim which makes this final self-surrender full of promise that real regeneration has begun. George Chapman once said the subject of the drama "is to represent not truth, but things like truth." That may have been the attitude of the lesser Elizabethans, — certainly it was not the attitude of Shakespeare, — but it cannot provide the motto for the dramatist today. Since Ibsen, the dramatist, be he French, German, English, or American, must hold to a very different standard, namely: "Never the adaptation of life to the stage, but always the adaptation of the conditions of the stage to an honest presentation of life." It would have been easy for Mr. Sheldon to write a play about *Salvation Nell* with just a touch here and there of the Salvation Army; but what he wished to do, apparently, was to illustrate the uplifting and pervasive work of the Army in slum life. For purposes of dramatic exposition he could best illustrate this, not in generalities, but as the influence shows itself in the saving of one soul and the regeneration of another very dear to the soul saved. With this purpose, surely the emphasis goes properly on many details of slum life, in order that one may understand whence Nell and Jim rise and the pervasive presence of the Army in all that concerns the slums. The conventional dramatic road must have been as obvious to Mr. Sheldon as to his critics. It was easy to travel. The unconventional treatment was sure to be misunderstood and unfavorably criticised. But, as Mrs. Fiske said gracefully of the author in a recent "curtain speech": "He cannot write an insincere line"; therefore he did with courage and determination what he wanted to do. An actress with the insight to appreciate the real values in the play; an artist to stage it; and a public, as a whole, to accept it, — these have justified the attempt. Again we face a play of unconventionality, individuality, and thought, — the newer drama.

The late Bronson Howard, commenting not long since on what seemed to him an undue percentage of failures among recent plays, said in a tone commingled of irritation and failure to understand: "The dramatists are ignoring the public. They are writing to please themselves." Could anything be more distorted than that point of view? Of course, dramatists cannot wholly neglect

their public; indeed they must keep them constantly in mind — their susceptibilities, prejudices, ideals, and affections; but the trouble with our drama for years has been that we modeled it on standards supposed to guarantee the public what it has liked and therefore always will like. That very belief is a contradiction. The public is never stable; it never can lead in matters of art and education, but must be led. Only by knowing what he wishes to do to please himself, and then so writing that he brings his audiences to accept — and delightedly — what interests him, can the dramatist write plays of permanent significance. He who writes wholly to please himself deserves to fail. He who writes wholly to please his audience may succeed, but only for the moment: the changing public will forget him as its mood of the moment shifts. The man who best in our drama combines the power to satisfy his artistic desires and the power in so doing to please his audience is its chief — Shakespeare. Again and again he wrote, not what his public would expect or naturally demand, but what his sense of truth to life, his artistic conscience, made necessary for his own peace of mind. Regardful, however, of his often-studied audience, he so moulded the presentation of what he wished to their permanent interests and sympathies as to win hearty approval for what had not been done before.

Herein lies the significance of this newer movement in American drama, not simply among Harvard men and other university graduates, but in general. These writers are not mere playwrights, not merely amused or cynical observers of life, nor do they pin their faith to any sets of hard-and-fast technical principles as sure to produce "the guaranteed success." Instead, observing life thoughtfully, whether for comic or serious treatment ultimately, they feel the impulse to individual expression in regard to it — in prose or verse as the case may be. Regarding the stage as an evolution, not yet by any means complete, of the conditions of dramatic story-telling, they insist not that life must be twisted and contorted to fit fixed conditions of the stage, — the idea of Scribe and his thousand and one followers, — but that our stage, by imagination and ingenuity, must be made so plastic as to represent life as we see it, whether realistically, idealistically, or colored by fantasy. Individuality, independence, thoughtfulness, all expressed in plays which simply as plays win and hold an appreciative public — these

are the ideals of this recent group of Harvard dramatists, ideals which they share with many another writer of our nascent drama.

That the general public is tired of its old food, failure after failure shows. This appears, too, in the insistent demand of actors, managers, and play-placers for fresh material, where ten years ago they would rarely consider anything except foreign goods or the work of men already famous. The theatre turns today, not only to the writers trained outside the colleges, but to college and university-bred men: it is hospitable even to undergraduate writers. If this art, of such enormous potential force, socially and educationally, is at last looking for aid to our colleges and universities, is not this exactly as it should be? A university or college existing apart from the life of the people, especially its artistic life, is an anomaly in a country like ours. Only in a comprehension of the university and the college by the masses, which, in turn, rests on a sympathetic understanding by college and university of the needs and cravings of those masses, can our endowed institutions safely rest.

"Never before in the history of the American theatre," writes Mr. MacKaye, "has the future of our native drama been so splendid and secure in promise as today. In this undoubted fact we may well take joy and courage; yet we need not be blind to the true causes of the fact. The true causes for the unique promise and the encouraging achievements of our drama to-day arise from . . . that great reawakening of our national consciousness which everywhere today is increasingly alive to deeper significances in our life and institutions." In the dramatic expression of this awakening the younger graduates of Harvard are doing their part.

George P. Baker, '87.

A MODEST PROPOSAL¹

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR THE
RETROGRESSIVE RE-EDUCATION OF DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY.

I AM aware that a period of business depression is not a fortunate time for a proposal which involves considerable expense. But

¹ On March 31 at Hotel Somerset the Harvard Club of Boston entertained at a smoker members of the Harvard Faculty and scholars of distinction. Dean Briggs presided

the course of the higher education never did run smooth, and the University pilots are always engaged in the dangerous sport of shooting the financial rapids. In this case the needs of a worthy class of our fellow beings appeal to us. I allude to the rapidly increasing class known as Doctors of Philosophy.

The candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who is fortunate enough to represent his class on Commencement Day receives a great shock. After years of strenuous effort he has arrived at this point. With academic pomp he is summoned before the President, in the presence of a distinguished audience, and is assured that now he is recognized as "a youth of promise." That is what he thought he was when he entered the Preparatory School, and it appears that it is all that he is now. If he be of an ambitious turn of mind he grits his teeth and vows that he will not cease his efforts till he stands in that place the acknowledged master of some subject which nobody else has heard of, and is without equivocation welcomed into the Society of Scholars.

Of the long vigils and the painful discipline that follow one need not speak on a festive occasion like this. The candidate forsakes the open road and seeks a realm "where no man comes or hath come since the making of the world." He is obsessed by one idea that lures him on his lonely way. It is his Thesis. For a year and a day he follows it, and again for a year and a day. Now and again he "grasps the eel of Science by the tail" but it slips away from him. "Faint but pursuing" he continues till at last Fortune rewards the brave. He triumphantly presents his Thesis to be laid away in the mausoleum where all good theses lie. Now upon Commencement Day, like a good knight, he is prepared to do battle against all the world in defence of his Thesis, averring that it is the fairest thesis and the rarest, and the hardest to be understood in all Thesisdom. There is one subject whereon he cannot be tried by a jury of his peers, — for he has no peers.

What next? The shouting of the academic captains dies away and he is confronted by the hard-hearted, hard-headed, non-academic world, the Gallio who cares for none of these things. The

with much light humor. Prof. Bliss Perry spoke for the Faculty; A. G. Cable and H. von Kaltenborn (who gave amusing specimens of the Marginalia, left by readers of the books at the Library) represented the students; Judge Robert Grant, '73, read a poem, half-bantering, half-serious, of which part is printed in this Magazine; and Dr. Crothers closed with this good-natured satire, which provoked great merriment. — Ed.

skill in the niceties of recondite scholarship does not help him in dealing with the crude and obvious facts which now confront him. He is like one who has been working in a caisson at the bottom of a river, where he has been breathing compressed air; when he is suddenly brought to the surface and compelled to breathe the common air, the lungs collapse. In the case of the laborer the danger is so well recognized that the return to normal conditions is made gradual. The workman passes from chamber to chamber, where the air pressure is graduated to meet his needs, until at last he ventures into the uncompressed air familiar to the ordinary man.

A similar humane precaution is urged upon the universities. There are certain numbers of persons required for the work of learned research. They are subjected to abnormal pressure and they are able to endure it and thrive under it. They can bear a vast amount of highly specialized knowledge without injury to their natural vivacity of spirits or originality of thought. For such minds the University need have no anxiety.

But what of those who having succeeded in the laudable ambition to attain the most difficult scholastic degree are now in the embarrassing predicament of looking for a job? The University should not neglect those who, as Sir Thomas Browne remarked of certain scholars of his day, "have sweat to little purpose and rolled the stone in vain." If the pursuit of highly specialized knowledge has led them too far from their life-work they should be aided in their return. Hence the new Graduate School.

A two years' course is provided. Gently but firmly the advanced thinker is led back to the main-traveled road. After having shown his capacity to find out what no one else knows, he is taught to appreciate the significance of what everybody knows and few practise.

He is given the advice offered by Romulus, in Miss Pratt's story of the negro teacher of Goose Alley. "I reckon," says Romulus, "ye 've all been members of de class; and ef ye 've been reg'lar an paid 'tention de way ye ought, I 'spect yer 'mount of learnin' is much mo'n it was w'en yer fust come. Well now de nex' question is doan yer p'r'aps reckon we 've been payin' almos' too much 'tention to learnin', ter de neglect of some other matters which p'r'aps we'd oughter be thinkin' about? Co'se ye doant

want ter be *all* learnin'. It 's sense to give a little all round 'tention to 'mos' everything in general."

After a person has spent some years in long-continued attention to minute points of scholarship he is likely to acquire a contempt for that state of mind which consists of a diffused attention to "'mos' everything in general." Yet it is a state of mind that he should cultivate if he is to be, let us say, the principal of a high school. Among the active youth committed to his care most everything in general is likely to happen in the course of a day.

Indeed most professional life consists in a series of interruptions. The successful man is the one who, in Wordsworth's phrase, "turns his necessity to glorious gain." The Honorable George Washington Plunkett of Tammany Hall expressed the same idea in the words which he wished to have inscribed on his tombstone: "He seen his opportunity and he took it." The ability to see opportunities when they turn up is useful for others besides the seeker after "honest graft."

The critics of our Naval Bureau call attention to a navy-yard that has facilities for building great ships but no channel deep enough to allow them to get out. At the present rate of advance it is possible for our universities to turn out fleets of intellectual Dreadnaughts whose draught does not allow them to navigate in safety the home waters.

In the Retrogressive School there will be the opportunity to make the necessary adjustments to the actual situation which under ordinary conditions are more or less painful. After receiving his degree, which admits him to the School without further examination, the Doctor of Philosophy will meet his Freshman Adviser who will plan a course of studies leading back to the Simple Life, intellectually considered. He will be carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Popular Science, in all its successive dilutions. The aim will be to make him thoroughly familiar with the habits of thought in the Unlearned World. He will study the aggregate mind as mirrored in the *Ladies' Home Journal* and other organs of public opinion. The course in Comparative Literature will be supplemented by a half-course in Comparative Illiteracy. Having mastered a number of books which nobody else has heard of he will now acquire the habit of general reading. He will be introduced to the books which every one reads. There will

be courses on the Superficial, the Obvious, the Hit-or-Miss, the By-and-Large, the Topsy-turvy, the Go-as-you-please, and the other forms in which Truth appears to the ordinary intelligence. He will be taught that Truth is Truth, even when it appears in these illogical forms. He will attend lectures on the Heterogeneity of the Miscellaneous, the Unexpectedness of the Inevitable, and the Historicity of the Contemporaneous. In this last course he will be required to make a careful study of the yellow journals and compile from them a history of his own city during the last six months. Every assertion will be carefully verified by reference to his "sources." He will then compare the total result of his researches with what he otherwise knows of the actual state of things.

Through various kindergarten devices he will be taught the great truth embodied in the philosophical maxim, "This is a rum world." When he has learned to appreciate the various degrees of rumness in the world without losing his faith in its final perfectibility or in its present interestingness, he will be welcomed at Commencement as a youth of promise who is maturing well.

S. M. Crothers, h '99.

SCHOLARSHIP.¹

Alas! for him who never knows the joys of scholarship,
Who lacks the ardor and emprise for that adventurous trip,
The steep and tortuous path whereby the student yearns to climb
That he may pluck a single hair from out the beard of time.
What ho! to trace a thorny way round pitfall and through brake,
And ever struggling up the height some painful inch to make.
What ho! to slake an eager thirst by the Pierian spring,
To listen to the muses play and hear the poets sing.
What ho! to grope from goal to goal yet find no resting place,
While Nature's pitiless stone wall stares ever in one's face.
What ho! to wrestle with the stars and daring seek to bind
The influence of Pleiades or tame the northern wind.

Who bids in this industrial age the harnessed lightnings go
Across creation's tireless looms like shuttles to and fro?
Who builds the warship to defend a nation's power and pride?
Who guides the wireless word of cheer along the fog-bound tide?

¹ From a Poem read at the Boston Harvard Club Smoker March 31.

Who frames the monster of the air, the tunnel 'neath the sea?
The thoughtless say the artisan; we know it is not he.

Who but the scholar? His the craft which finds the girder's flaw,
Whose second sight lays bare the depths where lurks the golden ore,
Whose fancy woos the microscope and from a drop of rain
Distils a myriad monsters, thence serums to banish pain,
Whose genius nourished on the deeds which genius has done,
Enslaves the wandering breeze and makes a vassal of the sun.

The cultured mind still rules the world; still scholarship holds fast
The secret of the maze which guards the granaries of the past.
Still ardent youth aspires with faith to find and solve the clue
Unto the harvest of all time — ancient but ever new.
What though it mean "to scorn delights and live laborious days"
That one may join the fellowship of him who penned that praise,
The glorious company of grinds, mankind's true house of peers,
Who pass the Sesame of truth down the eternal years,
The happy student laughs at fate and with undaunted head
Elects the path by which to fame rose the immortal dead;
A vision leads him, glorious lure, to prudent fears a foil,
The splendid sweep of Milton's line and Darwin's fruitful toil.

Robert Grant, '73.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.¹

ONE of Garey's virtues was punctuality — a virtue which costumers in those primitive times did not possess. We used to patronize Mrs. Vincent, who had an establishment on Chambers ^{Some more} Street, if I remember right, filled with apparel which ^{Old-Timers.} had probably dazzled the eyes of the frequenters of the Boston theatres many years before. But the dear old lady had fallen into her dotage, and her costuming business ran itself — if that can be said to run that often barely crawled and usually lay down and dozed. Your first interview with Mrs. Vincent — if you had a gleam of imagination in you — was an event: for you found yourself actually talking with the famous actress who shared with William Warren the laurels of the Boston Museum — a lady who was co-eval with the "palmy days of the drama," whenever they flourished — a Thespian immortal who, you could easily believe, if you

¹ Concluded from the *Graduates' Magazine*, December, 1908, pp. 236-41.

did n't allow dates to browbeat you, might have played Audrey to David Garrick's Jaques. You consulted her about your costume, and she fitted you out as best she could from her stock, assuring you that everything was most appropriate and as becoming as if it had been made especially for you. If you demurred, she silenced you by saying that that was the very combination of apparel that Macready, or Kean, or the Elder Booth (I long supposed that the last was a pillar of the Methodist Church) had chosen for that part. And without a question she sent Ivanhoe to walk our boards arrayed in a Spanish morion, a François I breastplate, long leather boots of Cromwellian pattern, and a Scottish claymore! If you had dared to joke with her, and had asked for a Highland fling to wear as a belt, she would doubtless have strapped some girdle or other round your waist, stood off and admired you, and said with perfect gravity: "That suits you to a T, my dear!" And you would have fooled yourself in thinking that she did n't know you were making gammon of her. The truth was, however, that she loved fun, and never begrudged helping the foolish to exhibit their folly to the best advantage.

As to the anachronisms, the motley dresses, the scanty and inexact scenery, what did it matter? Henry Irving had not yet come to make us set buckles and ruffs above acting. What Olympian feasts we had off the *papier mâché* stage capon! What draughts we quaffed out of those gilt, conventional stage beakers! Sometimes the drink inside was purely fictitious — sometimes it was beer from the keg in the greenroom — but we drank either with the imagination and not with the physical palate, and we asked for nothing better. Now, I am told, such strict regard is paid to literal accuracy in every detail, that one of the stars, who had been cast as King Henry, recently threw up his part because they would not furnish him with real malvoisie to drink the health of Fair Rosamond in: they offered him champagne instead, but he said no, champagne was n't drunk in Henry's time and it would introduce a false note which he could n't sanction. So, at a recent revival of *Dido and Æneas* several undergraduates got up in the middle of the performance and left the theatre. It was subsequently learned that they had a course in classical archaeology, and that

when they beheld the supes in Queen Dido's retinue wearing Mykenanian instead of Karthaginian swords, they left in disgust. "Where does the fun come in?" asks little Peterkin. "Why that I cannot tell," replies Old Kaspar; "but 't was a famous victory."

When at last Mrs. Vincent was too feeble, or too forgetful to look after her affairs in even this haphazard fashion, a lady whose name escapes me succeeded. If in buying the business she paid for Mrs. Vincent's good will she must have paid high, for the dear old lady had everybody's good will; but I suspect that the business itself had ceased to be very profitable. And it became less so, because this successor, whom I took to be an unsuccessful but still imposing tragedy queen, suffered from insomnia. If you went in to try on your costume, the seamstress who answered the bell would say that Madam had not closed her eyes for forty-eight hours, and could not possibly come down—would you please call again? I remember one stage manager, who, when the costumes failed to arrive for the dress rehearsal, rushed early the next morning to the costuming parlors prepared to chop off several heads. But the pitiful seamstress warded off his wrath as quietly as a modest hemp-rope buffer fends an exasperated tug from a wharf. Madam, she said, had been driven to take a sleeping-powder for her insomnia, and had been sleeping since yesterday noon; it would be death to awaken her, but the costumes should be delivered in Cambridge at four o'clock, whether or no. Of course they did n't come. The stage manager had to go after them, and early in the evening he might have been seen on an express wagon loaded with costumes, dashing full gallop up to the entrance of the Society Building. The curtain rose that evening only an hour late, which in those times was regarded as very punctual. In paying the bill, he wished to suggest to Madam that she ought to get a permanent engagement at some dime museum as the Sleeping Beauty, and hand over her theatrical robing business to some competent person; but he had the grace to hold in his sarcasm, and choral, it was reported, soon put its victim to sleep for good.

One of the typical characters in those old days was your Scout. Probably the younger generation of students know no more about

Scouts than about the black-strap which used to be consumed on certain memorable occasions long before the era of even patriarchs like myself. The Scout was the servant who brought up your coal and water, made your fire and blacked your boots, unless you were a Spartan and attended to these chores yourself. He was on intimate terms with your tobacco supply, friendly and so considerate that, having called at your bedroom door, "Time to get up, sir!" he would go away and let you sleep till noon. I am at a loss to understand how in that era of compulsory recitations we managed to lie abed so late, yet we did. At the end of Senior year, your Scout would obligingly take your furniture off your hands for \$2.65, and, although it may have cost a hundred dollars, you still felt that he was a true friend, who wished only to safeguard your interests. Being usually a colored gentleman, he had a good voice and pleasant manners, which atoned for much, and you could be kind to him without fearing that he might retaliate. Now I am told that the janitors, who have inherited some of the duties of the former Scouts, are Caucasians whom the new students often mistake for professors. But there was no more mistaking Tasco and Lewis and the other ebon denizens of that Golden Age, than of mistaking your waiter at Memorial, who regularly warmed his thumb in your soup—almost the highest pitch of intimacy, so far as my observation goes, to which polite society has attained.

Of John the Orangeman I do not speak—nor of Billy the Postman, nor even of Old Jones the Bell-ringer. They were a rare trio, and each played his part so well that he embodied all its possibilities. I used to think that John in an earlier incarnation must have been potboy at some tavern bar, which Falstaff, Nym, and Pistol frequented: for even in our time, although he was evidently submerged, you saw by an occasional twinkle in his eye or by a shred of fun in his speech that he might once have had his share of mother-wit. Very different from John's labored gait, to which alcohol and lameness contributed in equal parts, was Billy's rapid progress through the Yard; very different from John's uncertain hours was Mr. Jones's punctuality.

I wonder whether any undergraduate now knows the delight which we experienced when we took our first breakfast at the Holly Tree Inn. It was not the eggs on toast—though no others have ever equaled those—nor the coffee, which bore little resem-

blance to the Java and Mocha mixed which we had been brought up on at home. It certainly was not the dingy, low room, with the smell of stale vinegar and of very recent frying from the kitchen stove behind the partition. It was not the works of art on the walls — two or three lithographs, of subjects with a philanthropic tendency. Nor was it the common wooden chairs, nor the bare tables, covered with white marbled oil-cloth, which John swabbed conscientiously from time to time with a dish clout which (except that it lacked the conventional skull and cross-bones) might have flown at the mast-head of a pirate ship. No, it was the delicious suspicion that you were on the road to Bohemia: for you had slept beyond nine o'clock, when the doors of Memorial closed, and were actually your own master, independent of time, and, for that morning at least, undaunted at the thought of the College Office. John Ryan himself — I never learned till years afterward that he had any name except John — was remarkably phlegmatic for an Irishman, especially for a red-haired Irishman; but when you won his confidence, which usually occurred after you had been a regular patron of his establishment for the better part of a week, you found him unfailingly friendly though never effusive. It is wonderful how he would let you "hang up" your breakfast, if you had left your change in your other trousers pocket, and how he would remember to collect, it might be a month later. One of the surprises about the Holly Tree Coffee House was to discover that it had been started by benevolent ladies in order to provide workmen with simple, wholesome food at the lowest cost. I never saw these beneficiaries — probably they breakfasted early, in the cheap of the morning: from nine o'clock on we paid our quarter apiece for two eggs on toast, with coffee, and we knew that the institution was fulfilling its mission.

An Irishman, whose origin you would hardly have surmised except for a certain racial swagger, was George Smyth, who had charge of the old University Boathouse. Faithful as a watchdog, George took as much pride in his position as if he had been King of Killarney. At the Boathouse he was boss. He was a true democrat, of that sort which proves its democracy by seeming to say to everybody, "I'm as good as you — and better too." He stood five feet ten or eleven inches tall, but weighed hardly 140 pounds, so that we nicknamed him "Bones," and we used to jolly

him when we all took our plunge off the float at New London. The last twenty years of his life he served as policeman, by appointment of "Billy" Russell when mayor. The first time I saw him in his uniform, with the chest and shoulders of a Hercules, I burst out laughing and asked him how much was padding, and how much himself, and whether he was related to the Skeleton in Armor. He proved himself a good officer, a little severe perhaps on the College boys, to show that his employment by the Boat Club had n't made him partial. He died not long ago, slowly consumed by the most distressing of diseases, but game to the end. The last time he called on me he talked about "Teddy" Roosevelt, "Bob" Bacon, and many another celebrity whom the rest of us now address as "Excellency" or "Honored Sir." But to George they had been equals, or less, since the old days when he was autocrat of the Boathouse; and nobody resented in him a certain familiarity not untinged with condescension, which would have been insufferable in others. George was a stanch friend, and no more need be said than that he took as much pride in the success of his old boating companions as if he himself had risen to be President or Secretary of State.

I am at the end of my sheet; yet these random recollections of the *dramatis personae* of undergraduate life ever so many years ago still well up. There was Levi the Poco, who wore gold-rimmed spectacles, and looked so much like a German professor that many fellows supposed him to be one. He visited your room with a portfolio of engravings under his arm, and counseled you to cultivate your taste for the fine arts by owning a set of English Hunting Scenes, or of Nude Nuggets from the French Salon, or of Princes of the Ring. If you did not buy, he returned in a month or two with a different selection—Daniel in the Lions' Den, Stabat Mater, The Landing of the Pilgrims, Casabianca, Mother's Darling—and similar edifying subjects. Levi's interests were not wholly artistic. He dabbled—reluctantly—in finance; but compared with contemporary pocos, who are said to bestow their accommodation for from ten per cent a month upwards, he was a very self-denying usurer. There was a rumor that he once paid five dollars for a dress-suit whose owner died before putting it on. Such moderation must have had a rich reward.

I meant to speak of the Goodies—whose race, I suppose, is

extinct; but I must pass them by, and with them Daniel Pratt, the Great American Traveler, who expired shortly after I had "set him up" to the most luxurious banquet which the Holly Tree could provide; and Conners, the dog fancier, who never tired of telling you his famous conversation with Mrs. Gurney; and the poor distraught lady, who distributed broadsides warning everybody against the Russians hiding in the walls of the College buildings. There was also a venerable codger who brought his campstool to the sidewalk in front of the First Church, and played soundless music on what looked like an old-fashioned coffee-mill, out of repair. His sign read: "I am Blind. 82 years old. Father of 11 children." Freshmen would sidle up to him, furtively drop a penny in his saucer, and hurry on with the air of modest Mæcenas who did not wish to let their left hands (or the public) know what their right hands had done. They occasionally indulged their sense of being generous until they reached lecture XI in required Ethics, where they learned the enormity of giving alms to beggars. One winter, when the venerable codger went to New York on a vacation, putting up at the Waldorf and enjoying a box at the opera, his daughter took his place at the musicless coffee-mill, and naïvely displayed the familiar notice: "I am Blind. 82 years old. Father of 11 children." A sense of humor is an excellent thing in woman.

THE THREE-YEAR DEGREE.¹

THE Dean of Harvard College advocates in his report the statutory establishment of three years as the expected term of residence for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It is now nearly nineteen years since the Faculty of Arts and Sciences sent a communication to the President and Fellows which embodied the following propositions:

1. That the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts be expressed . . . in terms of courses of study satisfactorily accomplished. 2. That the number of courses required for the degree be sixteen. 3. That when a student enters college there shall be placed to his credit towards satisfying the foregoing requirement of sixteen courses — (1) any advanced studies on which he has passed in his admission examination beyond the number required for admission, and (2) any other college studies which he has anticipated. 4. That a student may be recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the middle as well as at the end of the academic year.

¹ From President Eliot's Annual Report for 1907-08, pp. 14-18.

The regular requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were at that time eighteen and four tenths courses. This proposal of the Faculty was rejected by the Board of Overseers. By votes of the Faculty in later years, the number of courses required for the degree of A.B. was gradually reduced to seventeen, or in some cases, seventeen and one half courses. The recommendation by the Faculty in 1890, that the degree of Bachelor of Arts should be given in the middle as well as at the end of an academic year, was subsequently adopted by the Governing Boards as a separate measure. In December, 1901, the Board of Overseers passed the following vote: "The Overseers are gratified to find in the Catalogue a clear statement of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and they await with interest and sympathy the report of the Faculty which will recognize in a more formal way the system by which students of unusual diligence, or marked mental capacity, may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts in three years."

Encouraged by this vote the Faculty, in the spring of 1902, abandoned its former practice of requiring a candidate who accomplished the work for the degree in three years, either to attain higher grades than were required of the candidate who took four years to complete the work, or to wait a year for his degree on leave of absence; and it also raised a little the minimum attainment for the degree of A.B. as expressed in grades.

In Dean Briggs's Report for 1891-92 (p. 74) it appeared that 13 per cent of the 293 persons who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1892, had not been members of the Senior Class of that year, 20 candidates having been members of the Junior Class, 13 of the Graduate School, and 6 of some one of the Professional Schools.

In the President's Report for 1897-98 a table covering five years was given (p. 22) which showed conclusively "that from a third to two fifths of each college class have no need of more than three years to complete the 18 courses required for the degree." The table also demonstrated that the number of persons who completed the work for the degree in three years was increasing, — indeed, that it had doubled within six years. In the same report (p. 24) facts were set forth in detail which showed that much extra work was done by good students during a residence of four years, and that most of this work was done in an admirable manner, and the following general inference was drawn from the facts stated: "Ambitious students, therefore, can either graduate with distinction in three years, or, remaining four years in college, they can do much work beyond the prescribed amount."

In the Report of Dean Briggs for the year 1898-99 the following passage occurs: "These, and other indications, show that for better or for worse the three-year degree is close upon us. With a three-year degree

a requirement of 16 courses, or even 15, is preferable to a requirement of 18." On recommendation of the Faculty, May 5, 1903, the President and Fellows, June 1, 1903, established a new practice whereby a candidate for the degree who has completed the requirements therefor at the end of three years may take his degree then, and have his name inserted in the Quinquennial Catalogue in the list of the Class graduating four years from the time he entered. In the report of Dean Briggs for 1902-03, the following passage relates to this matter: "The new provision seems in every way admirable. By means of it students may receive the degree when their work for it is done, and still preserve what many value most—official recognition of their social association with the Class of their undergraduate life."

It is obvious from this review that much progress has been made towards establishing three years of residence for the Bachelor's degree as the normal period; but that Harvard College has never reaped, and is not now reaping, the benefits which would come from a statutory recognition of three years as the normal period of residence for the degree of A.B. or S.B. Although ample demonstration has been given that any student of respectable capacity can take the degree of Bachelor of Arts (or Bachelor of Science since 1906) in three years, meeting all the course requirements for the degree, many students still prefer a residence of four years, chiefly for social or athletic considerations.

The establishment of the Graduate School of Applied Science and of the Graduate School of Business Administration, each with a normal course of two years, affords new reasons for making the normal course for the degree of A.B. or S.B. only three years long. Graduates of these two schools who entered Harvard College at eighteen will be twenty-three before they take their professional degrees. In the scientific professions, and in business, twenty-three is old enough to begin to acquire the superior training which real service in the productive industries and the earning of the livelihood can give.

Still another urgent consideration favors the immediate establishment of three years as the normal residence for the first degrees. The American universities and colleges, with the exception of Harvard University, are offering to cut short the college course in favor of the professional course, by counting professional courses toward the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science. In other words, they are offering to count one year of study, or even two years, toward two degrees, the Bachelor's degree and also the professional degree. This policy merely cuts off the Senior year, or the Senior and Junior years, from the college course. Its object is to diminish the number of years required for the sum of college and professional school training. On the other hand, the policy which

Harvard University has been pursuing slowly during the last 20 years may be briefly stated as follows : Let the Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science be obtainable in three years, but without lowering in the least the existing requirements for the degree of A.B. or S.B. Let the college do everything it can to raise the whole standard of intellectual activity and ambition throughout boyhood and youth. Let the professional schools admit only persons who already hold a Bachelor's degree ; and let there be no admixture whatever of the college course with the professional course, except as a prudent student who knows what profession he is to follow may take in college, under the elective system, courses preparatory to his professional studies.

The result of this scheme would be that graduates of the Schools of Applied Science and Business Administration would be ordinarily ready to attack their life-work at 23, graduates of the Divinity and Law Schools at 24, and graduates of the Medical School at 25. These ages of graduation seem reasonable as regards both the interests of the young men and the interests of society. Under this scheme it may reasonably be expected that the American college will continue to live and to serve a high purpose. Under the existing practice of other American colleges and universities it is only reasonable to anticipate that the American college will be destroyed, unless the professional schools come to its defense, and gradually enforce the previous attainment of a Bachelor's degree as one of their own requirements for admission.

Two measures are essential to the successful execution of the Harvard scheme, namely, a gradual reduction in the age of admission to college, for that age is still above the limit of 18 years, though it has somewhat declined in recent years ; and secondly, the reduction of the normal residence for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science to three years. By advancing these measures the Faculty and the Governing Boards can contend against the present waste of time in both schools and colleges, promote the use of a large part of the summer vacations for work contributory to the winning of the degree, particularly for laboratory and field work of many kinds, preserve the American college, and bring earlier into their professions the best-trained young men. The advance of Harvard University toward the execution of this comprehensive scheme has been slow ; but it may be hoped that it has also been sure. At any rate, no backward step has ever been taken.

The University now finds itself in a position of extreme isolation, which has checked its growth as regards numbers, and checked the expenditures of the Corporation for intellectual objects. A frank adoption of the three years' programme for the Bachelor's degree ought to increase the resort of students to the undergraduate departments ; because important family

economies would result therefrom, and the saving of one year of time in entering professional life. While these economies would be effected, the training which each individual student received would surely be a better training than that now given, because it would be more continuous and more strenuous. The present standard of labor for many lazy and unambitious young men who spend four years in Harvard College is deplorably low, or, in other words, the standard which the College itself sets for mere pass work is so low that it can hardly be said to call for labor in any proper sense. The words of Dean Hurlbut on this subject are not exaggerated, — “nowhere except in a college would the work which produces ‘the requisite number of C’s’ . . . be tolerated from youths of equal age and endowment.” It should be observed, however, that the same is true of Oxford and Cambridge in England, and of American colleges in general. The adoption of three years as the standard residence, without any lowering of the present requirements for the first degree in course examinations, could not but raise the standard of labor during college residence.

Charles W. Eliot, '53.

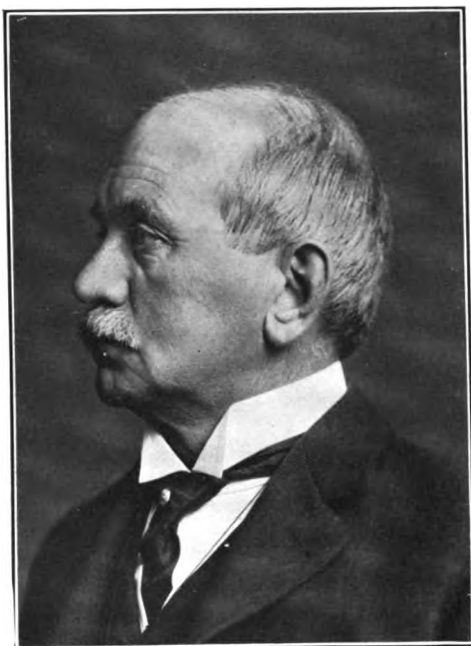
FOUR PROFESSORS RETIRE.

THIS year four veteran professors have resigned, their resignations going into effect Sept. 1, 1909 — Professors C. H. Toy, G. L. Goodale, Charles H. Moore, and J. W. White.

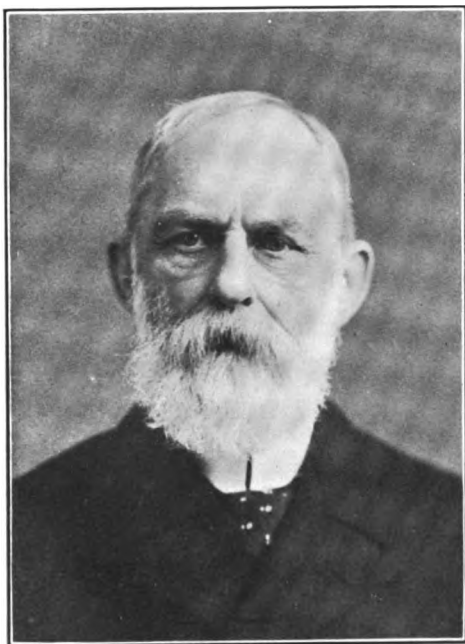
The senior in age is Prof. Crawford Howell Toy, Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, who was born at Norfolk, Va., on March 23, 1836. After studying in the Norfolk Academy he entered the University of Virginia at the age of 16, and graduated A.M. in 1856. For three years after graduation he taught English Literature in the Albemarle Institute, a school for young ladies at Charlottesville, Va. The next year, 1859–60, he studied in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C. The first half of 1860–61 he spent at home, and the second half he was professor of Greek at Richmond College, Va. In October, 1861, he entered the Confederate service, Longstreet's corps of General Lee's army, first as a private in artillery, and later as chaplain in infantry. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 4, 1863, and confined, first for a few days in Baltimore and then at Fort McHenry, where the conditions were rigorous in the extreme. But he found it possible to live above the privations of prison life. There was the glee club, the mock dress parade every evening with tin pans for drums, and the class in Italian which Mr. Toy organized and taught. In December, 1863, he was ex-



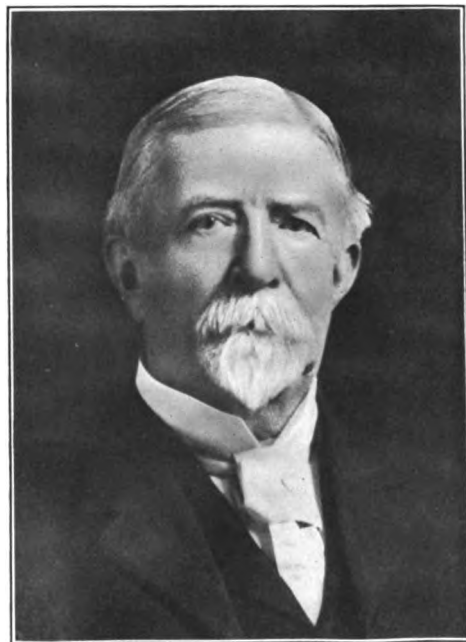
Charles Herbert Moore.



John Williams White.



Crawford Howell Toy.



George Lincoln Goodale.

FOUR RETIRING PROFESSORS.

changed and rejoined the army, with which he remained until the middle of 1864, when, quite unexpectedly, he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Alabama, at that time a military training-school for the Confederate army. There he taught applied mathematics until the end of the war, when the university buildings were burned in a cavalry raid. In 1865-66 he taught Greek as a licentiate in the University of Virginia. The next two years he spent at the University of Berlin, where he had among his teachers Roediger and Dieterici in Semitic, Weber in Sanskrit, and Dörner in theology. In January, 1869, he became Professor of Greek in Furman University, Greenville, S. C., serving till July. For the next ten years, 1869-79, he was Professor of Old Testament Interpretation in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary (at Greenville until 1877, when it was removed to Louisville, Ky.). Then he resigned because of his free use of the modern, scientific principles of Biblical study, which the trustees thought inconsistent with the creed of the school. His departure was regarded by faculty, graduates, and students as a very serious blow to the seminary. In 1879-80 he was literary editor of *The Independent*, New York. In 1880 he came to Harvard, holding here until 1903 the double appointment of the Dexter Lectureship on Biblical Literature and the Hancock Professorship, and since 1903 the professorship only. It is thus 53 years since Professor Toy began to teach, a service interrupted only by three years in the army and three years of additional study. At Harvard he was at once recognized by his colleagues as among the most learned of their number. In his chosen field of study his name is now known wherever Biblical scholarship is appreciated. As a teacher Prof. Toy's subjects at Harvard, Semitic Languages and advanced work on the Old Testament, could not, in the nature of the case, be expected to appeal to large numbers of men. But for the elect his courses have always had that charm which is exerted by enthusiasm, mastery of the subject, sound judgment and skill in presentation. His coming to Harvard was the creation of a new department, that of Semitic Languages and History, which has expanded until it is now, and has long been, possible to specialize here in all the leading branches of this field of learning. Prof. Toy translated and annotated Lange's "Commentary on the Books of Samuel," and edited Murray's "Origin of the Psalms." He is the author of "The Religion of Israel," 1882; "Quotations in the New Testament," 1884; "Judaism and Christianity," 1890; "Hebrew Text and English Translation of Ezekiel," 1899; and "Commentary on Proverbs," 1899, in the International Critical Commentary. He has contributed many articles to the journals of the American Philological Association, the American Oriental Society, the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and the American Folk-Lore Society; also to the *International Monthly* (later the

International Quarterly), and to the *International Journal of the Apocrypha* (being also a member of the council). He was one of the editors of the *New World* during the nine years of the existence of that journal, and has been for many years a member of the Committee of Publication of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has contributed to the "Library of the World's Best Literature," and was one of the consulting editors of that work. Some of the more important articles in the "Encyclopaedia Biblica" are from his pen, and he was a member of the editorial board of the "Jewish Encyclopaedia," having under his charge the departments of Hebrew Philology and Hellenistic Literature. In addition to this varied activity as author and editor, Prof. Toy has made a generous use of his time in advising other men regarding their studies and publications.

In recent years he has been especially interested in the study of religion, and has now in an advanced state of preparation an "Introduction to the History of Religions." After this has appeared he plans to publish his lectures long given at Harvard on the "History of the Religion of Israel." Of important committees on which he has served the University may be mentioned the Library Council (1884-1908), and the Administrative Board of the Graduate School. Dr. Toy believes in co-operative scholarship, and has accordingly organized several clubs of an educational character. One of these is the Conversational Club of Louisville. Others are the Harvard Semitic Conference; the Harvard Biblical Club, composed of Biblical scholars in the vicinity of Boston, of which he has always been president, except in years when he was abroad; and the Harvard Club for the Study of Religions. He has served as president of the American Philological Association, and as recording secretary and president of the American Oriental Society. Always a lover of music, he was the leader of a student choir at the University of Virginia, and during his residence in Greenville, S. C., the leader of one of the church choirs. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Howard College of Marion, Ala., and the degree of LL.D. by the University of North Carolina in 1889, and by Harvard University in 1904.

George Lincoln Goodale, Fisher Professor of Natural History and Director of the Botanic Garden, was born at Saco, Me., Aug. 3, 1839. He graduated A.B. at Amherst in 1860, and M.D. at Harvard and Medical School of Maine in 1863. For three years he practised medicine in Portland, Me., and was instructor in the Portland School for Medical Instruction, and in 1867 he became Professor of Natural Science in Bowdoin College, where he served till 1872, filling simultaneously the chair of *Materia Medica* in the Medical School of Maine. In 1872 he was appointed University lecturer on vegetable physiology and instructor in botany at

Harvard; from 1873 to 1878 he was assistant professor of vegetable physiology; in 1878, Professor of Botany; in 1888, Fisher Professor of Natural History, which has been his title ever since. Since 1879 he has been Director of the Botanic Garden. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the Library Council, and in 1881 a member of the Faculty of the University Museum. He has been a vice-president of the American Academy, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and of the American Philosophical Society. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Amherst and Bowdoin, and that of LL.D. from Amherst in 1890, Bowdoin in 1894, and Princeton in 1896. The Corporation have appointed him Honorary Curator of the Botanical Museum, from Sept. 1, 1909.

Charles Herbert Moore, Professor of Art, was born in New York City, April 10, 1840. He was educated there and abroad. He was already known as an expert water-colorist when in 1871 he was appointed instructor at Harvard in freehand drawing and water-color. From 1879 he was instructor in drawing and the principles of design; in 1891, assistant professor of design in the fine arts, and in 1896, Professor of Art. Since 1895 he has been Director of the Fogg Art Museum, his title during the first year being curator. In 1890 Harvard made him an honorary A.M. Under his care, the Fogg Museum collections have grown steadily. He has brought together a very large collection of photographs of paintings and other works of art, and has himself made many admirable copies of the old masters' works. Among his important publications are "The Development and Character of Gothic Architecture," 1899; "Examples for Elementary Practice in Delineations"; and "The Character of Renaissance Architecture," 1905.

John Williams White, Professor of Greek, was born in Cincinnati, O., March 5, 1849, the son of the Rev. John Whitney and Anna Williams White. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1868 and received the degree of A.M. there in 1871. He studied three years in Germany, and on his return to this country brought out an edition of Sophocles' *Oedipus Tyrannus*, which still remains an invaluable introduction to the study of Greek tragedy. In 1874 he came to Cambridge and was appointed tutor in Greek, and at the same time he carried on studies in the newly organized Graduate School, receiving in 1877 the degree of Ph.D. and A.M., as it was the practice to call it then. He was immediately advanced to the rank of assistant professor, and in 1884 to the rank of professor. He is regarded as the first Greek scholar in this country to insist that students should acquire the power to read Greek at sight. In six months after he came to Harvard, the Freshman who had

been reading a meagre stint of 40 lines of Homer was reading at the rate of 150 lines a lesson. Prof. White took an active part in preparing the historic performances of *Oedipus Tyrannus* in Sanders Theatre in the spring of 1881. That same year, when the American School of Classical Studies at Athens was founded, he devised the plan whereby the school received support from the coöperation of leading American universities and colleges — a method which has contributed immeasurably to the increase of a liberal and catholic spirit among the colleges. It was probably the first broad union of the higher institutions in support of a common object. In 1882, with a class of 30 students, he began an innovation which has had far-reaching influence the world over, viz. : the first systematic use of the stereopticon in a regular college course. For a period of 20 years not far from 1500 graduates of the University have carried away with them vivid impressions of the beauty and richness of Greek life, illustrated in this way. In 1882 he became a member and subsequently was chairman of the newly created Athletic Committee, a history of which he wrote for the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, January, 1893 (Vol. I, No. 2). He was the first president of the Harvard Coöperative Society, and chairman of the Appointments Committee. In 1889 he instituted a course on Aristophanes, which began what was then unheard of, the practice of reading a Greek author entire in a single year. It is amusing to read an account of a similar course, written within a twelvemonth by a British scholar, in which the author appears to think that his plan is new and untried. From 1897 to 1904 he was president of the Archaeological Institute of America, after having been for some years president of the Boston Society of the Institute. The 15 reports which he wrote during his incumbency of that office, and also as chairman of the managing committee of the school at Athens, testify to the importance of the work accomplished and the interest which he shared in it. In 1893-94 he was professor of Greek at the school. The results of this year are shown in three papers on the Acropolis in Pericles' time, on the Early Walls of Athens, and on the Old Temple of Athena. He is at present one of the honorary presidents of the Institute, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, an honorary member of the British Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, a member of the Royal Societies' Club, in London, and of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute. He is also an associate editor of *Classical Philology*, published in Chicago. He holds the honorary degrees of LL.D. from both Wesleyan and Ohio Wesleyan universities, and of Litt.D. from Cambridge University. He has been engaged for many years on a monumental edition of Aristophanes.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT VARIOUS AGES,

AND THEIR PROBABLE RESULTS UPON THE BODY.

EVERY human being who is not seriously sick will be benefited by appropriate physical exercise. There are many forms of exercises, and their results vary widely, both upon different physiques and at different life periods. What exercises shall we adopt, what shall we avoid, to obtain and maintain the "optimum"?

Exercises may be classified as follows: I. *Non-Competitive*. II. *Competitive*. III. *Competitive, with personal contact*.

I. *Non-Competitive*: Walking, slow running, climbing, skating, snowshoeing, dancing.

Gymnasium exercises. Setting-up drill, wand drill, light dumb-bells, Indian clubs, medicine-balls, punching-bags, chest-weights, etc.

Home exercises. Simple arm, leg, and body movements, squatting and toeing, rolling on floor, resisted motions; making beds, sweeping, cleaning, sawing and splitting wood, etc.

Swimming.

Military drill.

Canoeing.

II. *Competitive*: Indoor. Squash, squash racquets, racquets, tennis, handball, fencing, bowling.

Outdoor. Golf, handball, archery, lawn tennis, cricket, baseball, cross-country running, bicycle, rowing, mountain climbing, track games (sprints, runs, jumps, pole-vault, shot, and hammer), horseback riding, hunting.

III. *Personal contact games*. Football, Rugby and Soccer; lacrosse; hockey; basketball; water polo; sparring; wrestling.

The healthy child plays for pure enjoyment alone; the youth for the desire to win; the man for pleasure and health; and all ages may indulge in special exercises, aimed to develop certain portions of the body, or in other words, medical gymnastics. The value of exercise lies in deepening the breathing and accelerating the circulation, thus increasing the nourishment of body tissues, and hastening the elimination of waste products. The dangers are (a) *immediate*; accidents, bruises, fractures, etc.; (b) *intermediate*; over-exertion, and its results on heart, circulation, and kidneys; (c) *remote effects*; of a somewhat vague and misty character, supposed to be due to a lessening of resistance to disease; in this class are most of the debatable conditions, and in forming judgment, many elements must be considered, chief among them our bad habits, in the widest sense.

The baby gets exercise by irregular motions of the extremities, and by crying; in a healthy child these motions are never excessive; in acute illness, fever, or delirium they may be so constant and severe as to become a serious element in the disease. Towards the end of the first year the idea of *locomotion* appears, and the child learns to creep, to walk and to run, to climb and to fall. While awake, the child is seldom quiet, but its sleep is sufficient for rest and the child wakes fresh every morning. This is the age of ideal exercise, and is worthy of the close study it is now receiving; the child exercises purely for *fun*, and this play instinct is being provided for by all civilized communities at the present day. As the young child develops, the idea of *imitation* arises, and to this is quickly added *comparison*, then *competition*, the desire to win and to excel, and so arise the sports of youth. Even at this period, exercise is largely disguised as pleasure, and only with manhood does the idea of the need of exercise for its effect on health, become a rational process.

As a rule, the choice of games during childhood may be guided by very gentle counsel, for the dangers of this period lie mainly in the absence of the sense of fear; in youth, the chief danger lies in too frequent and too continuous exercise; in manhood, the principal source of injury is too *severe* exertion, in the widest sense of the word.

Walking. Judged from every standpoint walking is unquestionably the best exercise for both sexes, for all ages, for every climate, and for all conditions under which man can successfully exist. In its slightly modified forms it becomes slow running, skating, dancing, snowshoeing, and climbing. It is one of the earliest and most fundamental of coördinated muscular actions, and becomes practically a reflex as the years advance. It brings us into the open air, but does not require special grounds or apparatus; it is most easily available to all classes. It is obvious that all exercise should be taken in the open air if possible, and that exercise under cover is at best only a makeshift, made necessary by climatic conditions, or the need of special apparatus.

Walking may be indefinitely increased in severity by speed, distance, and the roughness of the ground covered. Road walking is good, cross-country walking is better; in some senses the worse the weather the better the walk; its only limitation is excessive heat; it requires proper shoes, but otherwise no special costume; its educational value is enormous, as it may be used as a means to encourage the study of geology, biology, astronomy, history, etc. It is so much the best exercise for the human race as a whole that "there is no second." Its dangers are almost *nil*; it may be practised in appropriate degree to the last days of life. The present and past feats of Weston the pedestrian show the well-

nigh incredible possibilities of the healthy body trained from childhood for walking.

Skating and Climbing, modifications of walking which depend partly upon considerations of temperature and height, bring with them special dangers; in fact they may be counted among the most dangerous of sports; as in most other instances, however, their dangers lie mainly in ignorance and recklessness, both of which appear often to a degree which is appalling. Snowshoeing, on the other hand, is an ideal sport, and practically free from danger.

Dancing, in its almost endless forms, is among the best of exercises in existence: it combines grace, beauty of motion, and exercise; it emphasizes rhythm and cadence; its essential accompaniment is music, and its attributes are poetry and melody. Its dramatic possibilities in the open are wonderfully beautiful, as is shown at Wellesley College; indeed, it is the ideal recreation and relaxation of the working-girl from the home, the factory, and the department store. For boys, jigs, reels, and clogs are most valuable, and it is a shame that so much of the ideal of dancing is lost at present, submerged by a temporary cloud of indecency on the stage. Within the bounds of reason, dancing has no undesirable effects on the body.

The old-fashioned house duties of men and women need emphasis as most desirable forms of exercise. They are well-nigh ideal indoor forms, and they should not be neglected. Sweeping, bed-making, house-cleaning, for the woman; sawing and splitting wood, and the use of simple tools, for the man; "chores," for the boy. City life has grown so far away from these for many of us that reference to them seems almost like a joke; but they are as natural for indoors as walking is for outside, and they would be of very great benefit for all. Next in value, but distinctly second to them, come the simple arm and leg movements, squatting, toeing, bending, twisting, rolling on the floor, punching an imaginary bag, etc. Five or ten minutes, night and morning, of these or similar exercises, will keep the average man or woman in good condition. Military drill in schools has much in its favor; though it has distinct defects, it is on the whole one of the best practical expedients for the schoolboys, particularly those in our public schools.

Swimming is an excellent sport, offering the unusual form of resting by floating, and having the charm of the open air, the river or the ocean. Its dangers unfortunately are very real, both in ordinary swimming and in diving, and these dangers are not always the results of recklessness.

Canoeing and non-competitive forms of rowing go hand in hand with swimming, and are for water sports what walking is for land. They may all be practised without physical bad results until advanced age.

Gymnasium work, in its almost endless forms, lies between the walking group and the home duties; if we except medical gymnastics, there are few of these forms of exercise that could not be done at home or in the open. The only advantages of the gymnasium lie in the presence of instructors, in a certain slight amount of competition, and in the bathing facilities; but the lack of a gymnasium never need keep man or woman from appropriate and efficient and easily available exercise. Gymnasium work under instruction should be free from unpleasant results, but once competition enters, the possibility of danger always follows. In actual competition there is little or nothing of good; it is the price paid for athletics and sports. To a slight degree it may be introduced with benefit in any form of exercise, but its chief danger lies in the too great emphasis placed upon the desire to win, and the physical and moral results directly dependent on this.

The indoor competitive games of squash, handball, racquets, and tennis have been only comparatively recently introduced to the American public. They possess in common severe competition, speed, agility, and the science and art of the angles of a bounding ball. They give a maximum of exercise in a minimum of time. They are admirable games, but, with the possible exception of tennis, should be discarded after 45, unless played with great moderation. Their dangers, beside those of over-exertion, are limited to occasional accidental blows from ball or racquet.

Fencing stands extremely high in value both for men and women; in fact, for the latter, it is perhaps the best indoor sport; it develops quickness of eye, hand, foot, and brain, and is free from after-results: it may be practised into the sixth decade, and its wider adoption should be encouraged.

Golf is easily the best all-round competitive outdoor game for all ages and both sexes. Its introduction has been a priceless boon to woman, and to men over 40 years old. It is devoid of unpleasant after-effects and may be played until well into the ninth decade. It is one of the few games in which the keenest competition is devoid of danger.

Archery is another sport which deserves far wider adoption than it has yet received. It has unexpected possibilities, even to the extent of small-game hunting. It is free from danger and has no age limit.

Cricket has failed to make headway in America since golf was introduced. It is a highly desirable "slow" game to supplement the speed of baseball, and we need "slow" games in this country. It deserves a high place among our sports, and may be played long after baseball has been discarded. It is practically free from danger.

Baseball is worshiped with a blind affection by the American public. Speed and extreme technique are its limitations; its injuries are sur-

prisingly severe and serious, even though gloves and masks have in some measure diminished them. Baseball should not be played much beyond the third decade.

Lawn tennis has almost everything in its favor, its single danger being long-continued competition in extremely hot weather. As in rowing, this sort of competition is infrequent, in proportion to the number who play the game. It is an admirable sport for woman, and may be played until well towards 50 years.

Bicycle riding has temporarily been displaced by the automobile and the motor cycle. It will probably become a little more common as the years pass. It has definite dangers both in distance covered and in hill-climbing, as well as the mechanical possibilities of falls and collisions. It may be practised with moderation for 50 years.

Horseback riding is of course superior to the bicycle, and is one of the very best of sports, but limited necessarily to the rich, who perhaps need it most. Its dangers are obvious, but it has almost no age limit. Its variations of hunting and polo have their own peculiar dangers and charms, the former being the better of the two.

Climbing, particularly mountain climbing, requires a peculiarly sound body, self-control, a steady brain, and the ability to stand low temperatures and high altitudes. In spite of this, a large number of women are truly excellent climbers. The fascination of this sport is intense; its dangers, however, are proportionately great—100 deaths in the Tyrol alone in 1908. It is, however, the special field of incredible recklessness, and more than any other sport are its accidents due to this cause. With discretion it may be practised into the fifth decade.

Cross-country running is a severe sport, but one which is worthy of more attention. In its non-competitive form it is admirable. At present it is debauched by "Marathon Races," in which the dangers far outnumber the benefits. The occasional Marathon race, such as that of the Boston Athletic Association, is well protected, and its bad results are reduced to a minimum. It encourages training and decent habits among a large number of boys whose environment would lead them in other directions. It seems to have shown that a large number of young Americans can with proper preparation run 25 miles in a short time, without any necessary over-strain. But it is a very severe exertion and of course could not be recommended to any but the soundest youths of less than 25 years.

Track games are limited by the essential element of competition, which is invariably severe in character. It is unfortunate that the sprints, hurdles, jumps, vaults, hammer, and shot, are not continued after college years, for exercise and enjoyment, since they possess much that is good,

and no drawbacks. On the other hand, the quarter, half-mile, mile, two-mile, and the relay races are extremely severe tests, and are largely trials of pure endurance. The indoor track games are bad, and the long runs and relay races should be eliminated from these games, when schoolboys participate. Smoke, dust, poor ventilation, and hard slippery floors combine to increase dangers already considerable in themselves.

Rowing still divides with football the unenviable reputation of being the most dangerous of sports, in its strain upon heart and circulation. In spite of careful and extensive studies, showing that facts do not justify such conclusions, this reputation clings fast, and the writings of Morgan and Lehmann in England, Darling and Meylan in America, seem powerless to change this widespread opinion. This may be granted, that a four-mile university race is perhaps the most severe test to which the human body can be subjected. On the other hand, there are many human bodies which may be subjected to this test under proper precautions, without necessary bad results. This sport, like any other, may be abused and it is easy to attribute "late effects" to rowing, when in part or wholly they are really due to other and essentially different causes. The death of the stroke of last year's Yale crew has often been taken as an example of the results of severe rowing; as a matter of fact, he died of typhoid fever, which he had in a walking or ambulatory form for a considerable period before he took to his bed. The men selected for the 'Varsity crews are safeguarded in the most thorough manner, and we have yet to find that even this climax of rowing will injure proper subjects properly trained. It is obvious that for each man who goes into a 'Varsity race, there are scores and even hundreds who row with or without moderate competition, who are unquestionably benefited by the sport. The interscholastic rowing, as carried on about Boston, is an admirable example of what major school sports can be made, and football and track games would be improved by adopting the supervision, and comparatively infrequent practice which characterizes schoolboy rowing on the Charles. Rowing, properly safeguarded, may be utilized literally until old age, as one of the most enjoyable, healthful, and ideal of sports.

It may be said for all games characterized by *personal contact* that they are only for the selected few, and should, even for these few, be limited to a brief series of years. *Rugby Football* is the most severe, and is both sinned against and sinning — in matters pertaining to statistics. Dr. E. H. Nichols has proved that the new rules have diminished accidents, both in frequency and severity, but there is still room for improvement. Injuries are most frequent in untrained teams and in the early season. Rugby may be described as a combination of wrestling and sparing, with some running and a little kicking; it should therefore be bene-

fitted by the development of teams limited by weight, as is true of its allied sports. We might then have light weight, middle weight, and heavy weight teams — to the great benefit of the game, and with a widening of the physical characteristics of its possible candidates. Weight is still too much at a premium, agility and speed too heavily handicapped. For this reason, unless some such modifications as above suggested are adopted, Soccer or the Association Game is certain to detract from Rugby as time passes. In fact, Soccer is so good that it should have twenty times its present favor, and we must hope that its popularity in this country will soon rival that which it enjoys in England. This is also true of *Field Hockey* and *Lacrosse*, since both of these games sadly lack popularity in America; both are admirable, afford a superb spectacle, and develop speed, team play, endurance, and agility, with a minimum of injury. Lacrosse is in some senses a true American game, since we learned it directly from the Indians; although it is true that a somewhat similar game existed in Asia. Field hockey offers an excellent opportunity for women, and is, under precaution, an admirable team game for them. These four games have much in common, and much benefit will ensue when public favor smiles on the three less severe sports as it now does on Rugby.

Water Polo is, in some senses, the most exhausting and punishing game known to man. A player, already tired out, may be held under water for an indefinite period by an opponent. Drowning will certainly result unless this rule is modified in some way. At present the game shares all the severe strain of Rugby, with added dangers, and without many of its advantages. Its possibilities should be developed and its dangers diminished, though it is not obvious how these ends can be attained.

Basketball is played indoors, usually at night and on a hard floor. As at present played, its dangers far outweigh its advantages, and it should be greatly modified, or dropped entirely. It is difficult to see what justification it possesses for continuing in its present form. It should never be played by women in public competition under existing rules.

Sparring, a splendid sport, has degenerated into fighting, with the "knock-out" as the main end in view. This is very unfortunate, for sparring is an admirable sport. It has definite and serious dangers, but as an exercise within proper limits, it is unexcelled: it should be more widely practised in its legitimate form.

Wrestling, though severe, is less liable to serious injury than boxing. It should be far more commonly practised. It has held its place among experts in all countries and during all ages. It is to be hoped that, as a natural sport, it will be far more generally adopted in the future.

It is interesting to note that all games and sports known to man have

developed from one of three sources: From the idea of (a) self-preservation — hunting, fencing, sparring, or wrestling; (b) from the idea of locomotion — walking, running, jumping, vaulting, swimming, riding, etc.; (c) from the *ball* as the essential element — baseball, cricket, football, lacrosse, hockey, tennis, squash, racquets, polo, the hammer, the shot, curling, bowling, croquet, medicine ball, basketball, etc. This is a fact hitherto unnoticed.

In conclusion, and for the average man, it may be said: Personal contact games are only for the most robust, and for the years 15 to 25. Active competition should in most games cease at 45. Canoeing, rowing, riding, swimming, simple gymnasium motions, "home duties," skating, golf, archery, and fencing may be continued indefinitely. But walking, with its modifications of slow running and climbing, is easily the best of all for both sexes and all ages.

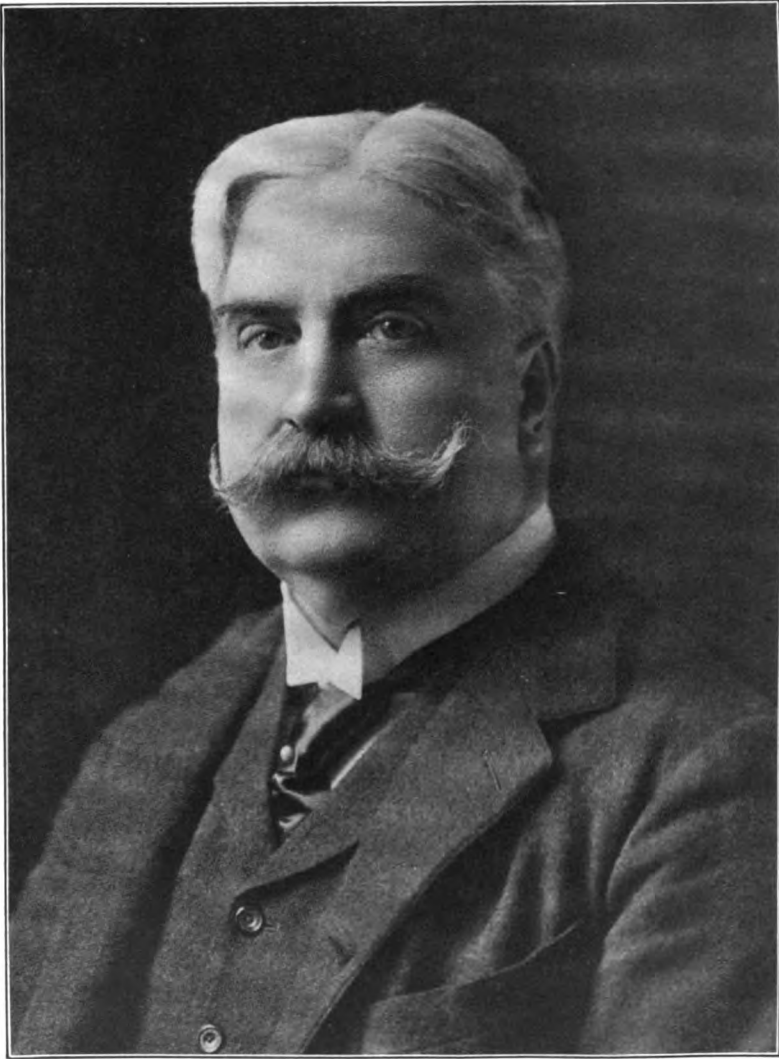
John Baptist Blake, '87.

WILLIAM TILLINGHAST BULL.

DR. WILLIAM TILLINGHAST BULL, the eminent New York surgeon, died on Feb. 22, 1909, at Wimberly, near Savannah, Ga. Dr. Bull was born in Newport, May 18, 1849, a direct descendant of Henry Bull, who was a member of the Roger Williams colony, and twice governor of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations. He was graduated from Harvard in 1869 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1872. In the latter year he also received the degree of A.M. from Harvard. In his college career he won many lifelong friends and the esteem and affection of those who knew him intimately. In 1889 he was appointed an assistant professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and later made professor of surgery, and for many years he was regarded as one of the ablest surgeons and most successful teachers in America. His papers before societies and in the medical journals always attracted much attention, and the great "System of Practical Surgery," by Professors von Bergmann, von Bruns, and von Mikulicz, was translated and edited under his supervision.

Dr. Bull showed his aptitude for surgery early in his professional career. When a surgical interne at Bellevue Hospital he attracted the attention of his seniors, and on graduation presented as a graduating thesis an essay recommending operating upon appendicitis, or as it was then termed, typhlitis, basing his reasoning upon sound surgical principles.

Trained in the best school of American surgery, he recognized its



WILLIAM TILLINGHAST BULL, '69,
1849-1909.

weaker points, and in his European studies he endeavored to supplement his training by study of surgical pathology in Germany, anatomical skill in France, and later becoming familiar with the sound school of English surgery, winning the friendship of the rising surgeons of all these countries. Convinced by the teachings of Lister, on antiseptic surgery, in Edinburgh, he was one of the first in America to practise it thoroughly. When he returned to begin the work of his life, he determined to devote himself to surgery solely, and was at the start a surgical specialist, the first to attempt this in America. At that time such action was considered by his elders as unwise, for even the leading surgeons of the day supported themselves largely by general practice, claiming that the surgeon should also have the supposed wisdom of the family physician.

It is not strange that he won success early, even in a great centre, crowded with struggling aspirants, for even at that time he possessed, as already said, in addition to the practical skill of the American, the scholarship of a German, the precision of a Frenchman, the common sense of an Englishman. He added to these an unusual degree of sound surgical judgment. He was always a courageous operator, but he knew when not to operate. His natural mental poise made him a master in surgical emergencies and gave confidence at once to all who approached him. He enjoyed life thoroughly, sanely, and not without leisure. He was, however, always an industrious student of surgical writings, and as a teacher presented to an enthusiastic class the experience of others, controlled by the personal knowledge of a leader. Always taking life pleasantly, he conserved his real energy for surgical achievement. As his powers ripened, he became the final authority for surgery in a great community, one of the leading surgeons of his day, recognized, admired, esteemed by all, rich and poor alike, who prized and accepted without question his judgment and skill. He represented surgery to the mind of the citizen of New York as the late James C. Carter represented law. It is often given to unusual men to win success by their energy and force, crowding out competitors, but there was no envy in the composition of this great surgeon, who was always ready to help his contemporaries and to encourage younger aspirants. It is, therefore, not strange that he won the esteem and love of his fellows to a degree rarely given to men of great success. He was ever a courageous, loyal, and true friend, and without knowing it possessed to an unusual degree the highest quality of a Christian, — an inexhaustible sympathy for his fellow man. The evil-doer, the man in trouble, was not one to be punished or shunned, but to be helped, and he was always ready to offer aid. It was his broad humanity even more than his professional skill which gave him in the great city of New York an unusual place. He was near to the heart of that

mighty metropolis, perhaps nearer than any one in his calling; the Jew on the East Side blessed him; the railway porter in the train which bore his mortal remains home wept from a sense of personal loss, the multimillionaire, captain of industry, acknowledged obligation to him, and thousands mourned the death of a friend and a helper in time of need.¹

E. H. Bradford, '69.

THE FIRST HARVARD DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

It is commonly believed by those who are interested in the history of medical education at Harvard that the degree of Doctor of Medicine was never given before the year 1811 except *honoris causa*, and consequently that there was no such thing here as the ordinary M.D. "in course" before that year. This belief rests in the main upon the following paragraph, which appeared in the Quinquennial Catalogue of 1890, the year when that catalogue was first printed in English instead of Latin, and which has been repeated in the three succeeding Quinquennials: "*Before 1811 the degree conferred upon graduates of the Medical School was Bachelor of Medicine. In 1811 the degree of Doctor of Medicine was granted to the class of that year, and to all earlier graduates then living; and all graduates since 1811 have received this degree.*"

The two sentences in this paragraph contain literal truths, but the first does not go far enough. No notice is taken in it of the fact that before 1811 the degree of M.D. in course could be obtained by examination seven years after the degree of M.B. had been conferred upon the graduate. Recently, while reading the original records of the Corporation for another purpose, I found that six graduates holding the M.B. took advantage of this provision and received the doctorate in course before 1811. Later I was informed by Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, author of the "*History of the Harvard Medical School*," that he had become aware of the fact while collecting material for his book, but that for various reasons he had deemed it best to follow the Quinquennial record in the case of these men. Actually, however, he went even farther than the Quinquennial in obscuring what had happened in these cases when he wrote (vol. i, p. 111): "*Bachelor of Medicine was the degree conferred, and prior to 1811 this was the only medical degree regularly given in course. The first Doctors of Medicine were the graduates of 1811.*" Furthermore, in both the Quinquennial and the History, two of

¹ May 30, 1893, Dr. Bull married Mrs. Mary Nevins Blaine, by whom he had one son. — ED.

my six men are set down as *honorary* M. D.'s, but the other four appear without "(Hon.)" appended to their degrees; thus both books are inconsistent with their own principles. The editor of the first English Quinquennial still happily lives, but he cannot remember how he came to confer an honorary degree in the two cases to which I refer. As there are some other errors in the printed catalogues, it seems worth while to relate afresh the history of our early medical degrees.

In 1784, soon after the Medical School (or Institution, as it was then called) had been established, provision was made for two degrees, Bachelor in Physic (or, as we now say, Bachelor of Medicine) and Doctor in Physic (that is, Doctor of Medicine). The former degree was to be given at the time of graduation; the latter seven years later. The regulations for the two degrees are to be found in the records of the meeting of the Corporation held Nov. 29, 1784 (College Book viii, p. 185 ff.), approved by the Overseers Dec. 17, 1784 (Overseers' Records, iii, p. 300 ff.). The regulation for the doctorate is as follows:

That Bachelors in Physic of seven years standing, and who, during that time, have been Practitioners in Physic, may receive a degree of Doctor in Physic, upon their being approbated by the medical Professors, after being examined by them in the presence of the Governors of the University, and such other Gentlemen as shall chuse to attend, and delivering and defending one Dissertation in the Latin, and one in the English language, on such disease, or other useful medical topic, as shall be assigned them by the said Professors, with the consent of the President; — the Latin Dissertation to be printed at their own expence.

This provision, that the doctorate might follow upon further evidence of capacity given some years after the degree of bachelor had been reached, was no doubt adopted in deference to precedent set by medical schools abroad and by the first school in America at Philadelphia, where the M.B. was given to the graduating class from 1768 to 1791 inclusive, and where M.D. was obtainable three years after M.B., — a practice, however, abandoned in favor of M.D. for all the graduates of 1792 and thereafter.

Under the regulations to which I have referred, the first Harvard degrees in course were given to the graduating class of 1788, and the record of the Corporation at their meeting on Commencement Day, July 16, 1788, is as follows (College Book, viii, p. 264):

George Holmes Hall M^r and John Fleet M^r who passed their examinations on the 8th Instant for the degree of Bachelor of Physic, this day produced certificates to the President from the Medical Professors of their being qualified for said degree. These certificates being communicated by the President to the Corporation and Overseers the degree was voted; and both these young Gentlemen were publicly admitted to it, immediately after the Masters had received their degree; the President having previously presented them to the Overseers in the following words,

Vir Excellentissime Gubernator &c &c &c

Presento vobis hosce viros, quos, examine habito, Professores medici judicantur

idoneos esse ad gradum in medicina baccalaurealem suscipiendum. Placeatne ut suscipeant?

The Governor signifying the consent of the Body the President used the following form in admitting them.

Pro auctoritate mihi commissa admitto vos ad gradum in medicina baccalaurealem, vobisque trado hoc diploma, atque do et concedo omnia insignia, jura et privilegia, dignitates ac honores, quibus ad istiusmodi gradum uspiam gentium evecti ornantur vel ornari debent.

An interesting account of the difficulties thrown by certain members of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the way of these first graduating ceremonies was written by Dr. Ephraim Eliot and is published in the *Proceedings* of the Massachusetts Historical Society (vol. vii, 1863-4, p. 177 ff.) and in Harrington (vol. i, p. 112 f.). But the worthy doctor wrote his recollections 35 years after the event and speaks of Fleet and Hall as the first doctors instead of as the first bachelors of medicine. This same degree was given to succeeding classes from 1789 to 1810 inclusive.

The first doctorate in course was conferred upon the same John Fleet (A.B. 1785, A.M. 1788) who heads the list of bachelors, exactly seven years, as provided in the regulation, after he took his first degree in medicine. The record of the Corporation, at their meeting on Commencement Day, July 15, 1795 (College Book, viii, p. 387) runs thus:

The President having certified that John Fleet, M.B. a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Physic, has complied with the Regulations required by the Medical Institution for such degree

Voted, that he be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Physic.

The Overseers concurred on the same day (Records, iv, p. 192.) The Latin dissertation of this first Harvard ordinary doctor of medicine was duly printed, and I have seen a fine uncut copy of it in the Boston Medical Library. There is no copy in the Harvard Archives in the College Library, as there ought to be. Perhaps some reader of this note may possess one which he would present for preservation here. The title-page, which was obviously drawn up from a foreign model, bears these words: "Dissertatio Inauguralis Medica, sistens Observationes ad Chirurgiae Operationes pertinentes, apud interrogationem publicam prolocutas et sustentatas die Julii III, habitam, quam annuente summo numine ex auctoritate Reverendi Josephi Willard, Praesidis &c. Honoratorum et Reverendorum Curatorum et etiam Senatus Academici consensu, necnon Institutionis Medicae Decreto, pro gradu doctoratus eruditorum examini submittit Johannes Fleet. — *A ferro tandem petere Sanitatis praesidia convenit.* Heister. Bostoniae: Typis Thomae Fleet, jun. MDCCXCV." 4°, pp. 11.

It is obvious that Dr. Fleet's was an ordinary degree taken in course. Yet in the Quinquennial under his Harvard College Class (1785) he

appears as "M.D. (Hon.) 1795," and when we turn to the part of the book which is devoted to honorary degrees, we find him all by himself in 1795 — the fact being that no honorary degrees whatever were given in that year. Some critics object to my use of the term "in course" as applied to Fleet's doctorate; but the term belongs as well to the doctorate as to the M.B. In academic language it means "in regular succession," as contrasted with "out of course" and "honorary" degrees. It is certain that this was the distinction recognized at the time of these early doctorates; for on June 3, 1801, the Corporation voted "that the fee for the Degree of Doctor of Physic in course be the sum of 30 dollars" (College Book, viii, p. 480).

The second doctor in course was William Ingalls, A.B. 1790, A.M. 1793, M.B. 1794, M.D. 1801. The records in his case are just like those in the case of Fleet (July 15, 1801, College Book, viii, p. 484; Overseers, iv, p. 335). His Latin dissertation was not printed until 1803 (two copies in the College Library), but the date on its title-page shows that his public examination took place July 11, 1801. The page is modeled after that of Fleet, and the subject was "Observationes ad abscessum bursalem pertinentes." A second edition appeared in 1804, and a third in 1810 (both in the College Library). In the Quinquennial, Ingalls appears as "M.D. (Hon.) 1801" in the list of his College Class, and later among the honorary degrees of 1801. Dr. Harrington also enters both Fleet and Ingalls as honorary doctors.

Third comes Samuel Adams with similar records (Aug. 25, 1802, College Book, viii, p. 500; Overseers, iv, p. 361). He was not a graduate of Harvard College, and he is one of the inconsistencies of the Quinquennial and of the Medical School History. In both he appears in the list of medical graduates of the year 1794, thus: "M.B.; M.D. 1802," escaping the "(Hon.)." I have sought in vain for a copy of his dissertation or for any memoir of him.

The fourth doctor was James Jackson, the well-known Boston physician and professor in the Medical School, A.B. 1796; A.M. 1799; M.B. 1802; M.D. 1809. The records of the Corporation and Overseers are in this case lacking, for the reason that at the Commencement of 1809 no lists of the recipients of any degrees whatever, except honorary, are to be found in those records. The Corporation Record (August 30, 1809, College Book, ix, p. 152) for all ordinary degrees says "See Files"; but the files are not to be found. The Overseers' Record notes that the President read the names of all candidates for A.B. and A.M. and that the Board voted in concurrence with the Corporation (v, p. 206). Under these circumstances it is fortunate that a Boston newspaper, the *Columbian Centinel* for Sept. 2, 1809, gives lists of all the degrees, including James

Jackson, M.B., as receiving the degree of M.D. The list of honorary degree men appears in a different paragraph. I find also in the College Library a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Brunonian System. By James Jackson, A.A. & M.M.S.S. . . . Boston, 1809." On the second leaf are these words: "An inaugural dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, read and defended before the Rev. President and Medical Professors of Harvard College, at a public examination, on the 25th day of August, 1809." Whether Dr. Jackson also wrote and published a Latin dissertation, in accordance with the regulation, I cannot say; but it is clear that he became a doctor in course in 1809. In the Triennial Catalogue for 1812 he appears as "M.D. 1809," and so in succeeding Triennials and Quinquennials until the last issue in 1905, where 1809 is arbitrarily changed to 1811. Dr. Harrington gives the fact correctly, but inconsistently with his general statement.

The fifth and sixth doctors were Benjamin Shurtleff and Robert Thaxter, both attaining the degree in 1810. The record of the Corporation is as follows (Aug. 29, 1810, College Book, ix, p. 179): "Voted, that the Degree of A.B. be conferred on the following Candidates (see list) The Degree of A.M. (see list) Medical Degrees on the following Persons Eleazar Clap M.D. Benjamin Shurtleff M.D. Joshua Thomas M.B. Robert Thaxter M.D.—The Honorary Degrees (voted before see p. 170)." In this record Eleazar Clap¹ is by an error recommended for M.D.; really he received only M.B. in that year. President Webber, formerly responsible for the records, had suddenly died shortly before this meeting, and the slip is due to some new hand. The Overseers' Record is correct (v, p. 296). That only Shurtleff and Thaxter received the doctorate is proved by the lucky preservation of a portion of the original manuscript which was used in the Meeting House by Professor Henry Ware, who presided at Commencement in that year (Harvard College Papers, vi, p. 61). It is dated Aug. 29, 1810. The "*admissio*" to the degree is not preserved, but the "*presentatio*" runs thus: "*Vob. presento Dom. B. Sh.² & Dom. Rob: Thaxt. qui gradum in Med. Bac: antehac donati sunt;—et examine publice habito et dissertationibus enunciatis dignos se praeberunt qui gradum in medicina Doctoris, pro more Universitatis hujusce, susciperent.*" In the Triennials and Quinquennials from 1812 to 1885 inclusive, Shurtleff rightly appeared as "M.D. 1810"; the first English catalogue in 1890 made him "M.D. 1811," and so also later catalogues and Dr. Harrington. Thaxter is rightly given as "M.D. 1810" in Triennials from 1812 to 1845; the erroneous date 1811

¹ So spelled here and in all Triennials until that of 1830, when suddenly the spelling "Clapp" appears 13 years after the man's death.

² i. e. Benjamin Shurtleff.

was first printed in the Catalogue of 1848, and is found in later catalogues and also in Harrington. I have been unable to discover printed dissertations by either of these two doctors.

They were the last under the old regulations, for in the next year, 1811, came the change of practice under which the degree of M.D. was given immediately at graduation. This change was brought about through a memorial addressed to the Corporation by Professors Warren and Dexter. The Corporation Records on the matter (College Records, x, p. 28, meeting of March 11, 1811) are defective, referring for the memorial and the reasons for the change adduced in it to "Files" which have disappeared. Fortunately, the records of the Overseers (v, p. 329 ff.) give both the memorial and the joint action upon it in full. The matter was brought before them on March 21 and a committee appointed to consider it. On March 28 this committee reported, and the memorial and resulting votes are entered in the record of the meeting of that day. The memorial was as follows:

To the Hon^l & Rev^d Corporation of Harvard College

The Medical professors of the University undersigned beg leave respectfully to represent, That there is in their Medical Institution a provision for a distinction between the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, which distinction ought, they conceive to be abolished, for the following reasons.

1st. It is unnecessary:—for those who attain the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine enjoy all the rights and privileges of Doctors, being at once admitted to practice, & consult with their professional brethren.

2nd. It is contrary to the established custom of all the flourishing Medical Institutions within our knowledge, particularly those of Philadelphia & New York in this country; and of Edinburgh and Glasgow in Great Britain; for in these, the Degree of Doctor in Medicine is conferred on persons, who have attended two or three courses of medical Lectures, and have undergone a satisfactory examination as to the professional knowledge they have acquired.

3rd. It is contrary to the interest of the university, because the students of medicine, being unwilling to go through the slow process of being made Doctors, with a very few exceptions, report to other Medical Institutions, where they receive, at once, the highest honours of their profession, in consequence of which, this University, after affording all the advantages of Medical education, loses the tribute of respect and gratitude which those Students strongly feel towards the Institution, by which they are introduced to their profession.

The Medical professors beg leave therefore, respectfully to request, That in future, the Degree of Doctor in Physick, be conferred on the same terms, as those on which the Degree of Bachelor in Physick has hitherto been conferred. That especially, the fees for obtaining the degree of Doctor, be the same as those now paid for the degree of Bachelor in Physick; the expence of a medical education being greater, than that of other professions, that those who have heretofore obtained the degree of Bachelor in Physick be allowed the degree of Doctor in Physick; and lastly, that Examinations be no longer held in publick.¹

John Warren
Aaron Dexter.

¹ This custom is peculiar to this University, and has the effect of preventing Students from offering themselves here, as they generally are sufficiently apprehensive of

The concurrent vote was: "That the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall in future be conferred on the same terms, as those on which the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine has heretofore been conferred, both as to the period of study, and the compensation or fee for the Degree; and that the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be also conferred upon all such persons as have heretofore been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine; and that the examination for the medical degrees shall hereafter be had and conducted in such time and manner, as the president, with the advice of the Medical professors shall think proper."

Thus originated the peculiarity that distinguishes graduates of the medical from those of our other professional schools, such as law and divinity, which send forth only bachelors. It came about, as the memorial shows, partly to meet the competition of other medical schools, and partly because Doctors of Medicine as well as practitioners without a degree were ready to receive the newly graduated Bachelors on equal terms with themselves. But it was no doubt also largely due to the common use, certainly as old as Shakespeare's time, of the word "doctor" as a synonym for "physician," which became so customary in America that people often forgot that the word meant anything else. I well remember an anecdote which the eminent astronomer Dr. B. A. Gould (a Göttingen Ph.D.) was fond of telling, about his introduction as a speaker at some banquet of physicians. The presiding Galen said: "Dr. Gould, gentlemen,—that is, they *call* him doctor, but he really *is n't* a doctor." But why confine ourselves to modern times, when everybody knows that the same notion was current in the days of Aristotle? The word *iarpós*, he remarks, "may mean either the practitioner, or the master of the art, or the man who has just finished his education in the art." It was idle for one medical school to struggle against so ancient a conception; and to serve seven years in order to win formally what was in practice at once bestowed upon the youngest fledgling might have seemed too much to Jacob himself. Accordingly at Commencement on August 28, 1811, the doctorate was conferred upon the graduating class, and also upon all the earlier graduates who had not yet received it. At least, that was the intention, but the list of earlier graduates as given in the Corporation Records (College Records, x, p. 48; the Overseers' Records give no lists, v, p. 360) is not without what I may be permitted to call peculiarities. It does not include the name of Cushing Otis (A.B. 1789, M.B. 1792), who, however, appears in the Triennials of 1812–1839 as "M.D.," and in that of 1842 and fol-

examinations, even where not publick, still more where they are exposed to all who choose to attend.

N. B. The requisitions will still be greater, than those of other Medical Institutions, especially the Medical Society.

lowing catalogues as "M.D. 1811." It does include Robert Thaxter, whom we have just seen receiving his M.D. in 1810. These two cases were probably mere slips. But it may be a different matter when we see the names of three dead men in the list: Ebenezer Crosby (*1788; he was of the Harvard College Class of 1777, but had never received an M.B. from Harvard), John Clark (A.B. 1799, M.B. 1802, *1805), and Elias Mann (A.B. 1800, M.B. 1806, *1807), though not the names of all the dead who had received M.B. The Quinquennial and preceding Triennials have never bestowed the doctorate upon these three possibly favored ones. I say "possibly" because the conferring of degrees upon the dead by formal vote is not unknown in our annals, and the names of these three men were already among the "stelligeri" of the Triennial of 1809, so that their deaths should have been known to the Corporation of 1811. I mention these peculiarities of the list, but do not undertake to explain them further; perhaps some historian of the Medical School will attempt the solution. My object has been to show that we had six ordinary doctors of medicine in course before the year 1811, — Fleet, Ingalls, Adams, Jackson, Shurtleff, and Thaxter. This, I think, should be made clear in the Quinquennial of 1910.

It may be of interest to add a few words about the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine in early times. This was first conferred in 1783 upon E. A. Holyoke and two years later upon Cotton Tufts. Both were Harvard men and among the incorporators of the Massachusetts Medical Society (founded in 1781); Holyoke was its first president. In 1786 the degree was given to the three professors in the new Harvard Medical Institution, Dexter, Warren, and Waterhouse. Of them, only Waterhouse had an ordinary doctorate (from Leyden in 1780); the other two were incorporators of the Medical Society. The records of the Corporation on these first five honorary doctorates are to be found in College Book, viii, pages 119, 143, 199, 217, 221. Then follow 24 honorary doctorates before the year 1811, making 29 in all before that year. Of the recipients, 19 were graduates of Harvard College, 12 were incorporators of the Medical Society, 15 were fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 6 of the Massachusetts Historical and 4 of the American Philosophical Societies. Most of the 29 were therefore educated gentlemen and no doubt all were experienced practitioners, but they had been trained in the days before it was possible to obtain an ordinary degree in medicine in this country, and only three of them seem to have received ordinary doctorates in Europe and only one the ordinary M.B. there. Hence it was natural for the University, when more fortunate opportunities were being provided for younger men, to recognize skill in the elder generation by conferring a degree which would hardly be given *honoris causa* today. This

was in accordance with a vote of Nov. 2, 1784 (College Book, viii, page 180, Overseers, iii, page 300): "Honorary degrees in Physic, which may be conferred on Gentlemen of great eminence in the Profession, as a reward of merit, shall be free from all fees."

M. H. Morgan, '81.

THE SITUATION IN ATHLETICS.¹

IN February, 1908, the standing rules of the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers concerning the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports were amended by substituting the words, "Three members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers," for the words, "The Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Dean of Harvard College, and the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School." This was a return to the method of constituting this part of the Committee which existed prior to March, 1907.

The Faculty expressed itself strongly in favor of a considerable reduction in the schedules of intercollegiate contests in the year 1908-09, now current, after receiving a communication on this subject from the Association of Colleges in New England. Thus far in the current academic year (January 1, 1909) no significant reductions in the number of intercollegiate contests have been made by the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, the body which approves the schedules prepared by the managers or captains in the several athletic sports. The Corporation, the Board of Overseers, and the Faculty have all expressed themselves forcibly on this question; but thus far without appreciable result. Small reductions have, however, been made lately in the schedules for the winter sports, and some reduction in the baseball schedule for next spring is anticipated, but not yet announced.

Some appreciable improvement was made during 1907-08 in Harvard athletics. The appointment of a Graduate Treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association was a relief to the Committee, and particularly to its Chairman, and provided a more continuous and comprehensive supervision of all the sports. Mr. Garcelon's general view, that the object of college athletics is to promote the physical welfare of all the students as well as the intense development of a few, exerted a wholesome influence. In the preparation of players for the most strenuous competitive games greater discretion was displayed than ever before, inasmuch as excessive exertions were better guarded against, a larger number of good players

¹ From the President's Annual Report, 1907-08.

were developed in the principal sports, the resources of the best players were better husbanded in the sports in which overwork, exhaustion, and injuries are most likely to occur, and individual talent was better utilized. The spoiling of good personal material before the principal events was not so much in evidence, and the notion that athletic sports ought always to yield pleasure and healthful vigor instead of grinding, unenjoyable work and injurious exhaustion, seemed to find more acceptance with the undergraduates actively engaged in the various competitions. It was understood by the undergraduate body that the best crews on the river enjoyed their work throughout the season, and that their effective training was not allowed to be either irksome or in any way harmful. Although the training of the crews was more prolonged than usual, they came to the principal races in prime normal condition.

In baseball and football the amount of time devoted daily to these games by the principal players is altogether too great, and in football the training is so fatiguing that the good players have little vitality left for intellectual labor during the season. Towards diminishing these exaggerations little progress, if any, was made during the year 1907-08. Although the game of football has been made more open and interesting by the new rules, and some of the former foul play has been prevented by the neutral strip and other devices, the game still remains unfit for college uses, affords a demoralizing spectacle for the immense crowds which gather to witness the chief games, and still provides on a great scale the opportunity for that variety of gambling called betting. The betting evil is greatly increased by the practice of exhibiting the game in public halls in many American cities far remote from the scene of action. The popular excitement over football games is spread and maintained for commercial purposes by newspapers, transportation companies, and hotels, which reap a considerable profit from these assemblages, since the public is prepared to spend large sums of money in order to witness these exciting contests. The betting evil might be reduced by preventing the transmission of the events and course of the game to other places by telegraph or telephone, and this measure is quite within the power of the owners of the fields where the games are played. As a rule, the undergraduate players in intercollegiate games have no interest in, or desire for, the flare and glare; and it may, therefore, be hoped that these offensive features of American intercollegiate sports will in a few years have disappeared.

The English schools and universities have never been afflicted with these vulgar evils in connection with their athletic games; and their wholesome habit of universal out-of-door exercise is maintained quietly and firmly without any such adventitious excitements. It is reasonable to

expect that the barbarous stage of public opinion and college opinion concerning athletics, which in this country has been partly the result of inexperience in competitive sports, and partly of the general predisposition to exaggeration in pleasures which characterizes Americans, will pass away before many years. Meantime the educated public may rejoice in the greater attention generally paid to school hygiene, preventive medicine, daily out-of-door exercise, and moderation in eating and drinking, with the great resulting improvement in the health and vigor of young men and women at the student age.

Charles W. Eliot, '53.

THE TYPICAL UNDERGRADUATE.

WE are asked from time to time to define the typical Harvard Man. Like the Normal Man himself, he does not exist; and if you try to make a composite of him, you produce a portrait which nobody accepts as life-like. The truth is that there is no type common to some 4000 young men, who come to Harvard from all parts of the world, have all sorts of tastes, engage in the greatest variety of studies, and in a hundred different forms of recreation, live frugally or abundantly as their purse or preference dictates, and possess only two things in common — youth and an eager outlook on the future. As soon as you come to recognize individuals in such a throng you see the difficulty, not to say the folly, of attempting to put a single label on them all.

It is possible, however, to get at some facts concerning these individuals from such an admirably compiled document as the Secretary of the Class of 1908 has just issued in his First Report. At the start, the size of the volume, some 250 octavo pages, bears witness to the labor which a modern Harvard Class Secretary, if he is conscientious, has to perform. Mr. Guy Emerson, the Secretary of 1908, has left nothing undone to make his report complete.

He has no fewer than 752 men to look after, viz.: 425 A.B.s, 56 S.B.s, and 271 who were connected with the Class but received no degree. 638 of the total 752 furnished their class lives, from which it appears that (out of 408 A. B.s who replied) 9 graduated at the age of 19; 40 at 20; 109 at 21; 161 at 22; 55 at 23; 14 at 24; 7 each at 25 and 26; 1 at 27; 4 at 28; and 1 at 29. Thus the average age was approximately 22. Next, as to birthplace, 390 of the 408 were born in the United States — 175 in Massachusetts, 77 in New York, 24 in Pennsylvania, 14 each in Maine and Ohio, and 13 in Illinois. 25 other States and territories are represented. Of 11 foreign countries, Russia and Japan each furnished 3

graduates. The residence at graduation of these 408 shows considerable changes. Thus 210 reside in Massachusetts, 80 in New York, 24 in Pennsylvania, and 10 in Ohio.

Nearly a third — 134 — are the sons of college graduates, 53 having had Harvard fathers. Amherst graduates sent 6 sons, Brown sent 5, Columbia 5, Yale 5, and graduates of some 45 other institutions are represented by ones and twos. More than half of the 408 were educated at public schools. The Boston Latin School leads with 27; the Cambridge Latin has 15; Somerville Latin 10; Newton High 11. The largest contributors among the private schools are Noble and Greenough's (Boston) 19; St. Paul's 14; Groton 13; Pomfret 11; Andover and Volkmann 10 each; Milton Academy and St. Mark's 9 each; Exeter and Roxbury Latin 8 each. In religious views there is a healthy diversity, viz.: Agnostic 5, atheist 2, Baptist 13, Buddhist 2, Roman Catholic 31, Christian Church 2, Christian Science 3, Congregational 52, Dutch Reformed 2, Episcopalian 121, freethinker 2, Jewish 23, Liberal 1, Lutheran 2, Methodist 7, Presbyterian 15, theistic 2, Unitarian 65, Universalist 8, no preference 9, no answer 41. Eight attended prayers regularly, 33 often, 275 occasionally, 71 never, and 21 sent no answer to this query. In politics, 309 were Republicans, 40 Democrats, 13 Independents, 2 Mugwumps, 2 Socialists, while 18 had no preference and 24 did not answer. Eighty worked regularly in the Gymnasium, 198 occasionally, and 101 never. 147 engaged in philanthropic work, 163 played some musical instrument, and 161 had traveled abroad. Under the query "Drinking," 177 replied "yes," 132 "no," and 80 "occasionally"; under "Smoking," there are 247 ayes, 115 noes, and 39 "occasionally." 187 engaged in remunerative occupation during summer vacations. The statistics of annual expenses are interesting: 46 men spent below \$500; 77 spent from \$500 to \$700; 73 from \$700 to \$1000; and 183 spent over \$1000. Twelve lived at home.

The most popular courses, quoting only those having 10 or more votes, were: architecture 10; chemistry 48; comparative literature 38; economics 136; engineering 20; English 114; fine arts 15; French 44; geology 15; German 31; government 71; Greek 16; history 74; hygiene 28; Latin 17; mathematics 19; music 15; philosophy 52; physics 17; and zoölogy 12. It is noticeable that French has considerably outstripped German; and that Latin, Greek and mathematics have almost the same number of preferences.

The replies to the question "What advantages do you think you ought to have found at Harvard which you have failed to find?" are chiefly humorous. One man was disappointed in "advantages in organ-playing"; another desired "quiet from street-cars"; a third did not find sufficient

specialization; a fourth wanted a subway to Boston; while 20 longed in vain for "closer association with the Faculty."

A significant fact is this: 215 out of 365 A.B.s replied that they could have taken their degree in less than four years.

The foregoing statistics apply to the 408 A.B.s who answered, in whole or in part, the Secretary's circular. He furnishes clearly tabulated information of the same kind concerning 55 S.B.s and 175 non-graduates. One of the interesting facts about the latter is their greater age, which suggests a slower mental maturing, and accounts, probably, for the failure, in many cases, to graduate. It is also noticeable that the percentage among them of sons of college graduates is smaller than among the A.B.s — 19 per cent for non-graduates, and 30 per cent for A.B.s. This suggests that an intellectual, or collegiate, family background has a very marked effect on offspring. In other words, environment tells — as it should.

These general statistics serve as an introduction to Mr. Emerson's Report. After them come the record of class meetings, and lists of prize-winners and honor-takers, and of members of the Class who have entered the Professional Schools. The Athletic Records fill nearly 60 pages. Then follow "Debating" and the roll of editors of the six college publications. The Class furnished 10 men to the *Advocate*; 10 to the *Crimson*; 6 to the *Engineering Journal*; one to the *Illustrated*; 10 to the *Lampoon*; and 8 to the *Monthly*. The section devoted to the lists of members of "social, literary, and other organizations," shows how successfully tastes of all kinds are provided for, there being no fewer than 64 organizations. These include nearly a dozen small social clubs; 8 school or local clubs; French, German, Italian, and Spanish clubs; several musical organizations; besides scientific, philosophical and linguistic, religious and philanthropic. The largest body — the Harvard Union — counted nearly 600 members from 1908. Of the older societies, the Institute of 1770 numbered 105, the Hasty Pudding 114, the Pi Eta 34, and Signet, 31. Among the smaller social clubs the A.D. had 14, the Alpha Delta Phi 21, the Delta Phi 8, the Delta Upsilon 20, the Porcellian 13, the Sphinx 18, and the Zeta Psi 8.

The rest of the Report is taken up first with tables of marriages, births and deaths. From the first, we learn that one non-graduate was married in 1862, which must mean that in 1908 he was at least threescore and ten. Then comes a directory of residences, arranged alphabetically. Following this is a complete list of addresses and occupations. Finally, the Baccalaureate Sermon and Hymn, the Class and Ivy Orations, the Class Ode and the Commencement Parts are reprinted.

Not merely the thorough editing deserves much praise, but the mechan-

ical making of the volume. The paper is excellent, the type clear, and the many different kinds of data are made easy for reference by the proper use of rubrics and headlines. After examining this Report, the reader will be less likely to believe in the existence of a stereotypical Harvard Man; but he will understand a great deal about the occupations and interests of many hundred Harvard men.

THE COLLEGE BELL.

A RELIC OF POE [? ?].

[It will be remembered that not many years ago there was a destructive fire at the University of Virginia. It is only of late that all the ruins have been entirely cleared away. In one of the disused rooms, said by tradition to have been occupied by Edgar A. Poe, was found a mass of papers, from which the following has been extracted. At least, if that is not the history of these verses, it ought to be.]

Hear the droning college bell!
 Leaden bell!
What a world of rosy dreams its gloomy tones dispel!
 When the day prevails o'er night,
 How we shudder at the spite
That breathes from every quiver of its ring!
 For all the notes that slop
 From its overladen crop
 Show their sting:
 Rousing us, like any Turk,
 From our peaceful beds to work
As the weary dreary recitations swing!
 And the tyrant of the rope,
 Stamping on our happy dope,
He is neither man nor woman,
He is neither brute nor human,
 He's a Pope!
For the sounds like leaden bulls
Tumble on us, which he pulls
From the rocking of the bell,
 Of the bell:
From the shocking of the bell
 Of the bell;
Of the bell, bell, bell, bell, bell, bell, bell,
From the bumping and the thumping of the bell.
 William Everett, '59.

RECOLLECTIONS OF PRESIDENT FELTON.¹

YOU have asked me to speak to you of President Felton. What I have to say of him will be ancient history to most of you, as he died more than 45 years ago. And yet, those of us who remember him as a genial friend and associate, full of sparkling humor and geniality and always ready with a pleasant greeting, can hardly believe that it is almost half a century since we have seen his cheerful face. He would now be 100 years old. Of those who were associated with him as teachers at the time of his death, only two — President Eliot and myself — are now officially connected with the University. Mr. Eliot was then Assistant Professor of Chemistry, and I had succeeded Mr. Felton as Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in 1860, two years before his death.

Cornelius Conway Felton was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 6, 1807. As a boy he is said to have shown great love of study, and his parents encouraged this to the best of their ability. He passed one year at the academy at Bradford, Mass.; and during the year and a half before he entered college he studied in the private school of Mr. Simeon Putnam at North Andover. At this school he is said to have gone over "a wide range of reading both in Latin and Greek, not superficially, but thoroughly and critically"; and there he translated Grotius' "De Veritate" into English at the age of 15. In 1823 he entered Harvard College, where his studious habits gave him high rank as a scholar from the beginning. His private reading, not only in the classics, but also in modern literature, supplemented the small requisitions then made by the College in these departments. Those who remember him as the elegant, portly gentleman of his later years will hardly recognize the description of his appearance at that time given by one of his intimate college associates: "He was then a tall and slender youth, with a slight stoop and a pale complexion, looking like one who had grown up rapidly and worked hard at his books." But the same friend also says of him: "There was nothing ascetic in his temperament or reclusive in his habits. Fond as he was of reading and study, the face of a friend was always more attractive than the silent page of a book." This friend says of him when he left College: "His range of study had been very wide. He was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, he had made himself well acquainted with the principal languages of modern Europe, and had gone over the whole range of English literature with an omnivorous and indiscriminate appetite that seemed to grow with what it fed on."

¹ Address before the Cambridge Historical Society, Oct. 22, 1907.



C. C. Felton.

Immediately after graduating in 1827, he spent two years in charge of the Livingston County High School in Geneseo, N. Y. In 1829 he returned to Cambridge as Tutor in Latin in the College. In 1830 he became Tutor in Greek, and in 1832 he was made University Professor of Greek. In 1834 he succeeded Rev. Dr. John Snelling Popkin as Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, and he held this office until 1860, when he was made President of the University. The foundation of the Eliot Professorship in 1814 by Samuel Eliot of Boston, grandfather of President Eliot, indirectly caused an important revolution in the teaching and the traditions of Harvard College. It was the first strictly literary professorship ever endowed in the College,—the instruction in all the languages, except Hebrew, having previously been given by Tutors or Instructors or by College or University Professors, for whom there was no permanent endowment. In 1815 the Eliot Professorship was offered to Edward Everett, who was only 20 years old, but was already a distinguished pulpit orator. Mr. Everett was unwilling to take the professorship until he had prepared himself for its duties by study in a German university. He went to Göttingen on leave of absence in 1815 as a student of classic philology, and there took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1817, being the first American who received this degree. This wise and far-seeing action of Mr. Everett was the foundation of the close connection between Göttingen and Harvard, which has been of lasting benefit to our scholarship. He was soon followed by two other graduates of Harvard, George Bancroft and Joseph Green Cogswell, who studied at Göttingen and received the doctor's degree, and also by George Ticknor of Dartmouth. All four of these scholars soon returned to Harvard, and it is hardly possible now to imagine the startling effect which this sudden importation of new ideas from the famous seat of German learning must have produced at that early day in our quiet college. Strange to say, the *permanent* result of this wholesale importation of German ideas appears to have been but slight. This probably was due to the short time during which the four German scholars remained together at Harvard. Mr. Everett resigned in 1826 to begin his career in Congress; Mr. Bancroft resigned in 1823; Mr. Cogswell became Librarian and also Professor of Mineralogy and Geology; while Mr. Ticknor remained until 1835 as Smith Professor of French and Spanish and Professor of Belles-Lettres. Harvard was certainly not *Germanized* by this revolution. Perhaps the best indication of the new spirit inspired by this brief reign of German influence at Cambridge is to be seen in the syllabus of Professor Everett's lectures on Greek Literature. The high scholarship and the deep erudition shown in these lectures plainly indicate what our American students found at Göttin-

gen 90 years ago; and this fell little (if at all) below the standard of the German universities of the present day. The breadth of view and the wealth of references and citations presented in Professor Everett's lectures must have been a sudden revelation to the pupils of Dr. Popkin, to whom they were addressed. We have one hint of at least an undergraduate fear of Germanism, in the song which is said to have been sung under Mr. Bancroft's windows in the College Yard, beginning "Thus we do in Germany." This early connection with Germany was almost entirely suspended for about 20 years, when it was renewed with Göttingen and the other great German universities by Benjamin A. Gould and George M. Lane, with increased vigor and more lasting results.

When Mr. Felton assumed the Eliot Professorship in 1834, at the age of 26, he delivered his inaugural address at Commencement time. In this he expresses, in strong and dignified language, his high sense of the important duties he was undertaking and his cheerful hope of success in his work. He says:

When I remember what men have gone before me in this career, and by what genius, eloquence, and erudition it has been adorned, I accept this professorship with a feeling of unaffected gratification, mingled with unaffected distrust. But my tastes, my studies, and the cherished associations of this spot, encourage me to undertake its responsible duties with cheerfulness and hope.

His exalted opinion of the language which he was to teach is thus expressed:

This language of a freely organized and developed people, formed under the genial influence of a serene and beautiful heaven, amidst the most picturesque and lovely scenes in nature, had acquired a descriptive force and harmony, equally capable of expressing every mood of the mind, every affection of the heart, every aspect of the world. Its words are images, and its sentences finished pictures. It gives the poet the means of clothing his conceptions in every form of beauty and grandeur; of painting them with the most exquisite tints and hues; of gathering around them the most appropriate images, wisely chosen and tastefully grouped; and of heightening the effect of the whole by the idealizing power of a chastened imagination.

Again he says:

Language was polished [by the early Greeks] into exquisite beauty and harmony; eloquence was simple, energetic, and lofty; public games were favorite and almost sacred recreations of the people: the spirit of patriotism was strong and active; the useful arts were much cultivated, and the fine arts were beginning to spring up. The essential principles of all genuine literature and art—namely, truth, nature, and simplicity—were already implanted in the Grecian soul. They afterwards unfolded themselves in that wonderful unity of spirit which embraces all the poets, painters, sculptors, and architects who shed an unfading lustre over the classic ages of Greece.

A learned and enthusiastic professor, inspired by sentiments like these and eager for congenial work in the field of his own choice, would naturally have found in the Eliot Professorship the broadest scope and the greatest facilities for carrying out his ideas of teaching. If Mr. Felton

could have entered on his duties after 38 years of the administration of President Eliot, he would have found just these conditions here. But in 1834 Harvard College was a very different place. The straitened condition of the finances then made it impossible to supply the teachers who were absolutely needed in most departments to help the professors; and even the highest professors were obliged to do work which would not now be expected of even the youngest tutors or instructors. When Mr. Everett took charge of the Eliot Professorship with its large endowment, Dr. Popkin still remained College Professor of Greek, and for several years there was also a tutor in Greek. If we may judge by the very brief statement of the courses of study in the Catalogue, Professor Everett was expected only to give a course of lectures and to appoint certain hours in which students could consult him privately about their studies in Greek literature. But 14 years later, when Mr. Felton succeeded Dr. Popkin in the office, all this was changed, and the duties of the Eliot Professor appear to have become a part of the ordinary work of the College. He was now assisted only by one tutor, who taught the Freshmen, while he was himself expected to take entire charge of the Greek of the Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors. Mr. Felton was obliged to hear at least 12 recitations in each week of large classes of students who came to him in alphabetical sections. The College Statutes required him to examine orally on a prescribed lesson as many of each section as he could during the hour of recitation, and to return marks on a scale of 8 for each hour, allowing each student his average mark for days when he was not called on to recite. The total sum of these marks for the whole College course determined each student's rank at graduation. This made the systematic teaching of any large subject or the exposition of any piece of literature by the Professor practically impossible. A great part of every hour had to be given to the correction of elementary mistakes, and to explanations which could be of no use to real scholars. As the classes increased in size all this became worse. Mr. Felton gave no lectures at all to my class (1851), but he began with the next class to lecture once a week for half the year. These lectures, like many other excellent courses then given in the College, were no part of the work which counted for rank or for the degree. There were then no examinations in the College which were any test of scholarship. They were all oral, and generally amounted to nothing as incentives to study or as proof of study. The introduction in 1859 of thorough written examinations in all the courses of study began a complete revolution in the whole system of teaching. These examinations were used more and more each year in determining the students' rank, thus leaving the instructor free to devote his time with his class to actual teaching. There is probably no teacher now in the College who uses his time in the classroom

for any other purpose than giving instruction in his course of study in the way which seems to him best adapted to his subject. The introduction of an enlarged system of elective studies in 1867, which has since been increased to an extent hardly anticipated at the outset, has made a much higher scholarship possible in the College classes than was dreamed of 40 years ago. Again, the introduction of graduate instruction in the Arts and Sciences, leading to the Master's and the Doctor's degrees, in classes to which competent undergraduates are specially admitted, has now united the College and University in a manner which was never even contemplated in Mr. Felton's day, and is hardly appreciated even in our day. To give a single example, — in place of the 4 courses in Greek and 4 in Latin formerly given by recitations, we have now 47 courses offered in the Classics, of which about half are especially adapted to graduates who are studying for a higher degree. These courses are constantly changed from year to year, and nothing like the old recitation system is known in any of them. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences this year offers (in all) 592 courses in 44 departments of study.

In 1856, on my return from Germany, I was appointed tutor in Greek and Latin, to relieve the two professors in these languages of their work with the Sophomore Class. This most needed relief had long been called for; but lack of funds had made it impossible to grant it. As a teacher, with 15 hours of work a week, I found the old system of recitations, on which the students' marks were to be given, almost intolerable; and the relief soon afforded by written examinations was welcomed with the greatest delight by all the younger men in the Faculty. Among these younger men President Eliot was especially active as an advocate of this and of all other measures which aimed at raising the standard of scholarship and increasing the efficiency of teaching. Much of his work as President in this direction has been only a continuation of what he began as tutor in mathematics more than 50 years ago.

In 1853 and 1854 Mr. Felton made a most interesting journey to Europe, a large part of which he devoted to Greece and Greek lands. His pleasant experiences are related in a little volume, "*Familiar Letters from Europe*," published after his death. This visit to Greece realized the fond anticipations of many years. He found many old friends and still more new ones at Athens, where his enthusiasm for everything Greek and for Greece itself made him welcome to all whom he met. He was pleasantly entertained by the King and Queen, and in diplomatic and literary circles; and he soon learned enough modern Greek to talk familiarly with the people whom he met in his travels in the country. He is sometimes rather too enthusiastic about the purity of the Greek which he heard from the mouths of peasants and common men in the streets. I can-

not help thinking that, with the few words which he recognized as pure Greek, there were many others which would not have been understood in ancient Athens. His account of his arrival at Athens is characteristic of the enthusiasm and excitement in which he first saw all the great monuments and historic scenes of Greece. His steamer had hardly come to anchor in the Piræus, when (as he says) :

We scrambled down to a boat which Miltiades had already engaged for us ; rowed ashore, stepped into a hack — O contradiction of all classical experience ! — and were driven by a coachman over the Peiraic Road, between the ruins of the walls of Themistocles, up to the city of Athens. We passed the olive groves of Plato's Academy ; dashed up to the Temple of Theseus, dismounted, and went through it ; climbed the Areopagus, where Orestes was tried and Paul preached ; looked over the Agora to the Pnyx and the Bema, whence Demosthenes harangued the Athenians ; climbed up to the Propylæa ; mounted the marble staircase leading into the Acropolis ; went through and round the Parthenon ; examined the piles of sculptured marbles still remaining on the ground ; admired the Erechtheum ; looked round upon the matchless panorama of marble mountains that encircled the plain ; descended, stopping at the new-found temple of Wingless Victory on the way ; walked along the southern slope [of the Acropolis], surveying the ruins of the Odeum and the site of the Dionysiac Theatre ; jumped into our degenerate hack and drove to the still standing columns that form a part of the gigantic Temple of Olympian Zeus ; passed under the Arch of Hadrian ; drove to the Temple of the Winds in the street of Aeolus ; then, to bring the journey to a quite modern termination, dropped my luggage at the Hôtel d'Angleterre.

That is, instead of driving up the main road to the city (about four and one half miles), and seeing very little except at a distance, he made his hack-driver carry him to all the principal ruins of Athens, some of them being a mile distant from his direct course ! He really left very little to be seen for the first time in his future wanderings about ancient Athens. And he did a most wise thing, which perhaps no other traveler has done, either before or since.

During the 26 years of his professorship, he published a large number of books, among which may be especially mentioned annotated editions of the *Iliad*, the *Agamemnon* of Aeschylus, the *Clouds* and the *Birds* of Aristophanes, and the *Panegyricus* of Isocrates. He once told me that he believed that he was the first who ever introduced a real Greek author (*i. e.* not as a part of a collection) into the instruction of Harvard College. Before his day the old "*Græca Majora*" was the chief Greek classic known to the students.

I cannot help alluding here to the vigorous warfare against spiritualism which Mr. Felton waged during the last year of his professor's life. He seemed really alarmed by the rapid spread of spiritualistic doctrines at that period ; and (as one of his friends expressed it) he believed spiritualism to be " a mischievous delusion, weakening the mind and poisoning the moral sense." I walked with him into Boston one fine Sunday evening to attend a spiritualists' meeting to which he had been invited. We

found a large hall filled with men and women, and his name was posted in large letters at the door as one of the expected speakers. We had hardly taken our seats, when one of the chief men called Mr. Felton by name, and said: "I understand that Professor Felton claims to be thoroughly posted up in everything that concerns the Greeks. Now I want to ask him if he does not know that Socrates was a great spiritualist, having a guardian demon or spirit always attending him and advising him what to do." Mr. Felton replied: "The vulgarism '*posted up*' never fell from my lips before this minute. But I have never heard that Socrates was in any sense a spiritualist." He then explained that the so-called "demon" of Socrates was a late invention, for which there is absolutely no historic authority. Socrates himself speaks of *something divine* (*δαίμόνιον τι*) within him, which sometimes warned him *not to do* something which he thought of doing, but never gave him any positive advice. It was never personified in any sense, but was only a sort of intuition in his own mind. This explanation was well received, and seemed to be quite a revelation to many of the audience.

When Dr. Walker resigned the presidency of the University in January, 1860, all eyes turned to Mr. Felton as his natural successor. As "the oldest inhabitant" of the University, and thus identified with the most important period of its history, he was the only man seriously thought of for the office. He was immediately chosen by the Corporation and confirmed by the Overseers, and he assumed his duties at once. This inauguration took place at Commencement time in 1860, in connection with the triennial festival of the Alumni. His inaugural address was dignified and eloquent, abounding in classic allusions and strong in the assurance that his new duties should never wean him from that love of ancient letters which had distinguished him through life. I will quote the following:

I am not a new man here. I believe not one man — no, not one — holding office in any department of the University when I returned after an absence of two years (in 1829) is now in active academical duty in the immediate government of the College. My associates are, with few exceptions, men who have been my pupils; without exception, men to whom I have been attached by the ties of a friendship which has never been interrupted by a passing cloud. Had my personal wishes been gratified, I should have been left to the cultivation of Grecian letters, and the studies of the professorship in which I have passed so many happy years. When St. Basil, having long resided in the society of the students and philosophers of Athens, was called by the duties of life to leave those classic scenes, he departed with lamentations and tears. More fortunate than St. Basil, I am permitted to remain. I shall not desert the academic grove; the voices of the Bema and the Dionysiac Theatre still ring in my ears with all their enchantments. Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, — I shall not part company with you yet. Helicon and Parnassus, which my feet have trodden literally as well as figuratively, are consecrated names. Hymettus still yields his honeyed stores, and the Cephissus and Ilissus still murmur with the thronging memories of the past. I resign my former duties to

younger and more vigorous hands; but my excellent friend and successor I know will allow me to haunt his lecture-room, even to that period of life when I shall be like the chorus in the *Agamemnon*,

"When hoary Eld, in sere and yellow leaf,
Walks his triple-footed way;
Nor stronger than a child
Wanders a vision in the light of day."

How old, now, do you think this venerable "oldest inhabitant" was, when he moved his friends around him almost to tears by this impressive and pathetic address? He was just 52 years old, and he had been connected with the College as tutor and professor about 31 years. I mention this as an indication of the change which half a century has made in our ideas of "growing old."

During the brief time of his presidency Mr. Felton did not find much time to "haunt" my lecture-room; but he very often entreated me to "run away for a day" and let him take my classes. One day when I did this he heard the whole Sophomore Class recite (in the old-fashioned way), in three alphabetical divisions, in the *Clouds* of Aristophanes, refusing to shorten the time by uniting sections. When I went to see him on my return, he said, with deep feeling, that he had not had such a delightful day since he gave up teaching, and thanked me most heartily for giving him the pleasant opportunity. He then brought his hand down on my knee with all his might and said: "Goodwin, there is no more comparison between the pleasure of being professor and president in this college than there is between heaven and hell."

In the course of President Felton's inaugural address there was a most pleasant occurrence, which by a remarkable coincidence reminded many of the audience of a similar occasion at the inauguration of President Everett 14 years before. This is thus related by Mr. Richard H. Dana, the father of your president, in his delightful commemoration of Mr. Everett in 1865:

On this occasion [Mr. Everett's Inauguration] there was an occurrence which put suddenly to the severest test the equanimity and ready resources of Mr. Everett. The day and place were his, and his only. The crowded assembly waited for his word. He rose and advanced to the front of the platform [to give his address], and was received with gratifying applause. As he was about to begin, the applause received a sudden and marked acceleration, and rose higher and higher into a tumult of cheers. Mr. Everett felt that something more than his welcome had caused this; and turning, he saw [just appearing upon the stage from behind the pulpit] the majestic presence of Mr. Webster. I had heard Mr. Everett's readiness of resource called in question. I looked—all must have looked—to see how he would bear this embarrassment. He turned again to the audience, cast his eyes slowly round the assembly, with a look of the utmost gratification, seemed to gather their applause in his arms, and, turning about, to lay it ministerially at the feet of Mr. Webster, said to him: "I wish, Sir, that I could at once assert the authority which has just been conferred upon me, and *auctoritate mihi commissa* declare to the audience, *expectatur oratio* in

lingua vernacula a Webster. But I suppose, Sir, your convenience and the arrangements made by others render it expedient that I should speak myself, — at least at first."

Fourteen years later, on the same platform, before an audience which was in great part the same, President Felton was delivering his inaugural address. Three of the four living ex-presidents, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, and James Walker, were seated on the platform, with a vacant chair by their side. Mr. Felton was beginning to speak of his high opinion of the character of college students, and had just uttered the words: "I have entire confidence in the honor of the great mass of students," when the audience suddenly rose to their feet with cheers and tumultuous applause, which he knew could not be merely a response to his last words. He turned about, and saw the venerable Josiah Quincy, leaning on his son's arm, entering the stage through the pulpit, to take the vacant chair by the side of the three other ex-presidents. When the applause subsided, he turned to Mr. Quincy and said:

I was speaking, Mr. President Quincy, of the faults and virtues of college students. No one had a more thorough knowledge of both than you. No one can judge them more truly: — no one will judge them more gently. I was about to say, that I believe no body of young men are, in the mass, more truthful and magnanimous. . . . A lady may now pass unattended, at any hour, through the College grounds, secure from seeing or hearing anything to alarm or offend her. . . . I think our University owes no inconsiderable part of the great influence it has exercised upon society to the fact that, while it has remodeled the special forms of its laws and orders when the spirit of the age required, it has always enforced, not only the moral law in its highest sense, but the minor morals, which are the manners of gentlemen.

He then quoted some of the older laws of the College, showing the precedence once shown to sons of esquires and knights. For example, it was ordered that "every scholar, until he receives his first degree, be called only by his surname, unless he be a fellow commoner or the eldest son of a knight or nobleman." In the classroom and chapel the scholars sat according to the rank of their fathers. All students of our Triennial and Quinquennial Catalogues know that until 1773 the names in the classes are arranged in the order of the fathers' rank; and this principle is followed to the very end of the list, names beginning with A sometimes appearing at the very end (as in that of 1772).

Mr. Felton's lasting affection for Athens, which his visit to Greece had only strengthened, found warm expression in his inaugural. He says:

There have been many more populous and wealthy cities than Athens; but only one Athens has illustrated the history of man, — there *has been* but one Athens in the world. Time has not dimmed her ancient glories; her schools still school mankind; her language is the language of letters, of art, of science. There has been but one Acropolis, over which the Virgin Goddess of Wisdom kept watch and ward with spear and shield. There has been but one Parthenon, built by the genius of architecture,

and adorned by the unapproachable perfection of Phidian statues : and there it rises in its pathetic beauty of decay, kindling in the blaze of the noonday sun, or softly gleaming under the indescribable loveliness of the full moon of Attica.

The anticipations of a long and prosperous term of the presidency for Mr. Felton were doomed to a sad disappointment. An insidious disease of the heart, which had given some of his friends uneasiness even before he took the presidency, was developed and aggravated by the sudden change of life which his new duties required and by the increased responsibility which he had assumed. The strict and even stern punctiliousness with which he discharged even the smaller duties of the presidency was sometimes in strange contrast to the mild and easy gentleness which had marked his conduct as professor. This struck his friends with surprise, and sometimes even with anxiety. Even on social occasions with intimate friends, where he would once have been full of life and overflowing with geniality and good humor, he now sometimes sat sober and silent and took an early leave, so that his friends asked in astonishment what *could* be the matter with the President. All this was generally attributed to the sobering effect of his new responsibilities, until the winter of 1861-1862, when his disease suddenly appeared in a dangerous form, and compelled him to postpone a journey to Washington, where he was to attend a meeting of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. He afterwards went to visit his brother near Chester, Pa., where, after an illness of two or three weeks he died Feb. 26, 1862. I saw him for a few minutes there, about a week before his death ; but it was only too plain that I was seeing him for the last time. His funeral took place in the College Chapel, where the services were conducted by Dr. Walker and Dr. Peabody. On the following Sunday, March 9, Dr. Peabody preached a funeral sermon, which bore the affectionate testimony to Mr. Felton's character of one who had been among his most intimate friends of more than 38 years, since they entered College together on the same day in 1823. I will close these remarks on President Felton with a passage from this just discourse :

Who has ever borne a more benignant and endeared part than he sustained in the whole intercourse of friendship and society, with equal wit and wisdom, modesty and dignity, grace in his speech and vigor in his thought? . . . With a nature thus overflowing with kindness, which might, to one who knew him but little, have seemed hardly to guard its own individuality and to be ready to become all things to all men, no man was ever more strongly intrenched within the defenses of a pure, true, and discriminating conscience. No unworthy compliance ever shed a transient shadow over even his earliest youth. We who have known him longest can recall not an act which we do not love to remember. Steadfast in the right, no power on earth could make him swerve from his convictions of duty. His force of character, hidden on ordinary occasions by his gentle and sunny temperament, appeared impregnable whenever it was put to the test. From the most arduous, thankless, and painful duties he never shrank ; and in prompt decision and fearless energy for difficult emergencies he was no less

conspicuous and admirable than in those amiable and graceful qualities which adorned his daily life.

I feel sure that those who knew President Felton best as a colleague and loved him best as a friend will most heartily agree with Dr. Peabody in this estimate of his character. Harvard College certainly has never had in her society a man who was more affectionately loved, and whose company was more eagerly sought by all who knew him.

William W. Goodwin, '51.

THE SPRING QUARTER.

THE definite arrangements for the inauguration of Professor Lowell as President of the University have not at this date of writing (May 1) been announced. It seems reasonably certain, however, that the ceremony will occur on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6 and 7; in case the celebration is reduced to one day, Oct. 6 will be selected. It also seems likely that the ceremony will take place out of doors in the College Yard in front of University Hall. If the traditional inaugural program is followed, a simple but very dignified ritual will regulate the order of proceedings. A procession composed of the officers, visitors and students of the University, Alumni, state and municipal dignitaries, and specially invited delegates and guests, will assemble at one of the University buildings and march to the spot where the ceremonies take place. The First Parish Church of Cambridge has been the scene of most of the inaugurations of the 19th century, including that of President Eliot, as Sanders Theatre was not built in 1869. If Professor Lowell's inauguration takes place outdoors, it will be a distinct departure from the traditional custom. The ceremony of inauguration has usually consisted in a congratulatory Latin oration to the incumbent by a student of the Senior Class, an address of induction, which, previous to President Eliot's inauguration, was invariably delivered by the Governor of the Commonwealth, but which on that occasion was for the first time delivered by the President of the Board of Overseers, John Henry Clifford. In the course of this address the speaker places in the hand of the incumbent the ancient keys, charter, and seal of the College, as symbols and warrant of the authority to be conferred upon him. A reply and inaugural address by the President-elect have hitherto completed the occasion. In recent years, however, the custom of conferring honorary degrees on similar occasions of academic rejoicing has become prevalent in other institutions, and may very likely be adopted in the present case. A dinner of the Alumni has usually taken place at previ-

ous inaugurations, and will doubtless be given on this occasion, and if the celebration is extended to two days, opportunity for other festivities will certainly be offered.

President Eliot's Southern trip (Feb. 6 to April 5) has been of deep and happy significance for Harvard and the cause of education throughout the United States. It is doubtful whether he could have rendered the University as great a service during the last months of his Presidency in any other way. In a sense, the trip may be regarded as the manifestation, on the educational side, of the new Southern policy enunciated recently by Pres. Taft. "We have lately," writes a Southern journal, "had the enheartening spectacle of a President-elect of the United States choosing to spend in a Southern city the months preceding his inauguration, in order that he might study at first hand our conditions and come into close contact with our people. Now we have a foremost private citizen of the country, as a sort of crowning event of his professional career, making a tour of the Southern States. That Mr. Taft should have elected thus to begin his term as President of the United States, with special attention to the Southern States, and Mr. Eliot thus to close his service as President of Harvard University, is a most unusual tribute to the progress of the present South and the possibilities of the immediate future." President Eliot's trip is elsewhere described as a "veritable triumphal march." He himself has said of it that never in his life before has he learned so much in the same length of time.

It may not be amiss to add a few words concerning the measures recently taken by the University to keep in close touch with its alumni throughout the country, and to let its aims and ideals be more widely known. Of course, no one can seriously question the wisdom and expediency of President Eliot's trip: it was taken in response to a host of invitations that have been accumulating with enormous rapidity in recent years; it was more than justified by the man himself, totally apart from his relation to Harvard. But there has been a very considerable disposition to criticise the policy which has recently sent Mr. Greene, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Castle on extended trips through the South and West: it has been described as "too much tooting the horn," "undignified advertising," etc., etc. This conveys a somewhat misleading expression. It may be fairly stated that these tours, all arranged by the Harvard Alumni Association, are not primarily intended for recruiting or proselytizing purposes, although they may well tend indirectly to increase the resort of students to the University. They are made, in the first place, in response to an increasing demand on the part of Harvard alumni

everywhere, for information concerning the policy and ongoings of the University — a demand, the extent and earnestness of which is realized by few persons who reside in New England and are in close touch with Harvard. They are made, in the second place, in order that the officers of the University may study at close range the educational situation all over the land, especially the programs of high schools, and obtain information of importance for the Committee on Admission. Incidentally, let us hope, a few of the erroneous impressions prevalent concerning Harvard in various localities have been and will be corrected, as for instance — to take a very minor example — the idea that she is “the college that always gets licked in athletics”; but the notion that Harvard has recently embarked upon “a drum-beating campaign throughout the South and West” is scarcely in accordance with the actual facts.

Two recent developments afford interesting evidence of the determination of the Harvard Medical School to extend its influence over wider fields. The first is the announcement by the Department of Pathology of the establishment of a laboratory of Serum Diagnosis under the direction of Dr. F. P. Gay, '97. This new laboratory undertakes to make certain diagnoses that have been proved to be of clinical or of forensic value, and in addition offers, to those qualified, facilities for research in problems connected with the physiology and pathology of blood serum and tissue fluids. The scope in diagnosis will be amplified as fast as new methods of determined value justify, and it is hoped that the research afforded by the clinical material will facilitate the development of such methods. The fees for the various tests will be based on the skill and labor involved, and will be furnished on application. Special arrangements will be made with hospitals and dispensaries and with physicians dealing with charity patients.

More important and ambitious than this is the announcement of a project for the establishment of a Medical School in China. Ten recent graduates of the School who are preparing, at the expiration of their hospital appointments, to practise medicine in the Orient, have been for some time in correspondence with men now practising in the various cities of China, with reference to the establishment there of a School of Modern Medicine. The Chinese themselves are most anxious for the instruction that such a school would afford: the authorities there are heartily in favor of the scheme and have promised to place at the disposal of the proposed school existing hospitals to be used as sources of clinical instruction. It is proposed to raise an endowment fund to be held by a board of trustees in this country, incorporated to hold land and money and direct the financial affairs of the institution. President Eliot, and Drs. H.

Medical
School
activities.

P. Walcott and A. T. Cabot of the Corporation, Professors Councilman, Cannon, and Christian of the Medical Faculty, and Prof. E. C. Moore of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, have consented to act as trustees, and the Faculty of Medicine has recently passed a vote according to the proposed school its approval and moral support.

Funds are now being sought, in order to send one of those men who expect to take up the practice of their profession in China, on a six months' visit to the country for the purpose of selecting the most advantageous site for the new school. The Harvard Mission, which since its organization in 1902 has for four years raised \$800 annually in support of E. C. Carter, '00, as a missionary to India, has undertaken to bear the whole or a part of the initial expense of sending out the maker of this preliminary investigation. The total sum needed will be at least \$1500 and as much of this as possible the Mission will endeavor to collect among graduates and undergraduates. Subscriptions, of whatever amount, may be sent to The Harvard Mission, Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge. It is difficult to conceive of a philanthropic enterprise more worthy of the support of Harvard men.

The following gift has recently been received by the University: From James Norton Grew, Mary G. Pickering, Henrietta G. Fitz and George Wigglesworth, the sum of \$150,000 for the endowment of the University Chapel. This gift, which is to be Gifts to the University. known as the Edward Wigglesworth Memorial Fund, is made in memory of Edward Wigglesworth, of the Class of 1710, First Hollis Professor of Divinity in Harvard College, and member of the Corporation; of Edward Wigglesworth, of the Class of 1749, Tutor, Hollis Professor, Fellow of the Corporation, and 1780-81 Acting President; and of Edward Wigglesworth, first scholar of the Class of 1822. Its income is to be used "to maintain at the University religious services in such manner as the President and Fellows may from time to time think best. Provided, however, that such services shall never be denominational or limited by the forms or tenets of any single branch of the Christian Church, and that, as heretofore, no person shall ever be excluded from sharing in the conduct of the services by reason of connection with any particular denomination."

The University has also received, from Frank Graham Thomson of the Class of 1897, the promise of a gift of \$5000 a year for ten years, beginning with the academic year 1909-10, for instruction in the Department of History and Government, especially for additional instruction in Municipal Government. Mr. Thomson's timely generosity will make it possible for the University to strengthen her curriculum in one of its most essential branches. Interest in the theory and practice of government has enorm-

ously increased during the past 10 or 15 years, and Harvard is indeed fortunate in being given the requisite funds for providing new courses in this field. If the program contemplated by the Department is carried out, the University will soon be giving at least twice as much instruction in municipal government as any other institution in the country.

The Class of 1879 has also offered to cooperate with the Athletic Committee in the completion of the Stadium, and that offer was accepted by the Athletic Committee at its meeting of April 12. The Class of 1879 gave the first \$100,000 for the erection of the Stadium. The building so far has cost a little more than \$300,000: several thousand dollars of additional appropriation will now be made by the Athletic Committee, and the rest of the sum necessary to finish the work will be contributed by '79. The most important part of the addition will be a parapet on the top — a concrete roof supported by pillars will be placed over the walk above the seats. The room on the ground floor of the northeast tower will be fitted up as a waiting-room for ladies. These changes will not increase the seating-capacity of the Stadium. The open end at the north will not be built up, but left as it is. Work on these changes will be begun at once, unless it is found that it will interfere with athletics on Soldier's Field, and it is hoped that it can be completed by Commencement Day, the 30th anniversary of the graduation of the Class of 1879.

The University has also received from the estate of the late George Francis Parkman, of the Class of 1844, a bequest of \$50,000, "one half of the said sum to constitute a fund, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books for the College Library, the other half to be used for general educational purposes." From Adolphus Busch, a promise of an increase to \$100,000 of his gift of \$50,000 towards the erection of a new building for the Germanic Museum. From the Class of 1880, a portrait of ex-Pres. Roosevelt, painted by Joseph De Camp, which is now hung in the Living-Room of the Union. From Mr. Hugo Reisinger, as a gift to the Germanic Museum, a portrait of the German Emperor, painted by Arthur Kampf.

The University mourns the death, on April 19, of Frank Winthrop Draper, late Professor of Legal Medicine, in the 67th year of his age. A graduate of Brown University in 1862, he took an M.D. at Harvard in 1869, and served the University as Lecturer on Hygiene, Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Assistant Professor and Professor of Legal Medicine from 1875 to 1903. He was the author of several standard works on Legal Medicine. As Medical Examiner for the South Suffolk District between 1877 and 1905, he showed the greatest ability and devotion, and really created a virtually new system of dealing

with many problems which the old coroner could no longer satisfactorily meet. His personal qualities and virtues were such as complemented his official and professional capacities, and rendered him an effective and highly-honored servant of the community.

George Lincoln Goodale, Fisher Professor of Natural History and Director of the Botanic Garden, has added his name to the long list of teachers of the University who have tendered their resignations to take effect at the beginning of the next academic year. Resignation of Prof. G. L. Goodale. A graduate of Amherst, a medical student at Bowdoin and Harvard, he came back to the University in 1872 as Lecturer on Vegetable Physiology after five years' experience as a teacher at Bowdoin and in the Medical School of Maine. He was successively, Instructor in Botany, Assistant Professor of Vegetable Physiology, Professor of Botany, and Fisher Professor of Natural History between 1873 and 1909, and for the past 30 years Director of the Botanic Garden. Many generations of students will remember with delight his large undergraduate course, Botany 1. He has a wide reputation as an authority in his chosen field, has written various works on plant physiology and economic botany, is a member of the leading scientific societies of the country, and has received honorary degrees from Amherst, Bowdoin, and Princeton.

Prof. Bliss Perry, of the Department of English, has been appointed Harvard lecturer at the University of Paris and other French Universities under the Hyde Foundation in 1909-10. The subject of his lectures has not yet been announced. Foreign Exchanges. The annual German exchange will bring to Harvard during the first half of the next academic year one of the most distinguished scholars of the University of Berlin, Prof. Edward Meyer, the eminent classical historian, — and Harvard is proud to send to Germany, in return, Prof. George Foot Moore, Frothingham Professor of the History of Religion. At least two English scholars are expected to conduct courses in the Department of History and Government in the ensuing year. The cosmopolitanism of the University does not seem to be in danger of decreasing.

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the Committee on Admission are making steady progress with the task of simplifying and regulating the entrance requirements of the College in such a way as to obviate vexatious and unreasonable restrictions to the resort to Harvard without in any way letting down her high standard. Changes in Admission Requirements. The Faculty has voted to request committees of school-teachers, one committee from each department represented in the admission examinations,

to criticise formally every year the admission papers used at the last preceding June and September examinations, and to make suggestions as to the character of future papers. Arrangements have also been made, whereby in June, 1909, and thereafter, the four entrance papers hitherto set in Elementary Greek, Advanced Greek, Elementary Latin, and Advanced Latin, will be replaced by two papers — the one bearing the title "Greek," and the other bearing the title "Latin." These papers, which will be each *three hours in length*, will be so arranged that they may be taken by candidates who are prepared to meet either the elementary or the advanced requirements in these languages, or both. These changes are changes in form of the examinations merely; no changes have been made in the definitions. It is understood that other similar changes are under consideration; they will be announced as soon as they are determined on.

The Summer School of 1909 announces 96 courses, four more than in 1908, which was the maximum hitherto. The subjects in which courses are offered and the number of courses in each subject are as follows: Anthropology, 1; Astronomy, 1; Botany, 3; Chemistry, 7; Classics, 4; Education, 4; Engineering, 10; English, 12; Fine Arts, 6; Geology and Geography, 3; German, 4; History and Government, 6; Mathematics, 6; Methods of Teaching, 2; Music, 4; Philosophy, 2; Physical Education, 8; Physics, 2; Psychology, 2; Public Speaking and Reading, 4; Romance Languages, 5. Of these courses, 10 are offered this year for the first time, viz.: Those on Cryptogamic Botany, Elementary Schools, Froebel's Philosophy of Education, Chaucer, Etruscan and Roman Arts, Middle High German, Introduction to Modern Geometry, School Music for Teachers and Supervisors, French Romantic Drama, and Spanish Conversation. According to a vote recently passed by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences no undergraduate in Harvard College is permitted to count more than one course in the Summer School (equivalent to one half-course in College) towards the degree of A.B. in any one year. This, of course, does not in any way prevent the student in the Summer School from *taking* more than one course if he desires to do so.

The following statistics of registration afford an interesting evidence of the way the Summer School has developed since its inauguration nearly 40 years ago. The first summer courses at the University were given for teachers of Botany in 1871 and 1872 by Prof. Asa Gray. In 1873 a course in Biology by Prof. Louis Agassiz was added, and in the next two years, courses in Chemistry and Geology. For a long time summer courses were given in Science only, but in 1887 other subjects

began to be offered, and the number and variety of courses has since then steadily increased. The registration for the years 1871-73 has apparently been lost, but below are shown the totals for each seven-year period from 1874 to 1908 inclusive, totals for the entire period, and totals for the session of 1908:

	1874- 80	1881- 87	1888- 94	1895- 1901	1902- 08	1874- 1908	1908
Number of Courses given . . .	34	34	144	299	506	1,017	92
“ “ for A.B. . .	0	0	44	74	245	363	64
“ “ Persons	443	378	2,020	4,438	6,135	13,414	967
“ “ Women	185	103	795	2,785	3,463	7,331	468
“ “ Men	258	275	1,225	1,653	2,672	6,083	489
“ “ Teachers	274	210	1,177	3,145	3,978	8,784	545
“ “ Harvard Students . .	30	88	233	412	853	1,616	180
“ “ other Students . . .	23	24	241	292	651	1,231	134
“ “ Holders of Degrees .	121	130	689	1,362	2,053	4,355	372
“ from New England . .	243	212	941	2,096	2,855	6,347	518
“ “ Middle States . . .	96	60	418	1,153	1,270	2,997	143
“ “ Southern States . .	30	34	241	489	788	1,582	106
“ “ Lake States	57	50	226	430	755	1,518	97
“ “ Western States . .	8	13	132	128	257	538	36
“ of Foreigners	9	9	62	142	210	432	57

The one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Oliver Wendell Holmes (who was born Aug. 29, 1809), was celebrated in Sanders Theatre, on April 27, under the auspices of the Cambridge Historical Society. President Eliot acted as chairman, and introduced as speakers Col. T. W. Higginson, '41, Dr. D. W. Cheever, '52, Dr. E. W. Emerson, '66, and Rev. S. M. Crothers, '99. The University Glee Club sang two songs with words by Dr. Holmes, and Mr. Copeland read "The Last Leaf" and "The Chambered Nautilus." — G. Lowes Dickinson, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge, Eng., delivered the Ingersoll Lecture on "The Immortality of Man" on April 9. — Prof. Charles Gross of the Department of History, whom illness has obliged to be absent from the University during the second half of the academic year, is fast recuperating. Previous to his departure he was appointed by the Corporation to be the first occupant of the Gurney Professorship of History and Political Science, recently established in memory of Ephraim Whitman Gurney, of the Class of 1852, who was successively Professor of Latin, Philosophy, and History in the University, also Dean of the College Faculty, and, after his resignation in 1884, Fellow of the Corporation until his death in 1886. — The Harvard Club of Boston gave a reception and smoker to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and to the first and second group scholars of the University, at the Hotel Somerset in Boston on the evening of March 31. The affair was a most pronounced success; scores of members of the Club

who were late in applying for places at the tables had to be refused admission on account of the number present. The Club has once more justified its existence, and has obviously come to stay. — During the April Recess, a drinking-fountain was built in the main hallway of the Union towards the Periodical Room, as a memorial to Thomas Simms Betts, '74, who taught the Classics for 28 years in one of the secondary schools of New York City. The fountain is the gift of his students, including graduates of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia. — The last of the series of lectures on "The Professions," delivered under the auspices of the Harvard Union, was given in Sanders Theatre on April 13, by President Eliot, on "Education," before an audience of over 1600 students and members of the Faculties and Governing Boards. It was a very notable occasion — the last on which the body of undergraduates had a chance to hear Mr. Eliot before his retirement — and the enthusiasm was tremendous. It illustrated, in fact, in the best possible manner, as President Eliot said, one of the greatest satisfactions which the profession of Education brings with it. — Prof. W. C. Sabine, Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School and of the Graduate School of Applied Science, sailed for Europe on April 29 on a three months' trip. In the course of his travels he will visit schools of applied science in England and on the Continent.

R. B. Merriman, '96.

THE UNIVERSITY.

CORPORATION RECORDS.¹

Meeting of Jan. 25, 1909. (Additional.)

Voted to appoint William Sturgis Bigelow, Arthur Tracy Cabot, and J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from Jan. 1, 1909.

Meeting of Feb. 1, 1909.

The following letter was presented:

Boston, Jan. 25, 1909.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sirs, — Feeling the great importance of the work done in connection with the University Chapel, we desire to give to the University the sum of \$150,000 upon the following trusts. The income of

¹ Extracts.

this fund shall be used to maintain at the University religious services in such manner as the President and Fellows may from time to time think best. Provided, however, that such services shall never be denominational or limited by the forms or tenets of any single branch of the Christian Church, and that as heretofore no person shall ever be excluded from sharing in the conduct of the services by reason of connection with any particular denomination. In case either of the above conditions should be violated, or control of such services should ever fall into the hands of a single denomination, or services of the character specified should cease to be maintained at the University, the entire fund shall be paid over to the American Unitarian Association, or any successor of such Association, for the general purposes of its work.

In view of the strong interest in the religious side of the University's work

felt by those hereinafter named, we desire to make this fund a memorial to the following persons:

Edward Wigglesworth, of the Class of 1710, First Hollis Professor of Divinity in Harvard College from 1721 to 1765; member of the Corporation from 1724 to 1765.

Edward Wigglesworth, of the Class of 1749, Tutor in Harvard College in 1764-5; Second Hollis Professor of Divinity from 1765 to 1791; Fellow of the Corporation from 1779 to 1792, and Acting President in 1780-81.

Edward Wigglesworth, first scholar of the Class of 1822.

Will you kindly let us know whether such a gift would be accepted by you upon the foregoing terms.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed)

Jane Norton Grew,
Mary G. Pickering, by
George Wigglesworth, Attorney.
Henrietta G. Fitz,
George Wigglesworth.

And the Treasurer reported the receipt of \$150,000. It was thereupon *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Jane Norton Drew, Mrs. Mary G. Pickering, Mrs. Henrietta G. Fitz, and Mr. George Wigglesworth for their munificent gift of \$150,000 for the establishment of a fund for maintaining religious services at Harvard University, and that it be accepted in accordance with the terms of the foregoing letter; and that this fund be known as the Edward Wigglesworth Memorial Fund.

The Treasurer presented a letter directed to the Librarian from Jens I. Westengard, General Adviser to the Government of Siam, dated Dec. 15, 1908, presenting to Harvard College the sum of £398-15-8, which, Mr. Westengard stated, represented the amount of subscriptions raised in Siam for a memorial to Professor Edward H. Strobel, this memorial to take the form of a fund the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase for the College Library of

recent books on Siam. Of this sum His Majesty the King of Siam contributed about £80, and His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince about £35. In addition to money contributions, authors of some recent books on subjects connected with Siam sent to the Library copies of their works. The Council of the Siam Society also contributed a full set of the *Journal* of the Society to the present time, and informed Mr. Westengard that they would continue to send the *Journal* to the Library. It was thereupon *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to His Majesty the King of Siam for his generosity in contributing to a permanent memorial to an official of high distinction in the service of the Kingdom of Siam, at the University at which he received his education and which he served so faithfully and so effectively, and that the gift of His Majesty be gratefully accepted on the terms stated. It was further *Voted* that Mr. Westengard be requested to convey to the donors of this memorial fund, to the authors of the books on Siam, and to the Siam Society the thanks of the President and Fellows for their generosity in contributing to this memorial, and that their gifts be gratefully accepted on the terms stated.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$2500 for the expenses for 1909-10 in connection with the investigation of cancer, to be used under the direction of the Caroline Brewer Croft Fund Cancer Commission, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of San Francisco for its gift of \$150, the second instalment for the scholarship of the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the year 1908-09.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of New Jersey for its gift of \$125, the

second instalment for the Prize offered by the Club to that student from New Jersey entering the Freshman Class in Harvard College in the Fall of 1908 who has passed the best examination.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward the expenses at the Bussey Institution.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John Lowell for his good offices in the matter of the subscriptions toward the expenses at the Bussey Institution.

Voted to guarantee that the cost of board on the American plan, without extras, at Memorial Hall, for the months of February and March, 1909, shall not exceed \$5 a week.

Voted that the supplementary charge of \$20 per course for additional courses in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences be no longer charged to any resident graduate students in that school.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors from Sept. 1, 1909: Arthur Fisher Whittem, in Romance Languages; Louis Allard, in French.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1909: Edward Burlingame Hill, in Music; Howard Levi Gray, in History; Arthur Norman Holcombe, in Economics; Charles Phillips Huse, in Economics.

Meeting of March 1, 1909.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Feb. 11, 1909, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for their second quarterly payment of \$625 for the year 1908-09

on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arnold Arboretum in accordance with their offer of July 10, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Katherine Eliot Bullard for her gift of \$500 "for the unrestricted use of the department of Neuropathology in the Harvard Medical School, at the discretion of the Assistant Professor of Neuropathology, with the advice and consent of the Corporation."

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$500 from the estate of James Mills Peirce in accordance with the following provision of his will:

5. I give and bequeath to the Fellows of Harvard College the sum of five hundred dollars for the purchase of books for the library of the mathematical department of Harvard University. I make this gift in memory of my grandfather, Benjamin Peirce, of the Class of 1801, librarian and first historian of Harvard University, of my father, Benjamin Peirce, of the Class of 1829, tutor or professor in Harvard University from the year 1831 to the year 1880, and of my deeply lamented brother, Benjamin Mills Peirce, of the Class of 1865, who died in 1870; and I ask that a book-plate, containing a suitable mention of their names, be inserted in each volume bought with this legacy.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his additional gift of \$416.66 to be used for the Peabody Museum South American Expedition in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

Voted that the gift of \$500, from the Saturday Club of Boston, for the purchase of books for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$500, received through Professor Thomas Dwight, for the "Anatomical Research Fund" be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$350

for the Ricardo Prize Scholarship for 1909-10, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. C. W. Amory, Mr. Albert H. Newman, Mrs. Shepherd Brooks, and Mrs. Frances E. Colburn for their gifts, amounting to \$700, to be added to the Surgical Laboratory Fund for special investigation of the surgery of the lung.

The Secretary presented a letter from the Curator of the Warren Anatomical Museum, transmitting the following communication from Dr. J. Orne Green:

182 Marlboro St., Feb'y 16, 1909.

Dear Dr. Whitney:

I herewith give my collection of specimens illustrative of the Osseous Pathology of Diseases of the Ear, to the Warren Anatomical Museum. They were deposited in the Museum when I was Clinical Professor but I neglected to formally make them over.

Very truly yours,

J. ORNE GREEN.

WM. F. WHITNEY, M.D., Curator.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that Dr. Green's gift of his very valuable collection be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Mr. Dudley L. Pickman, for present use at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. Ellis Loring Dresel, the fifth annual gift of the same amount for the purchase of books on German Drama, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of St. Louis for its gift of \$150, the first instalment for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of St. Louis for the year 1908-09.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of Seattle for its gift of \$150, the second payment on account of its offer of \$300

for 1908-09 for the scholarship of the Harvard Club of Seattle.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Boston Newsboys' Protective Union for the additional gift of \$25 to be added to the income of the Boston Newsboys' Scholarship for 1908-09.

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. Walter F. Brown, of the Class of 1892, announcing the organization of the Harvard Club of Toledo, Ohio, with a membership of fifteen former students of Harvard University, and communicating the unanimous vote of the Club to establish a scholarship of \$250 to be awarded to a graduate of the Toledo High School entering Harvard College. Whereupon it was *Voted* that the hearty thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of Toledo, and that their offer of an annual scholarship of \$250 be gratefully accepted.

Voted, on recommendation of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, that candidates for the higher degrees in Arts and Sciences be regarded as candidates for their several degrees at the times when their records are complete and their dues paid.

Voted that the Resident Executive Board be authorized to undertake the immediate reorganization of the Harvard Dining Association and the Randall Hall Association with a view to placing both dining halls under the management of a single board, which shall administer them both with the greatest possible efficiency and economy.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Charles Gross for the second half of the current academic year in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted that Instructor Arthur E. Norton have leave of absence during the year 1909-10.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Feb. 13, 1909: M. DeW. Hemmeon, as Assistant in History; W. H. Davis, as Instructor in Public Speaking.

Voted to appoint Charles Luke Wells, Lecturer on Medieval History for the second half of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for the second half of the current academic year: Julius Wooster Eggleston in Economic Geology; Charles Sherwood Ricker, in Philosophy; Harry Maxwell Varrell, in History; Edwin Hemphill Place, M.D., in Pediatrics.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1909: Ray Madding McConnell, in Social Ethics; Robert Franz Foerster, in Social Ethics; James Ford, in Social Ethics; Benjamin Apthorp Gould Fuller, in Philosophy.

Meeting of March 8, 1909.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$50,000 from the estate of Mr. George F. Parkman, "one half of said sum to constitute a fund, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books for the College Library, the other half to be used for general educational purposes."

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge for his gift of \$1000 for the purchase of books on the history of Germany, France, and India.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Jeremiah Smith for his additional gift of \$250, to be credited to the account of Scholarship Money Returned in the Law School.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, the fourth payment on account of his offer of fifty dollars a

year for five years for the purchase of books on China, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the Chairman appoint a committee to take order for the arrangement of suitable ceremonies for the inauguration of Professor Lowell as President of the University; that the President of the Board of Overseers be requested to appoint additional members of the committee on the part of that Board, and that the Secretary to the Corporation be appointed Secretary of the Committee. The Chairman appointed as members of the committee on the inauguration of the President, on the part of the President and Fellows, Messrs. Walcott, Higginson, and Adams.

Meeting of March 29, 1909.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received March 9, 1909, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his additional gift of \$416.66 to be used for the Peabody Museum South American Expedition in accordance with the terms of a letter from Prof. F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., for his gift of \$500 for the purchase of books on linguistics.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of Buffalo for its gift of \$200 for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Buffalo for the year 1908-09.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Mr. James F. Curtis for the purchase of books relating to the history and development of the western part of the United States, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Mr. James Loeb, for the purchase of publications of Labor Unions, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. Luther D. Shepard for his gift of a motor and shafting for the workroom of the new building of the Harvard Dental School.

The Treasurer presented a letter from Mr. John Woodbury, Secretary of the Class of 1880, as follows:

14 Beacon St. Boston, March 10, 1909.
To the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Gentlemen:—The Class of 1880, Harvard College, presents to Harvard University the portrait of President Roosevelt painted for them by Joseph de Camp. It is their hope that ultimately the portrait will be deposited in Memorial Hall, but they understand, and appreciate the reasons for, the rule that excludes therefrom the portraits of persons still living. They therefore express the wish that until such time as the Corporation can assign the picture to a permanent location it may be hung in the Harvard Union, which institution they understand is willing to accept its custody on these terms.

Very truly yours,
John Woodbury,
Sec'y Class of 1880.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the hearty thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Class of 1880, and that their gift of the portrait of President Roosevelt be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Hugo Reisinger for his generous gift to the Germanic Museum of a portrait of His Majesty, the German Emperor, painted by Arthur Kampf.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John L. Gardner for his generous gift of a large collection of butterflies and moths to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Voted that the offer of Mr. Frank Graham Thomson, of \$5000 a year for ten years, beginning with the academic year 1909-10, for instruction in the Department of History and Government, especially for instruction in Municipal Government in addition to that already given, be gratefully accepted, and that the hearty thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Thomson for his great generosity.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. Orville A. Derby, Director of the Geological and Mineralogical Service of Brazil, for many valuable courtesies given to Professor Jay B. Woodworth, of the Shaler Memorial Expedition.

Voted to appoint Clarence Livingston Speyers, Assistant in Chemistry for the second half of the current academic year.

Meeting of April 12, 1909.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Messrs. Storey and Putnam, Trustees, for the gift of \$1000 for the Department of Neuro-pathology, to be used at the discretion of Professor James J. Putnam and Assistant Professor E. E. Southard for researches bearing on the knowledge and treatment of nervous diseases.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his additional gift of \$416.66 to be used for the Peabody Museum South American Expedition in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

The Treasurer reported the receipt from the estate of Mrs. Amey Richmond Sheldon of \$65,000 in cash and securities amounting to \$98,000, in accordance with the following terms of her will:

I give and bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cam-

bridge, Massachusetts, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) in cash or in securities to be selected by my Executors and at valuations to be fixed by my Executors, which shall be conclusive, for the rebuilding or enlarging of its library building known as Gore Hall in such manner as the said President and Fellows of Harvard College shall deem best; and if for any reason, said rebuilding or enlarging shall be deemed by them inexpedient, then I give and bequeath such sum to be used, in the discretion of the said President and Fellows for the general purposes of the said corporation.

All the rest, residue and remainder of my husband's property, so far as the same can be ascertained and followed, I give, devise and bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to hold the same as a fund to be known as the Frederick Sheldon Fund, the income thereof to be applied in the discretion of, and under rules to be prescribed by the President and Fellows aforesaid to the further education of students of promise and standing in the University by providing them with facilities for further education by travel after graduation or by establishing traveling scholarships.

Voted that the gift of \$100 to be added to the James Mills Peirce Scholarship be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Mr. Francis R. Appleton, for the purchase of English plays for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. D. W. Abercrombie, his first payment on account of his offer of \$100 to the Loan Fund of the College, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor A. C. Coolidge and Mr. Clarence L. Hay for their generous gift of about three thousand volumes and a large number of pamphlets relating to the History of South America and especially to that of Chile, a collection which belonged to

Sr. Luis Montt, National Librarian of Chile.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. Hiramingham, Curator of South American History and Literature, for his generous offices in accomplishing the purchase of the Montt Collection of books and pamphlets relating to South America, presented to Harvard University by Professor A. C. Coolidge and Mr. Clarence L. Hay, and for his services in procuring for the University many official publications of the Chilean government.

Voted that Assistant Professor Andrew have leave of absence during the year 1909-10.

Voted to grant the request of Professor C. H. Grandgent for leave of absence for the academic year 1909-10 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to grant the request of Professor W. Z. Ripley for leave of absence for the second half of the academic year 1909-10 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to rescind the vote of Jan. 25, 1909, giving leave of absence to Assistant Professor Dixon for the second half of the year 1909-10.

Voted to grant the request of Professor C. J. Bullock for leave of absence for the second half of the academic year 1909-10 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to appoint Herbert Ellsworth Cory, Assistant in Comparative Literature for the remainder of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint as Preachers to the University for one year from Sept. 1, 1909: Paul Revere Frothingham, S.T.B., Alexander Mann, D.D., Francis John McConnell, D.D., Albert Parker Fitch, Charles Edward Park.

Voted to reappoint Heinrich Conrad Bierwirth, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of German for five years from Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to reappoint Charles Leonard Bouton, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics for five years from Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to reappoint Frank Lowell Kennedy, A.B., S.B., Assistant Professor of Drawing and Machine Design for five years from Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to reappoint George Sharp Raymer, A.B., E.M., Assistant Professor of Mining for five years from Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to appoint Lincoln Frederick Schaub, Assistant Professor of Commercial Law for five years from Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to appoint Charles Wilson Kilham, Assistant Professor of Architectural Construction for five years from Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors from Sept. 1, 1909: Hermann Julius Weber, Ph.D., in German; Albert Wilhelm Boesche, Ph.D., in German.

Voted to appoint Lincoln Frederick Schaub, Secretary of the Graduate School of Business Administration from Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from September 1, 1909: Edgar Judson Rich, on the Theory and Practice of Rate-Making; James Newton Gunn, on Industrial Organization; William James Cunningham, on Railroad Operation; William Bliss Medlicott, on Insurance; Herbert Beeman Dow, on Insurance; John Farwell Moors, on Investment; John Wells Farley, on Municipal Administration; Arthur Truman Safford, on Hydraulic Engineering; William Charles Downs, on the Economic Resources of South America; Ralph Adams Cram, on Ar-

chitectural Design; Frank Miles Day, on Architectural Design.

Voted to appoint Howard Lane Blackwell, Ph.D., Fellow for Research in Physics for one year from Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to appoint John Charles Phillips, Fellow for Research in Applied Biology for one year from Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1909: Paul Terry Cherington, in Economic Resources; Stuart Daggett, in Transportation; Melvin Thomas Copeland, in Economic Resources; John Glanville Gill, in Romance Languages; George Luther Lincoln, in Romance Languages; Chandler Rathfon Post, in Romance Languages; George Benson Weston, in Romance Languages; Ernest Hatch Wilkins, in Romance Languages; Alphonse Brun, in French; Richmond Laurin Hawkins, in French; Ralph Hayward Keniston, in French; Evaristo Hurtado, in Spanish; Wilfrid Ewart MacDonald, in Mathematics; Guy Roger Clements, in Mathematics; Elmer Irwin Shepard, in Mathematics; Schuyler B. Serviss, in Elementary Mechanics; Edward Russell Markham, in Shop Work; Harold Gilliland Crane, in Electrical Engineering; Frederick Henry Lahee, in Geology; Carl Ludwig Schrader, in Gymnastics; Francis Gleason Fitzpatrick, in Fine Arts; Martin Mower, in Fine Arts; Chandler Rathfon Post, in Fine Arts; Griffith Conrad Evans, in Mathematics; Benton MacKaye, in Forestry; Andrew Garbutt, in Modeling; Herman Dudley Murphy, in Drawing from the Life; Eliot Thwing Putnam, in Architecture; Harold Broadfield Warren, Freehand Drawing; Ernest Bernbaum, in English; William Richard Castle, Jr., in English; Hermann Hagedorn, Jr., in English; Thomas Hall, Jr., in English; Francis Howard Fobes, in Greek and Latin; Carl Newell Jackson, in Greek

and Latin; Dean Putnam Lockwood, in Greek and Latin; Kendall Kerfoot Smith, in Greek and Latin; John Sayward Galbraith, in Greek and Latin; Robert Henning Webb, in Greek and Latin; Morton Collins Stewart, in German; Frederick William Charles Lieder, in German; Ray Waldron Pettengill, in German; Carl Henry Ibershoff, in German; Ernst Hermann Paul Grossmann, in German Correspondence.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1909: Chester Littlefield Thorndike, in Mechanical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry; George Falley Ninde, in Drawing and Machine Design; John Robert Nichols, in Civil Engineering; Clifton Harlan Paige, in Civil Engineering; Winthrop Perrin Haynes, in Geology; William Gardner Reed, in Meteorology; Herbert Melville Boylston, in Metallurgy and Metallography; Walter Scott Weeks, in Mining and Metallurgy; Newton Samuel Bacon, in Physiology; Lyman Sawin Hapgood, in Physiology; Fred Robert Jouett, in Physiology; Paul Hector Provandie, in Physiology; Louis Angell Babbitt, in Physics; Percy Williams Bridgman, in Physics; Emory Leon Chaffee, in Physics; Harvey Cornelius Hayes, in Physics; Edward Allen Boyden, in Zoölogy; Isaiah Leo Sharfman, in Economics; Laurence Bradford Packard, in History; Harrison Clifford Dale, in History; Harry Maxwell Varrell, in History; Carl Stephenson, in Government; Spencer Ervin, in Government; Walter Heilprin Pollak, in Government; Bay Edward Estes, in Government; William Henry Nelson, in Government; Edgar Oscar Parker, in Drawing; Arthur Bliss Seymour, in the Cryptogamic Herbarium.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1909: Julian Tyng, in Electrical

Engineering; Alfred Wood Stickney, in Mining and Metallurgy; Ranson Everts Somers, in Mining and Metallurgy; Irving Widmer Bailey, in Botany; Arthur Johnson Eames, in Botany; Edmund Ware Sinnott, in Botany; Howard Phillips Barss, in Botany; Alden True Speare, in Botany; John Detlefsen, in Zoölogy; Edward Carroll Day, in Zoölogy; Sergius Morgulis, in Zoölogy; Abbott Payson Usher, in Economics; Walter Almerian Hildreth, in German.

Voted to appoint Cyrus Guernsey Pringle, Botanical Collector for one year from Sept. 1, 1909.

Meeting of April 19, 1909.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$13,779.68 from the estate of Walter Farnsworth Baker on account of his bequest to Harvard College.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received April 15, 1909, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. C. G. Weld for his gift of \$1000 toward the Dental School Endowment.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Aesculapian Club for its gift of \$135 to pay the expenses of a representative of the Medical School traveling to different parts of the country to speak about the School.

Voted that the gift of \$10, from Mr. Carroll T. Bond, for the purchase of books on the South, especially books relating to the military history of the Confederate States, be gratefully accepted.

Notice was received from the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy

that the Museum had received as the gift of Messrs. John E. Thayer and Outram Bangs a highly valuable collection known as the Edward A. and Outram Bangs Collection of Birds, — and it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Messrs. John E. Thayer and Outram Bangs for this admirable accession to the resources of the Museum.

The resignation of George Lincoln Goodale as Fisher Professor of Natural History, and Director of the Botanic Garden was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1909: Graham Wallas, on Government; Elliot Hersey Goodwin, on Government; Lincoln Frederick Schaub, on Persons and Quasi-Contracts.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1909: Joseph Warren, in Government; Joseph Lewis Stackpole, in Patent Law; Sanford Henry Eisner Freund, in Criminal Law; Arthur Atwood Ballantine, in Criminal Law; Bertel Glidden Willard, in Public Speaking; William Henry Nelson, in Public Speaking; Philip Benjamin Kennedy, in Public Speaking.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1909: Henry Maurice Sheffer, in Philosophy; Stanley Alfred Mellor, in Philosophy; Horatio Willis Dresser, in Philosophy; George Clarke Cox, in Philosophy; Arthur Stone Dewing, in Philosophy; Charles Sherwood Ricker, in Philosophy; Horace Meyer Kallen, in Philosophy; Corning Benton, in History; St. John Perret, in Public Speaking; Charles Bishop Johnson, in Public Speaking.

Voted to appoint Raymond Edwin Merwin, Austin Teaching Fellow in Anthropology for one year from Sept. 1, 1909.

Meeting of April 26, 1909.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor A. C. Coolidge for his generous gift of \$1750 for the purchase of books on Germany, Morocco, South America, etc.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Ernest B. Dane for his generous gift of \$1500 for the expenses of an expedition to Japan to find and bring to this country a fungus parasite of the gypsy moth, and that the gift be accepted in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor W. C. Sabine dated April 23, 1909.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. J. E. Sterrett for his gift of \$50 to be used as a prize in the Graduate School of Business Administration, the award to be made at the discretion of the Dean.

Voted that the gift of \$10, from Mr. John S. Lawrence, for the purchase of books on the lives of successful men, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$2.70 for the purchase of books, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. A. W. Preston for his generous offer of \$2000 a year for five years, beginning Sept. 1, 1909, to be used jointly by Harvard University and the Boston High School of Commerce in furthering the study of the economic resources and commerce of South America, in accordance with a letter from the Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration to Mr. Preston dated April 16, 1909, and Mr. Preston's reply thereto dated April 20, 1909. *Voted* that Mr. Preston's generous offer be gratefully accepted upon the terms stated in the above mentioned correspondence.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Society for Promoting Agriculture for

their generous offer of \$1200 a year for three years from May 1, 1909, "to aid the College to enable Professor Theobald Smith to continue his experiments on bovine tuberculosis along the lines of the work heretofore done by him for the Society."

Voted that Professor George Foot Moore have leave of absence during the first half of the academic year 1909-10 in accordance with an understanding entered into by Harvard University and the University of Berlin whereby a Professor will be sent by each institution to the other as a special lecturer in the year 1909-10.

Voted to change the title of Irving W. Bailey from Austin Teaching Fellow in Botany to Austin Teaching Fellow in Forestry and Botany.

Voted to appoint Eduard Meyer, Visiting Professor of Ancient History for the year 1909-10.

Voted to appoint George Perkins Clinton, Research Collector in Cryptogamic Botany for the remainder of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Davis Rich Dewey, Lecturer on Economics for one year from Sept. 1, 1909.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1909: Charles Miner Stearns, in English; Charles Thomas Brues, in Economic Entomology; Walter James Dodd, M.D., in the Roentgen Ray Department.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1909: Oscar James Campbell, Jr., in English; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, in English; George Harold Edgell, in Fine Arts; Percy Emerson Brown, M.D., in the Roentgen Ray Department; Ariel Welling George, M.D., in the Roentgen Ray Department.

Voted to appoint the following Austin

Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1909: Charles James Moore, in Chemistry; Gorham Waller Harris, in Chemistry; Gustavus John Esselen, Jr., in Chemistry.

Voted to appoint Guy Emerson, Proctor for the remainder of the current academic year.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.¹

Stated Meeting of February 24, 1909.

The following member was present: Mr. Higginson.

Other members of the Board were absent in consequence of previous notice, given by the Secretary of the Board, that their attendance would not be required, on account of the inability of the President and Fellows to present to the Board at this meeting the list of midyear degrees. Whereupon, a quorum not being present, the meeting was adjourned by Mr. Higginson to 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, March 3, 1909.

Adjourned Meeting of March 3, 1909.

The following 17 members were present: The President of the Board, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Appleton, Delano, Endicott, Fish, P. R. Frothingham, Grant, Higginson, Huidekoper, A. A. Lawrence, Rand, Shattuck, Storey, J. C. Warren, W. Warren, Williams.

The records of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

The Treasurer of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of March 1, 1909, conferring midyear degrees, recommended therefor by the Faculties of the several Departments of the University respectively, and the Board voted to consent to the conferring of said degrees.

¹ Extracts.

Various appointments were concurred in.

The resignation of Mr. James Loeb from the Committees to visit the Fogg Museum, and the Department of Classics, and the resignation of Rev. Albert Parker Fitch from the Committee to visit the Harvard Divinity School, were placed on file.

Stated Meeting of April 14, 1909.

The following 24 members were present: The President of the Board, the President of the University, the Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Appleton, Delano, Endicott, Fish, P. R. Frothingham, Gaston, Gordon, Grant, Higginson, A. A. Lawrence, W. Lawrence, Loring, Markham, Peabody, Rand, Shattuck, Storey, Storow, J. C. Warren, W. Warren, Weld.

Various appointments, including those of Preachers to the University were concurred in.

The President of the Board informed the Board that at the request of the President and Fellows he had appointed, on March 9, 1909, Messrs. J. C. Warren, Fish and Appleton, as a Committee on the part of the Board to make the necessary arrangements for the inaugural ceremonies of Professor Lowell as President of the University, and the Board *Voted* to confirm these appointments.

Judge Grant, on behalf of the Committee on the Relation of the University to Secondary Schools, presented an oral report, with the recommendation that the Board adopt the following votes, and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate the same to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences:

1. To recommend to the Board of Overseers that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences be requested to make such readjustment of the ratings of the admission requirements in languages as shall place them more nearly on an equal basis.

2. To recommend to the Board of Overseers that in order to encourage better instruction in the modern languages the Faculty of Arts and Sciences be requested to administer examinations in German and French so as to test ability, not only to read and write those languages, but to understand them when spoken or read aloud;

And said report and recommendation were referred to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, and upon the recommendation of that Committee were accepted and adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Winslow Warren presented the Report of the Committee to visit the Chemical Laboratory, and the Report of the Committee to visit the Gray Herbarium; accepted and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Shattuck presented the Report of the Committee on Italian, Spanish and Romance Philology, and the Report of the Committee to visit the Medical and Dental Schools; accepted and ordered to be printed.

The Secretary of the Board reported that pursuant to the vote of the Board of January 13, 1909, he had prepared a new and revised edition of the Rules and By-laws of the Board, and had caused the same to be printed, and a copy sent to each member of the Board.

Upon the motion of Mr. Delano, Section 31 of the Rules and By-laws of the Board was referred to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions for such action as they should see fit to recommend, with regard to the printing of the reports of the Visiting Committees annually in a volume for the use of the Board.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

On Feb. 17, Miss Agnes Irwin resigned the office of Dean of Radcliffe

College, her resignation to take effect on Sept. 1, 1909. When the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women was reorganized in 1894, Miss Irwin became the first Dean of Radcliffe College, and has for 15 years held the office without interruption. The Associates accepted her resignation with deepest regret. Her high standards of scholarship added to her clear conception of the practical value of education have rendered her services to Radcliffe useful in a high degree. Certain friends of Miss Irwin have bought and presented to the College in her honor a half-length portrait of Miss Irwin in her academic gown, painted by Miss Cecilia Beaux.

On Feb. 17 Prof. H. W. Smyth was appointed a member of the Academic Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. J. H. Wright.

The Radcliffe Auxiliary has given \$500 for the improvement of the grounds about Fay House, with a particular view to the laying-out of paths and the planting of shrubs. Caroline Strong, '03, who died in Portland, Ore., last December, made in her will a bequest of \$500 to Radcliffe for the Library. A committee of the Radcliffe Union offers to be responsible for the rent of the largest single room in Bertram Hall for a period of three years from Sept., 1909. This room is to be known as the Union Room, and is to be awarded each year to a graduate student on the basis of scholarship and general ability.

For the benefit of the Radcliffe Musical Scholarship Fund, Mary P. Webster, '03-08, Marguerite Fiske, '92-96, and Laura Kelsey, '05-06, gave a concert, on March 11, of music of various styles and periods for harpsichord, clavichord, voice, and violin. The proceeds of the concert, \$55.60, added to what has already been received, make the total amount of the fund \$274.08.

At the mid-winter meeting of the Radcliffe Union on Feb. 13, and again at a meeting of the undergraduates in Agassiz House on May 5, Maj. H. L. Higginson read a paper on Early Leaders at Radcliffe, Mrs. Agassiz, Mrs. Whitman, and Mrs. Gurney.

In the Collord Room of the Library a Browsing Corner was opened on Jan. 19, in accordance with the plan suggested by Dr. Billings at the dedication of the new library building. The shelves in this corner are supplied with interesting books of fiction, travel, biography, art, poetry, etc., drawn partly from the main library and partly from the Cambridge Public Library, which has kindly granted to Radcliffe the privilege of borrowing 25 books each month. The centenaries of the year have been the occasions of displaying books by and about Poe, Darwin, Chopin, Mendelssohn, and Holmes. The current magazines are kept on the tables in the Browsing Corner. Several gifts of books, and a year's subscription to a magazine of art, have already been made for this corner by graduates, students, and friends. In addition to gifts of books from Mr. Charles F. Coolidge of Arlington, and from Mrs. Charles C. Smith of Boston, the library has received the sum of \$25 from Alice F. Sprague, '94-97, for the purchase of duplicate copies of books for required reading in philosophy.

In the gymnasium an extra class in dancing has been added to the schedule, and folk dances have been introduced, — an ideal form of exercise which is both enjoyable and beneficial. The Senior Class has won two competitive gymnastic meets, held under the direction of the Radcliffe Athletic Association, and has received the cup for the year. The Senior Class has also won the championship in the class basketball games. The

college basketball team has been successful throughout the year except in the Smith game, of which the score was 18 to 17. The students registered in the gymnasium have given a demonstration of gymnastics and dancing for the benefit of the hockey field, by which enough money has been raised to pay for improvements made on the field last year and this year. The swimming-pool opened on April 27 for a term of six weeks.

The first book of "Radcliffe College Songs" is about to be published by the Boston Music Co., under the auspices of the Radcliffe Union. It will consist of some 30 original songs written by Radcliffe students, as well as of music written especially for Radcliffe by Prof. J. K. Paine, Prof. Spalding, and Mr. Lewis S. Thompson, and it will be supplemented by several good part-songs for women which have been popular at Radcliffe. Gladys Holden, '09, has won the second prize of \$50 in a short-story contest for the undergraduates of New England Colleges and Universities, offered by the *New England Magazine*. A benefit performance of three plays by former Radcliffe students was given at the Berkeley Theatre, New York, on the afternoon of April 16, by which \$105 was made for the Scholarship Fund of the Radcliffe Club of New York. The plays were *The Wings*, by Josephine Peabody Marks, '94-'96, *The Hundredth Trick*, by Beulah M. Dix, '97, and *The Orange Girl*, by Agnes Morgan, '01. The parts were taken with few exceptions by professional actors. On the same afternoon another play by Miss Dix, *The Day of Defeat*, was given under her direction by a graduate cast before the Idler Club, at Elizabeth Cary Agassiz House.

The Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship of \$1000 (the largest American fel-

lowship open to women), in the gift of Wellesley College, has been awarded for 1909-10 to Gertrude Schoepperle, A.B. Wellesley, '03, A.M. '05, Radcliffe graduate student, '05-'07. The fellowship of \$500 offered by the Woman's Education Association of Boston has been awarded for 1909-10 to Elizabeth Church, A.B. Dalhousie, '96, A.M. '99, A.M. Radcliffe, '03, Radcliffe graduate student, '98-'04, '05-'06, '07-'09.

A mass meeting was held in Agassiz House on April 28, under the auspices of the Alumnae Committee on Distant Work, in order to lay before the Radcliffe students the opportunities open to college women in educational, business, and philanthropic fields, and the necessary training and the experience required. Addresses were given by Mr. H. W. Holmes, Dr. J. T. Prince, agent of the Mass. State Board of Education, Miss Alice L. Higgins, General Secretary of the Boston Associated Charities, and Mr. Ralph Albertson, Educational Secretary at Wm. Filene Sons Co., Boston.

A monograph by Alice D. Adams, A.B. Wellesley, '87, A.M. '96, Radcliffe graduate student, '98-'99, '01-'02, entitled "The Neglected Period of Anti-Slavery in America" (1808-1831), has been published as number 14 in the series of Radcliffe College Monographs. Miss Adams proves that the era, 1808-1831, considered by historians as a "Period of Stagnation" in the anti-slavery movement, was, in reality, a period of constant effort and activity against slavery, and that the South, rather than the North, was the leader in this anti-slavery movement. She shows, however, that the anti-slavery movement was already in progress in the North, and that several plans for emancipation were proposed by writers during the years 1808-1831; that the anti-slavery

movement during the period prepared the North for Garrison's demand for the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves, and that without this preparation there would not have been the wonderful response to his call. The monograph includes an appendix consisting of lists of the names mentioned in connection with anti-slavery, of anti-slavery societies, of court cases cited, and an exhaustive bibliography of the subject.

The chairman of the Academic Board, by statistics which he has prepared for the Annual Report for 1907-08, corrects a wide-spread erroneous impression concerning Radcliffe College, namely, "that a large part of the teaching is done by young Harvard Assistants who do not actually conduct courses in Harvard." He says: "Of the 107 courses [actually given in Radcliffe College in the Academic year 1907-08] 103 corresponded with courses given in Harvard College, and the remaining 4 did not correspond to Harvard courses although of College grade. Of the 4 courses not corresponding to Harvard courses, 3 were given by professors and 1 by another member of the Faculty. Of the 103 courses corresponding to Harvard courses, 78 were given by the instructors who gave them in Harvard, 4½ were given by instructors of equal college rank with the instructors in the corresponding Harvard courses, 6 were given by instructors of higher rank, and 14½ by instructors of lower rank than those of the corresponding Harvard courses. Of the 14½ courses given by instructors of lower rank than the corresponding Harvard courses, 4½ were given by assistant professors, 2½ by other members of the Faculty, 7 by other Harvard teachers, and ½ of a course by a Harvard assistant not giving independent classroom instruction in Harvard."

President Eliot says in his Annual Report for 1907-08: "An impression has prevailed widely that the teaching at Radcliffe College, although all done by Harvard teachers, is chiefly done by the younger Harvard teachers. This impression is entirely incorrect. In the year 1905-06, 56 Harvard teachers who were over 35 years of age gave 76½ courses in Radcliffe College to 1092 students. In the same year 33 teachers who were under 35 years of age gave 36 courses to 555 students. 34 full Professors in Harvard University took part in the Radcliffe work, and 22 Assistant Professors. Of these Assistant Professors, 8 have since been made full Professors. In other words, about two thirds of the Radcliffe teaching was done by the older men of the Harvard Faculty."

One of the Harvard Professors who retires this year has taught for 15 years in Radcliffe College, and, by vote of the executive committee of the Carnegie Foundation, his retiring allowance will be "based upon the joint salary paid him at Harvard and at Radcliffe."

ALUMNÆ.

Grace H. Macurdy, '88, Ph.D. Columbia, '03, is to give three courses in the Summer School of Columbia University, in 1909, one in Elementary Greek, one in Plato, and one in Homer. Effie Chapman, '01, is secretary to the librarian of the Public Library, Seattle, Wash.; Marguerite Kimball, '04, is assistant to the secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Mass. Civil Service Reform Association. In 1909-10, Bertha M. Boody, '99, is to teach in Miss Madeira's School, Washington, D. C.; Helen A. Ward, '00, and Elizabeth Freeman, '09, in the Berkeley School, Cambridge; Almira W. Bates, '01, in the High School, East Boston; Ethel H. Lyons, '06, in Bradley

Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill.; Sarah L. Hadley, '05-08, in the Home and Day School, Detroit, Mich.; Ada S. Blake, '09, in Albany Academy, Albany; Alice A. Butler, '09, in Mrs. Allen's School, White Plains, N. Y.; Floretta Elmore, '09, in Miss Haskell's School, Boston.

Marriages.

- 1897-98. Helen James to Henry Stern Sommers, at West Newton, April 3, 1909.
 1901. Charlotte Price to Edmund Carl Froehlich, at Arlington Heights, Feb. 8, 1909.
 1900-02. Adelaide Florence True to Edward Ellery, at Waterville, Me., Feb. 20, 1909.
 1903. Dorothy Winsor Soule to William Balch Coffin, at Brookline, May 6, 1909.
 1904. Edith Sherman to Henry Adams Morse, at Boston, March 10, 1909.
 1904-06. Blanche Ethel Amweg to Walter Albert Scott, at San Francisco, April 12, 1909.
 1904-06. Helen Idella Kendall to Preserved Smith, at Walpole, April 28, 1909.
 1905-07. Maude Augusta Batchelder to Charles Peter Vosburgh, at Cambridge, April 14, 1909.
 1908. Annie Bell Hurter to Frederick Wolseley Murray, at Cambridge, April 14, 1909.

Mary Coes, '87.

STUDENT LIFE.

The affairs of the two University dining-halls which have long been approaching a crisis, early in March reached a point where student management was no longer sufficient, and since March 4 the administration of both Memorial and Randall has been in the hands of a man-

aging committee appointed by the Corporation, consisting of W. S. Burke, inspector of grounds and buildings, J. D. Greene, '96, Secretary to the Corporation, and E. H. Wells, '97, Secretary of the Alumni Association. In many ways the change is a welcome one. Under student management the membership of both halls had run down, and with decline in membership the quality of food and service had depreciated. There seems also to be something deeper than defects of management: clubs with dining-tables have multiplied within the last few years, several dormitories serve breakfast in students' rooms, and many students live at home and eat only one meal a day in Cambridge. Moreover, the situation of the dining-halls at one side of the centre of College activities, which may be said for practical purposes to have shifted south of Massachusetts Ave., is another cause of their unpopularity.

One of the duties of the managing committee is to investigate this situation and discover if possible a remedy for it. At present both halls are being run on practically the same basis as before, and no changes are likely to be made during the present College year. A superficial view of the subject leads one to think that the most sensible course would be to close one of the halls, preferably Randall, as being smaller and less conveniently situated, and to operate only one until a considerable increase in University enrolment makes it possible to open both again on a paying basis. Memorial has been running very much below capacity except for a few weeks at the very beginning of the College year; Randall also could not give its best for lack of boarders. Memorial, with its 1900 capacity and facilities for good service, would be sufficient for that part of the student body which cares to board in a large dining-hall conducted by the University.

With increasing efficiency the Union continues to fill its place in the College community. For the men who do not belong to clubs, it provides the facilities of a clubhouse; for club members, it is less useful in this way, but through its library, its dining-room, and its lectures and entertainments it makes itself invaluable to most men in the College and to many in other departments of the University. Moreover, with years it is coming to be a repository of pictures, books, and memorials which will soon be invaluable. In the last few weeks three accessions of this sort have come to the Union: a fine portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, '80, presented by his class and painted by Joseph R. deCamp, has been hung in the living-room; a drinking fountain to the memory of Thomas Simms Bettens, '74, affectionately remembered by graduates of many colleges as a teacher in the Cutler School of New York City, has been installed in the main corridor; and a memorial tablet to Harvard men who gave up their lives in the Spanish War is about to be installed over the main entrance to the living-room. The addition of Mr. Roosevelt's picture calls attention to the value of the pictures which the Union already possesses — the Sargent pictures of President Eliot and of Major H. L. Higginson, ['55], President and donor of the Union; a Copley portrait of Pres. John Adams, 1755; portraits of Pres. J. Q. Adams, 1787, Judge Charles Devens, '38, and Judge E. R. Hoar, '36, and the DeCamp picture of Prof. N. S. Shaler, s '62, presented by the Class of 1908.

Membership figures, in common with the enrolment in the University, have fallen off. The total membership this year is 4139 as compared with 4386 last year, the main loss coming in the active memberships, where the drop is from 2255 to 2091. As the life memberships

continue to grow slowly, amounting now to 1115, there is reason to expect this dropping away of membership is only temporary. The loss in running the house during the year was a little more than \$3500, the total expense being \$18,044.98. The library has received 587 volumes during the year, bringing the total up to 9808.

At the elections early in April the following officers were chosen for the year: Pres. — Major H. L. Higginson, ['55]; vice-pres. — G. P. Gardner, Jr., '10, of Boston; sec. — C. L. Lanigan, '10, of Lawrence; governing board — F. H. Burr, '09, of Chestnut Hill, J. Richardson, Jr., 1L., of Chestnut Hill, H. Fish, Jr., '10, of Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y., E. C. Bacon, '10, of Westbury, L. I., N. Y., S. A. Sargent, Jr., '10, of Brookline, and E. Harding, '11, of Boston; library committee: C. T. Copeland, '82, W. R. Castle, '00, Prof. Bliss Perry, W. C. Lane, '81, Prof. C. H. Haskins, B. M. Cutting, '10, Oakdale, L. I., N. Y. and H. V. Morgan, '10, of Germantown, Pa. The Governing Board has elected J. Richardson, chairman, and C. L. Lanigan, secretary; the Library Committee has elected W. C. Lane, '81, chairman, and B. M. Cutting, '10, secretary.

For its second presentation of the year the Dramatic Club selected four one-act plays to be given in May. They differ essentially in character and will afford the members of the University opportunity for the use of every sort of dramatic talent. The plays are: *Death and the Dicers*, a mystery play adapted from Chaucer's *Pardoner's Tale*, by F. Schenck, '09; *Five in the Morning*, a tragedy in verse by H. Hagedorn, '07, and an unnamed Western comedy by the same author; and finally an Irish farce by Leonard Hatch, '07. From the personnel of the Dramatic Club, and the

fact that the parts in the plays will be assigned by competition, it may be expected that the performance will be as successful as was the presentation last fall of *The Promised Land*.

Other plays of the winter months have followed the usual course of undergraduate theatricals. Musical comedy by the Hasty Pudding and Pi Eta, and English comedy revived by the Delta Upsilon, are the usual things for these clubs. In addition the Speakers' Club gave a single presentation of Rostand's *The Romançers*, for the benefit of the Cambridge Hospital League.

The Builders of Babylon is the title of the Hasty Pudding comedy. Performances were given in the club theatre on March 29, March 30 and 31, and in Jordan Hall, Boston, on April 1 and 3.

H. W. H. Powel, '09, and W. G. Wendell, '09, wrote the book and lyrics of the play; the music was by J. A. Warner, '09. As for the play itself, its amusing and familiar effects of music and comedy appeared in a quite unusual setting; the scenery surpassed that usually seen in Pudding shows; and the other features were up to the usual standard. The cast:

Nimrod, King of Babylon,
Hem, contractor and builder,
Haw, contractor and builder,
Joseph, son of Haw,
Googoo, a private detective,
Abdullah, Grand Vizier of Egypt,
Bung, a perfect man-servant,
Habbadaah, a prophet without honor,
Ho-Hum-Hoo, a slave,
Cheest, a workman,
Foreman at the works,

W. G. Wendell, '09
G. Butler, '09
R. M. Middlemass, '09
J. P. S. Harrison, '09
A. P. Loring, Jr., '09
H. W. H. Powel, Jr., '09
W. G. Roelker, Jr., '09
F. Schenck, '09
H. B. Barton, '09
C. L. Lanigan, '10
K. S. Cate, '09

Peleg, an architect, G. deC. May, '09
Reuben, a secretary, G. Lewis, Jr., '09
Semiramis, Queen of Egypt,
Ruth, daughter of Hem,
Hester, an unappreciated maiden,

R. H. Hutchinson, '10
F. M. Blagden, '09
G. P. Gardner, Jr., '10

CHORUS.

Babylonian courtiers. L. M. Arrowsmith, '09, K. S. Cate, '09, G. H. Edgell, '09, G. Lewis, '09, G. deC. May, '09, R. E. Peabody, '09, S. Vaughan, '09, G. Warner, '09, G. F. Waterbury, '10.

Babylonian ladies. R. Bradley, '09, B. Crocker, '09, D. Crocker, '10, J. Galatti, '09, S. Galatti, '10, J. K. Hollins, '10, W. F. Howard, '09, R. W. Morgan, '10, E. H. Perry, '09.

Workmen. L. M. Arrowsmith, '09, R. Bradley, '09, G. H. Edgell, '09, W. F. Howard, '09, G. deC. May, '09, R. E. Peabody, '09, E. H. Perry, '09, S. Vaughan, '09, G. Warner, '09, G. F. Waterbury, '10.

Attendants on the King and Queen. C. G. Bowen, '09, S. Cobb, '10, W. M. Evarts, '09, J. A. P. Millet, '10, S. B. Olney, '10, M. P. Prince, '10.

Comparable with the Hasty Pudding play for tunefulness and fun-provoking qualities was *The Highflier*, presented by the Pi Eta players. H. B. Sheahan, '09, and A. S. Olmsted, '09, together produced the book and lyrics, and A. C. Tilton wrote most of the music. Numerous performances were given in Cambridge and Boston and several surrounding towns. The cast:

Martini, keeper of the castle,
Maraschino, his wife,
Senator Tanner, of Montana,
Sue, his daughter,
Marietta, the lost daughter,
Beethoven Bismarck Zimmerkuchen,
Sue's tutor,
Mehitabel Mussell, Sue's tutor,
Richard Webster, Sue's tutor,

B. C. Voeshell, '11
P. C. Squire, '11
W. B. Day, '10
H. F. Boynton, '11
W. D. Owen, '11
L. H. Baker, '11
R. D. Morse, '11
H. G. Tomlin, '09

Jehosopht Jones, Sue's tutor,

D. S. Hays, '11
The Count Spaghetti, J. R. Benton, '08
Two Italian Women.

Pony ballet, show girls, etc., E. A. Allen, '11, W. P. Browne, '11, W. H. Butler, '10, M. B. Carpenter, '10, J. H. Davis, '10, J. F. Dewey, '09, O. C. Dow, '11, R. P. Dunning, '11, J. M. Foster, '11, W. E. Hearn, '11, H. H. Heath, '11, F. M. Hector, '10, G. C. Kiakaddon, '10, G. N. Lyon, '09, H. Morse, '10, A. D. Neal, '10, A. S. Olmsted, '09, R. H. Patch, '10, R. P. Pope, '10, A. L. Smith, '11, P. M. Smith, '11, R. Warren, '10, F. E. Waterman, '10, G. B. Wilbur, 2d, '11.

The eleventh annual Elizabethan revival by the Delta Upsilon chapter was of *Al Fools*, a comedy by Chapman, first presented in the Rose Theatre, London, in 1598. Though essentially comedy, it is more nearly serious than anything that the society has undertaken hitherto. In producing so many plays of this character the actors have gained a traditional knack of reviving for modern audiences the atmosphere and humor of old England. In scenery and costuming the play is made as nearly realistic as changed times and tastes will permit. The following cast gave *Al Fools*:

Gostanzo, knight, R. L. Niles, '09
Marc Antonio, knight, G. S. Deming, '10
Valerio, sonne to Gostanzo,

F. A. Wilmot, '10
Fortunio, elder sonne to Antonio,
K. W. Hunter, '11

Reynaldo, the younger,
L. R. Martineau, Jr., '09
Dariotto, courtier, T. S. Kenyon, '11
Claudio, courtier, G. T. Vought, '11
Cornelio, gentleman, J. A. Eccles, '10
Curio, a page, F. T. Wentworth, '09
Kyte, a notary, J. C. Bills, Jr., '09
A scrivener, L. W. Brooke, '09
Fraunces Poke, a surgeon,

R. C. Benchley, '12
Gazetta, wife to Cornelio, C. H. Ernst, '10
Bellanora, daughter to Gostanzo,
L. B. Packard, '09
Gratiana, stolne wife to Valerio,
McC. Reinhart, '12

Honors in intercollegiate debating were evenly distributed this year among Harvard, Princeton and Yale; each won in its home contest of the first triangular debate among the three colleges, held on March 6. The subject for all three debates was: "Resolved, That all corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be compelled to take out a federal charter." Each team defended the negative side of this question at home. In the home debate one of the Harvard teams met Yale; this team was made up of G. I. Lewis, 1L., T. M. Gregory, '10, and L. J. Whiteside, 1L., The Yale debaters were H. D. Widger, '10, W. W. Patterson, Grad. Law, and J. F. T. O'Connor, 3L. At Princeton Harvard was represented by D. Haar, '11, H. von Kaltenborn, '09, and I. K. Lewis, 3L. The Princeton team there included J. Herman, '10, F. C. Myers, '09, and J. G. Buchanan, '09. For the Princeton-Yale debate in New Haven the speakers were: Princeton — P. S. Walters, '10, N. Ewing, Jr., '09, and M. H. Fry, '09; Yale: J. L. Conaughty, '09, S. E. Keeler, Jr., '10, and E. C. Weyman, 3L. The debate showed that in such a system the tendency is for an equal division of honors, since the merits of the question will seldom be overbalanced by the merits of teams.

Phi Beta Kappa has taken its five honorary members from the class of 1909, making the full number from that class: James T. Addison, of Stamford, Conn.; George H. Edgell, of Newport, N. H.; Julian E. Garnsey, of White Plains, N. Y.; John M. Groton, of Philadelphia, Pa.; and Basil D. Hall, of Cambridge.

The officers of the Student Council for the half-year just ending are: Pres., A. G. Cable, '09; vice-pres., W. M. Rand, '09; sec., R. M. Middlemass, '09. A. Sweetser, '11, was elected to the Council in

place of H. Jaques, '11, resigned. E. C. Cutler, '09, and G. H. Balch, '12, became members of the Council as captain of the 'Varsity Crew and president of the Freshman Class respectively.

Election of officers in the Phillips Brooks House Association and two of its associated societies resulted in the choice of the following men for the year ending in February, 1910:

Brooks House Association. Pres., P. Wyman, '10; vice-pres., E. C. Bacon, '10; treas., W. O. Kenney, '10; librarian, F. H. Cooke, '10.

St. Paul's Society. Pres., F. W. Tomkins, '10; vice-pres., K. I. Bennett, '11; sec., H. P. Cooper, '10; treas., C. Amory, '12; member of graduate advisory committee, W. R. Castle, '00.

Christian Association. Pres., W. R. Ohler, '10; vice-pres., J. T. Nightingale, '10; sec., A. Gregg, '11; treas., G. S. Phenix, '12.

Profitable business for the Coöperative Society in the last few years has made opportunity for another extension. The stationery business conducted for some years by C. H. Thurston in the Porcelian building, was taken over on May 1, and for the present that store will be operated as a branch of the Coöperative. The building on Harvard Sq. is occupied fully, even to the basement, and as the basement will be disturbed when the subway reaches Harvard Sq. more room was needed.

R. L. Groves, '10.

ATHLETICS.

With a minimum of interference and with good leadership and coaching in nearly every branch of sport the year 1909-10 seems likely to gain a place in Harvard's athletic history as one of the few satisfactory years. In the matter of interference from the Governing Bodies

the contrast with the stormy year preceding is very marked; it seems likely that the reforms made in answer to the protests of the Faculty against over-long schedules, absences from Cambridge, etc., have satisfied that body for the present at least. The close attention which Mr. Garcelon and the Athletic Committee are giving to every detail of athletic policy has smoothed out many a misunderstanding and is constantly preventing friction.

One evidence of the more settled condition of sports is the decision of the Athletic Committee to undertake the work of finishing the Stadium by building the concrete roof over the promenade at the top as contemplated in the original designs. It will be remembered that the cost of the Stadium largely over-ran the original estimates, and the construction of this part has been deferred. A new gift from the Class of 1879, which gave \$100,000 of the initial cost, and a series of payments by the Athletic Committee distributed over five years, is to pay for the completion. Work was commenced about the first of May, the contract having been given to the Turner Construction Co. of New York City. It is hoped that everything may be done in time for Class Day and Commencement, but there will be no interference with the use of the Stadium for the Ivy exercises on Class Day. There will be no increase of seating capacity by the changes. The annual report of the treasurer of the Athletic Association, covering the year ending last August, showed a profit of about \$11,000 coming from football and baseball, and largely the result of economy in management.

It is to be inferred that the Athletic Committee, in undertaking to pay in five years its share of the expense of completing the Stadium, feels assured that there will be no interference with foot-

ball which will materially diminish profits. Football is the sport which has been most assailed in all attacks on the evils of athletics; it is to be hoped that with the reforms in the game which have come in the last three seasons, and with a shortened schedule and wise coaching methods, this sport is soon to come into its proper relation to the University.

An unsuccessful season in basketball, in which Harvard won only a single game out of eight played, led early in May to the abolition by the Athletic Committee of intercollegiate basketball at Harvard. The poor success of recent Harvard teams in this sport was only the immediate cause of this decision; the nature of the sport as now played in colleges and by outside teams, the poor facilities of the Hemenway Gymnasium, and the lack of interest in basketball among Harvard undergraduates, are other arguments adduced against it.

Another winter's use of the Gymnasium has emphasized strongly the need of a new building for indoor athletics. Certainly the Hemenway Gymnasium has been outgrown and a larger and more modern building, with facilities for a larger number of students and a greater variety of sports, is urgently needed. A set of plans has been prepared by a Boston firm of architects and was published in the *Harvard Illustrated Magazine*; they call for a more elaborate and costly building than the University is now able to afford. The indoor season is at its height in December, January, and February, and at other times, especially in the later spring months, very little use is made of the Gymnasium. Even with this short season the number of men who now go there for their exercise, and the larger number who would use a better building, seem to be

entitled to much consideration. Outdoor sports of all kinds are well provided for, and Soldier's Field is constantly being enlarged and improved; indoor sport, then, seems fairly entitled to more consideration.

Another season of hockey has emphasized the need of an indoor rink for this sport, by which the vagaries of Cambridge weather may be overcome. At present most of the important games are played in the St. Nicholas rink in New York City, and there has been much uncertainty regarding the playing off of all games scheduled for Cambridge. The Dartmouth game, one of the most important of the schedule, was to have been played in Cambridge at the end of the season, but after postponement had to be played in New York. With a public or private artificial-ice rink in Boston or Cambridge these difficulties would be done away with, there would be fewer absences of the team from Cambridge, and the present general interest in the sport would be stimulated. The plans which have been made for a new gymnasium include such a rink, but if the construction of the gymnasium is to be deferred for some years it would seem to be a wise expenditure by the Athletic Committee to construct a rink independently or with the assistance of some other local athletic association.

One other subject on which there has been some discussion during the winter is the three-year eligibility rule in its application to men who take their college degree in three years. With Freshmen debarred from Varsity teams such men are now restricted to two years on a team, and the Senior year, when they would naturally be most efficient in any sport, is lost. Some re-statement of the rule to allow such men to compete during their first year in the Graduate School is desirable, in view of the fact that three-

year men now form a large proportion of every class in the college.

Rowing.

A splendid victory over the Columbia crew on April 17 has encouraged followers of the Crew to believe that this year's eight is one of the best that Harvard has ever had. The race was rowed over a course in the Charles River about one and seven-eighths miles in length, and Harvard won by six lengths. The time, 9 min., 54 sec., is the first record since the Basin was turned into a dead water lake, and so cannot fairly be compared with times made in former races with the tide.

Changes had been made in the Columbia order within a few days of the race, while Harvard had been rowing the same for nearly two months and was well together. For these reasons a victory was expected, particularly as the stroke necessary for high speed in a short race has been drilled into the crew by Coach Wray. The men rowed in splendid form for so early in the season, while Columbia was not well together until the last half mile, and was never in the lead.

The orders in the race:

Harvard. — Stroke, Sargent; 7, Waid; 6, R. Cutler; 5, L. Withington; 4, Bacon; 3, Faulkner; 2, Lunt; bow, E. Cutler; cox., Blagden.

Columbia. — Stroke, Ceruzzi; 7, Phillips; 6, Ryan; 5, Clapp; 4, Gatch; 3, Keator; 2, Jordan; bow, Steinschneider; cox., Rockwood.

The order of the crew in the Columbia race seems likely to hold through the season. R. W. Cutler and Withington, at 6 and 5 respectively are from the 1911 boat, and are the only new men in the shell. All of the other men, with the exception of Sargent at stroke, have been shifted from their last year's seats with the idea of balancing weight and power

to better advantage. It makes a heavy crew, averaging at the time of the Columbia race slightly above 176 pounds. Since the Columbia race, distance rows at a low stroke have been included occasionally in the practice, but for the most part the work has been conducted with an eye toward the two-mile Cornell race, to be rowed on Lake Cayuga on May 31.

Coach James Wray, who has been at Harvard since 1904 as 'Varsity coach and for two years before that as Weld Boat Club coach, has been reëngaged by the Athletic Committee for a five-year period. Wray's crews were victorious in 1906 and 1908, and now, with his system well established, Harvard seems to be on the way to a permanent and satisfactory basis of crew work.

E. C. Cutler, '09, of Brookline, was elected captain of the crew on Feb. 15 in place of W. R. Severance, '09, who resigned on account of a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which it was feared would prevent him from rowing at all this season. Cutler rowed last year at 2 in the Yale race, being put into the boat when Fish was suspended from College. After resigning the crew captaincy, Severance went to California for a month and seems to have recovered entirely. At this writing, however, the coach is unwilling to take the risk of reinstating him in the boat.

Two new English shells and one from Davy's have been provided for the 'Varsity crew this spring, and Davy is building a new one for the four-oared crew. Mrs. Robert Bacon of New York City and W. C. Baylies, '84, each gave the money for one of the two English shells; both were built at the shop of George Sims and Son at Putney, from which also came the shell used in the New London race last June. Mr. Baylies's boat has been christened the *Iris II*, to perpetuate

the memory of one of the first eight-oared shells owned by a Harvard crew squad. Stewart Shillito, '79, of Cincinnati, presented the four-oared boat to the university management.

Changes are still likely in the first Freshman boat, so the order now may give little indication of what it will be by the end of June. A good stroke has been found and the stern four are fairly well settled. The Freshmen will go to Cornell at the same time as the Varsity, and will row the Cornell 1912 crew in a preliminary race. O. D. Filley, 2G., was in charge of the 1912 squad early in the season, but later, on account of other work, gave it over to A. G. Gill, 3L., who has held the place for two years past. Mr. Wray of course does most of the coaching.

The following captains of the upper-class crews have been elected: Gilbert Butler, '09, of Utica, N. Y.; Grinnell Martin, '10, of New York City; and R. S. Jowett, '11, of Dorchester. G. Martin, '10, was also chosen president-captain of the Weld Boat Club, and M. E. Peabody, '11, is secretary-treasurer.

Baseball.

The Varsity Baseball team has made a good start by winning its early games consistently and is improving daily; much will be expected from it in the championship games. Practice was started at about the usual time, battery candidates beginning work in the cage soon after the Christmas recess and fielders a little later. Contrary to the usual custom, no games were played in Cambridge before the April recess; when they have been scheduled, such games often have not been played on account of bad weather, and at best they are of doubtful value. The two games that were played on the Southern trip were both victories, over the University

of Virginia and Georgetown. The trip itself did the team much good, though rainy weather gave less opportunity for practice than expected.

For the first time the squad was taken to the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and remained there until Friday of the vacation week. On Thursday afternoon the game with the University of Virginia was played, Harvard winning 1 to 0. Remarkable pitching by Hicks and timely hitting were responsible for the one earned run which gave Harvard the game. Hartford pitched consistently in the annual game with Georgetown, played in Washington on the last day of the vacation, and Harvard was enabled to score a victory for the first time in several years.

Since the return to Cambridge there have been only one or two changes worthy of note, aside from the general development of team play. MacLaughlin of the 1911 nine, has been reinstated at second base, where Marshall and Crocker played on the Southern trip. MacLaughlin received an injury just before the team left for the South, which prevented him from going with it. Dana has replaced Haydock in left field, and will continue there if he keeps up his good hitting. Brown, substitute for catcher and first base, has been used also as a utility outfielder. Marshall and Crocker are the other men who are occasionally used in the infield.

Bates was easily defeated in Cambridge on the first Tuesday after the return from the Southern trip, hard hitting by the home team and many errors by the visitors contributing to the score of 12 to 0. In Fordham Harvard found a harder opponent, but had little difficulty in winning with Hartford in the box.

The most gratifying feature of the practice and of the early games has been improved hitting over that shown in the

last two years by Harvard nines. Currier's improvement in this respect has been most marked, and at the bat, as elsewhere, he is an inspiring leader, who brings out the best that is in the team and seems at all times master of the situation. As yet no really first-class pitchers have been faced by the team, and some reverses will undoubtedly come in the later games. The strength of the Harvard pitching staff is one of the main assets of the team. Hicks is better than last year and Hartford is getting into shape; McKay is also expected to do well late in the season. Davis is a second string man, who has been used against Bates and Andover.

The following are the scores to date:

- Apr. 22 — H., 1; University of Virginia, 0 (at Charlottesville).
 24 — H., 2; Georgetown, 1 (at Washington).
 27 — H., 12; Bates, 0.
 May 3 — H., 7; Fordham, 0.
 5 — H., 3; Andover, 0.
 8 — H., 6; Holy Cross, 7 (at Worcester).
 12 — H., 3; Amherst, 1.
 15 — H., 6; Princeton, 0.
 19 — H., 0; Brown, 2 (at Providence).

The other dates in the schedule are as follows:

- May 22 — Princeton at Princeton.
 26 — Princeton at New York, in case of tie.
 26 — Exeter, in case of no tie with Princeton.
 29 — Cornell at Ithaca.
 June 2 — Brown.
 3 — Williams.
 5 — Dartmouth.
 10 — Holy Cross.
 12 — Cornell.
 16 — Colby.
 19 — Pennsylvania State.
 24 — Yale.
 29 — Yale at New Haven.
 July 3 — Yale at New York, in case of tie.

Up to the present no hard games have

been played by the 1912 team, and its strength is undetermined. There are two fair pitchers and a good infield. Ability to hit the ball is the most marked characteristic of the team as a whole. The team won from Somerville High School on April 29, by 8 to 3, and from the Boston English High School on May 3, 5 to 0. The second team has also played one or two minor games, and should be a strong team, both for practice with the Varsity and for its games with outside teams.

Track.

By dint of much strenuous work, including a training trip to Exeter, N. H., during the spring vacation, the track team has been pulled out of the slough in which it seemed to have sunk at the end of last season, and though it will not be a brilliant team, yet it does credit to the University, considering how poor the earlier prospects were. Training in the winter months was much more arduous than usual, and a relay team, and individual performers in track and field events, were entered in many of the important indoor meets of the Eastern cities. The vacation work on the Exeter Academy track was also of benefit.

Coach Donovan has done very well with the runners, and not only have the stars been brought along in the best possible condition, but new men have been developed for several events. In the two sprints Foster, of the 1911 team, is running better than last year. Capt. Rand continues to be the mainstay in the hurdles, with Gardner as a running mate in the low hurdles and Long in the high hurdles. Jaques has been developed into a star for the half-mile and longer distances, and in the quarter-mile de Selding and Blumer are to be relied on. Little in the shot-put is the most consistent performer of the field event men;

there are several good high jumpers, and Barr in the pole vault has improved a great deal over last year. The hammer throw and broad jump are weak events for the team.

The annual spring inter-class meet on May 3 was won by the Juniors, with 50½ points to 38½ for the Sophomores, 22½ for the Seniors, and 5½ for the Freshmen. As the 1912 team had been in a dual meet with Andover only two days before the Class meet, the Freshman runners were barred from the quarter-mile and longer runs, which accounts in part for the poor showing of 1912. The best performances were by Rand, Foster, and Jaques, each of whom won two first places. Foster won the two dashes, gaining thus the right to hold for one year a magnificent cup presented to the track team by L. P. Dodge, '08, for perpetual competition in the 220-yard dash. Rand won both hurdle races easily, and Jaques had an easy time winning the mile and two-mile runs.

Harvard won the annual meet with Dartmouth, held on Soldier's Field on May 8, by a satisfactory margin, the score being 92 points to 25. The showing of the team in that meet justified hope that the Yale meet, scheduled for May 15, would not be altogether one-sided, for at this writing it seems almost hopeless to expect the Harvard squad to win from Yale's well-balanced team. (Yale won, 55½ to 48½ points.)

W. F. Donovan and W. E. Quinn have been re-engaged by the track management to coach in the track and field events respectively for two years more. Quinn has been at Harvard since 1906, but this is Donovan's first year with the track team, he having had charge of football and baseball teams hitherto.

This year's intercollegiate meet is to

be held on Soldier's Field on May 28 and 29, and J. D. Leland, '09, manager of the University Track Team, has been elected to manage the meet. At the meeting of the Intercollegiate Association when it was voted to hold the games this year on Soldier's Field, it was also voted that they should go next year to the University of Pennsylvania.

W. H. Fernald, of Waverley, has been elected captain of the 1912 track team; Parker Blair, of Elmhurst, Ill., is manager and W. S. Witmer, of Winchester, assistant manager. The indications are that the Freshman team will be well balanced in all events, with no men of unusual ability. The team won a dual meet with Andover at the academy on May 1 by 57 to 51 points. Meets are also scheduled for the Freshmen with Phillips Exeter and with Yale 1912.

Football.

The football season of 1909 has been given a good start by the re-appointment of P. D. Haughton, '99, as head coach, the completion of a satisfactory schedule, and the holding of a three weeks' session of spring practice. Especially is the engagement of Mr. Haughton gratifying; his record with the team last season made it certain that he would be offered the position of head coach again, but business considerations made him for a long time hesitate before accepting the place. As he served last season without any compensation direct or indirect, so he has agreed to do again. It is an obvious sacrifice of time and energy that Mr. Haughton makes for the football team, and should be thoroughly appreciated by all who have the cause of Harvard's athletics at heart.

On the schedule for next fall are only nine games, this being one less than last fall. The first game, which will be played the day before College opens, is

the only mid-week game of the season. Carlisle, Annapolis, and the Springfield Training School have been dropped from the schedule, and West Point and Cornell have been added. The West Point game will be the only one not played in Cambridge. There has been growing dissatisfaction with the Carlisle game for some years; the Indians often fail to give good practice to the Harvard team, and other considerations made the change desirable. Annapolis also was out of place on a Harvard schedule; the long trip each year broke up training, and the academy team was not allowed to come to Cambridge for alternate games. West Point is much more desirable as giving fully as good practice and requiring shorter absence from Cambridge, this latter point being one on which the Faculty has insisted. Cornell was on the schedule 12 years ago, and Harvard won the last game 24 to 0. Since that time Cornell has improved greatly in its athletic status and may be depended on to play Harvard on nearly even terms. The only disadvantage in playing this college is that trips to Ithaca in alternate years will be quite as bad as to Annapolis, but no agreement beyond 1910 has been made, and Cornell may be willing to come to Cambridge for all games.

The schedule in full follows:

Sept. 29 — Bates.
 Oct. 2 — Bowdoin.
 9 — Williams.
 16 — University of Maine.
 23 — Brown.
 30 — West Point at West Point.
 Nov. 6 — Cornell.
 13 — Dartmouth.
 20 — Yale.

Spring football practice was held during the three weeks ending April 16 under direction of Coach Haughton and Capt. Fish. C. D. Daly, '01, assisted in coaching the candidates for

quarterback and continued this work after the Easter recess, the position being one that is likely to give the coaches considerable worry next fall. H. E. Kersberg, '07, B. Moore, '08, and other graduates, with a few Seniors, assisted in the coaching. About 60 candidates were out and several promising new men showed up, mainly in the Freshman class. Not many of the 'Varsity men reported; several were engaged in other sports. In the last week of the practice scrimmages were held daily, this part of the work being much more satisfactory than last spring, when hot weather made scrimmage a burden to the men.

W. B. Parsons, '10, of New York City, has been appointed manager for next year; T. T. Scudder, '11, is first assistant, and H. de Windt, '12, is second assistant.

Notes.

Association Football had an active season, but with indifferent success. Room on Soldier's Field has been secured for this sport by filling in the marshes, and with regular coaching and greater interest Harvard teams may be expected to make a better record in this sport hereafter. The record of scores follows:

Mar. 6 — H., 1; S. S. Ivernia, 2.
 20 — H., 3; Yale, 3.
 27 — H., 2; Haverford, 3.
 Apr. 12 — H., 2; Columbia, 2.
 17 — H., 1; Cornell, 2.

The Lacrosse team broke even on its Southern trip during the April recess, winning two victories and being defeated twice. The first game, on April 17, was lost to Johns Hopkins by 11 to 1. On April 21 Lehigh was defeated 2 to 1; Annapolis won on April 22 by 6 to 3; and the final game of the trip, played with Stevens Institute in New York on

April 24, was a 3 to 2 victory. Columbia was beaten in Cambridge on May 5 by 5 to 2. The team is playing in practically the same order as last season, when it won the intercollegiate championship in the northern division.

A new intercollegiate shooting record for a five-man team was established by the Harvard five in the annual shoot with Princeton, held at Princeton on April 3, Harvard scoring 226 out of a possible 250. This record was held less than a month, for on May 1 Yale defeated Harvard at the Soldier's Field traps, and set up a new record of 230 to Harvard's 219. On April 12 the University team was also defeated by the Pale Faces, a professional team of Boston, by 212 to 206.

The first Tennis match with Princeton, held at Princeton on May 3, was won by Harvard with 6 out of 9 matches. Actually Princeton won only a single match, as one of Harvard's team defaulted, owing to a misunderstanding of the date on which the match, which had been postponed from an earlier date, was to be played off. The men who played for Harvard in the Princeton match were Capt. N. W. Niles, '09, A. Sweetser, '11, G. C. Adams, '10, F. Cutting, '09, and F. H. Burr, '09. E. L. Beard, '10, was the other member of the team. In the singles all except Cutting won their matches, and in the doubles Niles and Sweetser, and Burr and Adams won, the other match being defaulted. — S. T. Hicks, '10, of Arlington, was elected captain of the Hockey team for next year. He has played in the forward line of the team for two years, this year at left centre and the year before at right centre. Six members of this year's championship seven will return to College next year; a new defense must be developed, as all the veterans are forwards. — S. H. Brown, '10, of Mar-

blehead, was elected captain of the basketball team for 1909-10. Brown was regular right guard on this year's team and last season was substitute for that position.

R. L. Groves, '10.

Athletic Expenses, 1908-09.

A synopsis of the report of the Graduate Treasurer of Athletics for the year 1907-08, which has been submitted to the Athletic Committee, is compared below with a corresponding synopsis of the Graduate Treasurer's report for 1906-07. (See next page.)

The annual financial statement of H. S. Thompson, '99, the Graduate Treasurer of the Athletic Association, shows numerous variations from the table of the preceding year. The first item, "Care of Buildings and Grounds," varies little from year to year. Expenses on the general account are larger because of certain increases in salary. Permanent improvements include chiefly a baseball diamond in the southwest corner of Soldier's Field and a railway for hauling up the floats and runways at both the Newell and Weld boathouses.

Though in the baseball account both receipts and expenses are slightly larger, the sport keeps its accustomed steadiness. The additional expense is due to four items: an increase in supplies including a pitching machine; greater cost of traveling occasioned by a trip to Hanover, N. H.; a third game with Yale in New York; and greater outlay for coaching.

The University boat-races cost more than last year, principally on account of the trip to Annapolis. The subscriptions, however, were the best since 1905. Deducting the nominal income from locker rentals and the expenses charged to the University and Freshman crews, the cost of rowing was \$4,576.76.

	1907-08		1908-07	
	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses
Care of buildings and grounds,		\$10,068.58		\$11,781.05
General account,	2,495.86	9,697.61	8,735.46	7,836.33
Permanent improvements,		7,107.46		6,077.71
University Baseball,	20,027.95	12,526.56	18,506.89	10,161.37
University Boat Club,	3,899.19	12,236.78	8,202.65	10,770.56
University Football,	82,546.37	19,894.97	64,960.14	24,216.50
Track Team,	5,556.97	9,991.13	4,180.76	8,325.11
Association Football,	101.45	101.45	83.65	193.10
Basketball,	1,088.59	1,417.80	1,414.47	1,643.04
College Nine,	32.53	99.93	184.00	379.41
Fencing Team,	422.35	422.35	435.57	435.57
Gymnastic Team,		12.00		51.24
Hockey Team,	2,477.52	2,059.27	2,901.72	2,311.14
Lacrosse Team,	222.75	782.26	246.45	567.90
Lawn Tennis Association,	162.00	242.45	236.25	441.17
Lawn Tennis Courts,	2,924.90	2,105.08	3,272.70	1,768.07
Newell Boat Club,	787.00	2,294.76	1,418.00	2,572.67
Swimming Team,	39.50	44.10	63.60	92.50
Second Basketball,	156.00	206.45	102.40	110.80
Weld Boat Club,	965.00	4,033.70	842.00	2,841.91
Freshman Baseball,	902.41	908.52	1,120.91	905.25
Freshman Basketball,			145.50	131.77
Freshman Crew,	748.85	1,960.33	1,575.25	3,116.60
Freshman Football,	561.84	1,962.14	1,396.35	1,689.32
Freshman Hockey,	442.70	162.65		
Freshman Lacrosse,	75.50	77.40	116.84	50.00
Freshman Track Team,	681.21	813.61		
	\$127,318.44	\$101,227.34	\$110,110.56	\$98,470.09
Credit balance,		26,091.10		11,640.47
	\$127,318.44	\$127,318.44	\$110,110.56	\$110,110.56

Though the receipts of the track team were greater than last year, there was still a deficit in the department, due to the cost of maintaining a training table for the cross-country team and of transporting 38 men to Philadelphia for the intercollegiate meet.

The increase of nearly \$20,000 in the receipts from University football is the result of the Yale game having been played in Cambridge, where the seating capacity is greater than at New Haven. The expenses are approximately \$4,000 less than last year and over \$9,000 less than two years ago, when the high-water mark of extravagance was reached. The reform has come in training table bills, supplies, trainers' and coaches' salaries, and traveling expense.

The minor sports made an advance over last year in an effort toward self-support, the total deficit being \$300 less. On the other hand, subscriptions for six

Freshman sports were very much poorer than for the same sports a year ago. The great decrease in the expenses of the Freshman crew may be attributed to a more equitable apportionment of the total New London expense, of which the Freshmen had been paying more than their share.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.¹

In [the year 1907-08] the Faculty members of the Committee, appointed, as is well known, on the recommendation of a joint committee of the Corporation and the Overseers, were the Dean of the Faculty, the Dean of Harvard College, and the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School. For several years most of the Faculty members had been experts in athletics; and since the other members, graduate and undergraduate, were usu-

¹ From the President's Annual Report.

ally persons who had won athletic distinction, it was felt that the academic side of athletic questions might not have received due weight. Moreover, since the detailed supervision of athletics seemed to the President and Fellows unsuitable expenditure of a professor's time, and since the Deans had little time to expend, the Committee was directed to secure some man to whom all minor athletic matters should be delegated, who should be the natural if not the sole officer for students to consult in athletic questions, who should be responsible to the Committee alone, and whose work should be judged by its outcome and not watched step by step. The Committee, it was thought, might meet rarely, discuss larger questions only, and act chiefly as an advisory body.

To the three Deans, thus suddenly enabled and compelled to look at the duties of the Committee from the inside, no quest short of that for the perfect horse seemed less promising than the quest for the one man on whom the burdens of the Committee might be laid. Applicants were not wanting, some with certain qualifications, none with all. The Committee believed that the man should be much more than a mere employee, that he should be a high-minded person with such tact and judgment and integrity as should guide him and others through delicate negotiations, an expert in athletic affairs, and a natural leader of youth. The position, in short, seemed to the Committee one of the most influential and important in the University, because the work in it would bear directly on the physical, mental, and moral well-being of the students. An inexperienced youth, however promising, would be a skittish experiment; a middle-aged man who had failed in other work would scarcely be an experiment at all. A man already doing in his chosen

profession honorable and successful service — the only kind of man worth considering — would be almost a fanatic to abandon that profession for anything so precarious as the care of Harvard athletics, with the undergraduates below him, the Committee, the Faculty, the Overseers, and the Corporation above, and the graduates on all sides; and if almost a fanatic he could not, hampered or unhampered, be wise enough for the position.

After long and fruitless search, the Committee, holding that half the time of a good man was worth more than all the time of an inferior one, and that it could not urge any one to abandon his profession for the direction of athletics without more security than it was justified in assuring, appointed W. F. Garcelon, LL.B., as Graduate Treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, in the belief that he would soon make himself so valuable to every athletic sport as to become by common consent the principal Harvard authority in athletics. Mr. Garcelon was for some years the unpaid and generous adviser of the track team, and has an unusual general knowledge of athletics. What specially commends him to the Committee is his interest in out-of-door sport for the strengthening of the weak quite as much as for the competitive perfecting of the strong — his interest in athletics as part of a young man's education — and his conviction that, whether a college wins or loses in inter-collegiate contests, careful attention should be paid to men who will never "make" university teams. Incidentally he believes that even university teams will in the long run be quite as successful when every man in the college is awake to the value of instruction in athletics, and to the knowledge that he can get such instruction, as when nearly every bit of teaching power is expended in an

effort to perfect the strength and the skill of the few who are already supremely skilful and strong. Mr. Garcelon, moreover, already had the confidence of graduates and undergraduates interested in athletics, and had sufficient imagination to see in the position offered to him such opportunity for usefulness as justified some risk of personal loss in his chosen profession.

Earlier in the academic year the Committee had appointed Arthur H. Weed, '08, as its paid Secretary, to relieve the Chairman of correspondence, to prepare business for the meetings, and in divers other ways to be helpful.

In spite of the relief afforded by these reinforcements, the Committee had plenty to do. Before the coming of Messrs. Weed and Garcelon, it was obliged to deal with all sorts of questions to which the Faculty members were unaccustomed, and in which a vote on a small matter had often a large meaning; it was obliged, further, to prosecute the search which ended in the appointment of Mr. Garcelon. Merely disposing of the pressing business from week to week required more time than could easily be afforded; for the ramifications of athletics are more numerous and more complicated than any outsider conceives. The Committee held in the academic year 24 meetings, most of them long ones. The Faculty members, far from believing that in studying athletics they were wasting time, recognized the close relation between the students' sports and the physical, mental, and moral health of the College. The human side of the work must attract anybody interested in human beings; and the relation of college officer to unofficial graduate and to undergraduate is almost unique and wholly agreeable. The protest of the Deans against service in the Committee, was born of the feeling that they were

ignorant of athletics and short of time; it was not born of dislike or indifference to the work itself. In the Committee, there is marked difference of opinion but no radical difference of purpose, of good will, or of sincerity. The undergraduate members, whom the cynical or the sceptical are disposed to regard as persons that wish to circumvent the Faculty in the interests of athletics, win and hold the respect and the warm regard of the Faculty members; nor in general are there any officers of the University who try harder to do right than those undergraduates whom, with an instinct that is a constant surprise, their fellows raise to responsible positions in the citizenship of college life.

Within the Committee, then, people trusted one another and worked in what may be called spirited harmony. Dean Sabine, in athletics the least experienced member, became, by reason of general good judgment and of the confidence which he always inspires, one of the most valuable. It was only when his new duties to the Graduate School of Applied Science made necessary his relief that he withdrew from the Committee, — quite as unwillingly as he had entered it.

The chief drawback to service in the Committee, and to success in the service, is the constantly strained and unstable condition of Harvard athletic administration. On one side are the undergraduates, a reasonable and intelligent body, but like nearly all Americans, young or old, inclined to turn sport into work — even overwork — and sometimes inclined to turn work into sport. They love athletics (as the normal youth nearly always does); they love their College (as the normal youth always must). They can ill bear that the chance of victory for their College should be diminished or destroyed by shifting policy and by real

or threatened restriction, — especially by such restriction as is unknown to their chief competitors. With them, heart and soul, is a large body of graduates who believe, as I do, that long-continued defeat in football seriously injures the reputation of the College for efficiency, has a bad moral effect, and, supported by official publications which seem to endanger still further what the students love, keeps out of Harvard College many vigorous, promising boys, who, however immature in their choice of an *alma mater*, will be honorable sons of whatever *alma mater* they may choose. With the students, too, are the general public, clamoring for admission to intercollegiate football contests, contending, with some plausibility, that 40,000 spectators are no more demoralizing and scarcely less exclusive than 30,000 (with increased speculation in tickets), and inclined to shout for the college that oftenest wins. On the other side are the Corporation, urging a material reduction in the number of intercollegiate contests and opposed to extra seats in the Stadium; the President, proposing that intercollegiate contests in each sport be reduced to two, and at least suggesting that intercollegiate football be abolished altogether; the Faculty at one time half-inclined to forbid any students under it from participating in intercollegiate athletics until the Committee (which is not a committee of the Faculty) reduces the number of contests by at least one-half; all parents who wish their sons kept out of football by somebody other than themselves; and a considerable number of thoughtful persons who have watched with apprehension athletic sports overgrowing scholarship in what were designed to be institutions of learning. Such, if I may say so, is the scrimmage from which the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, in constant danger of losing the

ball, is expected to emerge for some kind of touchdown.

It is a situation to test patience, and to stimulate effort in those who love what is difficult. The Committee is convinced that thorough knowledge would in great measure reconcile opposing views; but for thorough knowledge even the Committee itself has scarcely time. Out of the entanglement a few things free themselves and become clearly distinguishable: first and foremost, no single college can by drastic regulations change the spirit of the American people; secondly, such regulations may do much harm in the college; thirdly, the enthusiasm which many persons object to, but which has its fine side, will continue as long as Harvard, under any approach to fair conditions, plays football with Yale, — but, for some reason, nobody proposes the abandonment of this contest; fourthly, great progress may be secured through the intelligent good will of the students themselves, especially in such a college as Harvard, which in general relies on the reason and right feeling of the alumni and the undergraduates rather than on suppressive laws. The present Committee on Athletics, knowing only too well that it may not be the Committee of the immediate future, believes that with time and a free hand it could put Harvard athletics into as healthy a condition as the American view of sport makes possible, and that in bringing about this condition, it might do something, however small, toward bettering the American view; it believes that, through Mr. Garcelon, it can create a general faith in physical exercise as a part of education for the weak quite as much as for the strong; that such a faith produces a spirit which renders active and skilful a large number of men and indirectly strengthens the chance of victory in intercollegiate contests; that in football, despite the

disadvantage of competing with such a trained football genius as Mr. Camp — not to mention Yale prestige and its effect on boys at school — the system of Mr. Haughton is so intelligent and so efficient as to make surprises possible.¹

Until the Faculty urged the reduction of schedules, the Committee, busy with what it believed to demand first attention, tried rather to stop short the gradual lengthening of schedules than to effect a material curtailment; but as soon as the question was forced on the Committee it began to consider the schedule question with extreme care. Since its suggestion of abandoning all intercollegiate sports between Thanksgiving and the spring recess (made in the hope of saving the major sports from mutilation) found little favor even with those persons who had said the worst things of the winter games, it decided to take up each schedule when submitted, and to discover if possible how much reduction each needs and will bear. It sees no equity in a blanket reduction of a certain per cent., nor can it honestly vote for so large a reduction as some members of the Faculty demand. Furthermore, it believes that a reduction of ten per cent willingly made by the students themselves is much healthier than a reduction of 50 per cent made arbitrarily by the University authorities. It believes that Committee, Students, and Faculty should educate and be educated together.

The question which is the best sport depends in part on personal liking; the question which brings out for exercise the greatest number of men depends in part on the amount of available territory, and in part on the number without which the sport cannot be attempted. Rowing has been called the best sport; but to many persons it seems — for the few men

who take part in the race with Yale — the most dangerous. Moreover, this race brings together, outside of all Faculty control, great crowds of students, with nothing to do but wait for the race and console or congratulate themselves afterward. The race itself is a short and not always visible spectacle for which those who attend it pay high.¹ Again, the training and the equipment of a crew are enormously expensive and, since the race brings in no money, must be paid for by solicited subscription or by the proceeds of football and baseball. As to the relative interest in the different sports, it is true that many students are out on the river — which, except when frozen, is always at their service, even if each of them rows alone; it is also true that within a week after the laying-out of a new and imperfect diamond 25 nines, mutually exclusive in membership, had booked themselves for a competitive series. I am far from wishing to abandon intercollegiate rowing; I am merely trying to show that a case may be made out against it — as against any sports not looked at in their length and breadth.

The sports differ so widely that reasoning from one to another may be quite unsafe. In the matter of schedules, for instance, every one knows that an exceedingly small number of intercollegiate boat races, as at present conducted, are all a crew can stand. Sometimes one of them is more than one of the crews can stand. In baseball, on the contrary, a match with another college involves ordinarily little more strain than an afternoon's practice, and sometimes less strain. It is, also, more interesting to the players, — and to the spectators, whose presence at the end of a late spring or

¹ This was written before the victory of Nov. 21.

¹ "I can imagine no other ordinary occupation of human life where you go so far and see so little . . ." — President Hadley.

early summer afternoon, when academic exercises are over, is not an unmitigated evil.

On the other hand, the baseball schedule for 1907-08 was probably too long for the team itself and tended to take the life out of the players. It should be remembered that occasionally games must be cancelled because of bad weather, that several games take place in the spring recess, when a nine is supposed to play as often as it likes, and that nearly all the important games are played in the period of final examinations when lectures and recitations have ceased for the year; yet with every allowance of this sort, the schedule was long. So was the schedule in basketball. This game is under suspicion¹ in this and in other colleges and may need, if it is continued, radical revision of the rules. The hockey schedule subjects a fine game to the disadvantages of metropolitan rinks and miscellaneous spectators, because college rinks, being out-of-doors, cannot be depended on for constant ice. If a covered rink were available in Cambridge, the evil would be materially decreased. The Committee is trying to treat each sport on its merits.

As some one has said, Harvard athletics, except in the winning of intercollegiate games, are in by no means bad condition. It is not generally known what great numbers of students take part for pleasure in "intramural" sports (as it is the fashion to call them), and what greater numbers will take part when the

¹ At an important conference of persons representing athletics in nearly all New England Colleges (Boston, May, 1908) nothing was more noteworthy than the prevailing disbelief in basketball as now played at men's colleges.

whole of Soldier's Field is made available. Even in winning games the College is better than its reputation. Last year it won again the Yale baseball series, and rowed such a race as left its rivals hopelessly behind. In football, though not yet a match for the resources of Mr. Camp, acknowledged as the supreme master of the game in America, it is at least formidable. In estimating Harvard success and failure, we must not forget that, since the first year in our professional schools cannot be counted as the last year in College, many of our athletes are eligible to University teams for two years only.

The immediate development of part of Soldier's Field, and the gradual development of the remainder, seems to the Committee a matter of great importance in the fostering of general outdoor exercise for all kinds of students. This development has been, and still is, retarded by the necessity of wiping out the debt on the Stadium; but if gate receipts are not cut down too rapidly and too severely, systematic reclaiming of the unused territory may soon begin.

At the risk of repetition, I wish to make clear that the Committee is dealing with a large and intricate subject, full of conflicting claims, and beset by all manner of prejudices. These claims it is working hard to adjust; and these prejudices — whether its own or other people's — it is working hard to remove. It uses no strategy, has no secrets, and believes that athletic sports, like every other part of the student's life, should be administered not for themselves only, but for the highest welfare of the University.

L. B. R. Briggs, Chairman.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

ASSOCIATED CLUBS.

The 13th annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held in Cincinnati on May 28 and 29.

Matters of vital interest to the welfare of Harvard were presented at the business meeting of the Association on this occasion. President Eliot and President Lowell had arranged to be present. The program was: *Friday*. Morning — Registration at the Sinton. Business meeting, with papers and discussions. Afternoon — Meeting continued. Evening — Meeting continued. Smoker at the Sinton. *Saturday*. Morning — Short business meeting at ten o'clock. Luncheon and Afternoon — In the country with outdoor sports. Evening — Dinner at the Sinton. Large delegations planned to attend from New York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities. The officers are: Pres., R. J. Cary, '90, of Chicago; vice-pres., T. W. Slocum, '90, of New York; sec. and treas., Graham Hunt, '96, of Cincinnati.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Committee on Nominations has nominated the following men as directors at large of the Harvard Alumni Association. Of these 12 men 9 are to be elected on Commencement Day by the Australian ballot system. In addition to the directors at large there are 6 other directors chosen as follows: one director, representing the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, is appointed by the President of the University; one director, a resident member of one of the Harvard Clubs in New England, is selected by the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs; one director, a resident member of the

Harvard Club of New York City, is selected by the Club; two directors, members of the Harvard Clubs outside of New England and New York City, are selected by the Council of the Associated Harvard Clubs. The General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association is a director, *ex officio*. The list of nominations for directors at large follows: John Lowell, '77, of Chestnut Hill; R. M. Saltonstall, '80, of Chestnut Hill; W. C. Baylies, '84, of Taunton; H. L. Clark, '87, of Philadelphia, Pa.; F. R. Martin, '93, of Providence, R. I.; J. S. Ford, '94, of Exeter, N. H.; Robert Homan, '94, of Boston; J. F. Curtis, '99, of Boston; J. W. Hallowell, '01, of West Medford; Barrett Wendell, Jr., '02, of Boston; S. H. Wolcott, '05, of Meadville; John Richardson, Jr., '08, of Chestnut Hill.

BOSTON.

The Club members and their guests enjoyed a very successful smoker at the Somerset Hotel on the evening of March 31. The guests were the members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and the first and second groups of scholars of the College. Owing to the absence of Pres. H. L. Higginson, the first vice-president, I. T. Burr, '79, presided and introduced the master of ceremonies, Dean L. B. R. Briggs, who kept the audience in a continued state of good humor by his happy introduction of speakers. Judge Robert Grant read an original poem, written in a delightful yet serious vein. Prof. Bliss Perry, A. G. Cable, '09, H. von Kaltenborn, '09, and Rev. Dr. S. M. Crothers, h '99, made speeches, and R. E. Rogers, '09, read verses. After the speeches Odin Roberts, '86, gave to the undergraduate guests congratulatory degrees in Latin

signed by the president of the Club. The committee in charge consisted of Moses Williams, '68, W. H. Wade, '81, L. C. Baylies, '84, H. M. Williams, '85, Odin Roberts, '86, C. H. Slattery, '89, J. Richardson, Jr., '08, and L. Hunnewell, Jr.

The next general meeting of the Club will be at the annual lunch at the Parker House on Tuesday, June 29, where members and their friends and visiting graduates will be invited.

A large number of members of the Club went by special car to the 13th annual meeting of the Associated Clubs at Cincinnati, May 28-29.

The office of A. J. Garceau, secretary of the Boston Harvard Club, has been transferred to 84 State St., Room 823; telephone, Main, 7048.

A. J. Garceau, '91, Sec.

CHICAGO.

The Harvard Club of Chicago held its 52d annual dinner in the ballroom of the Congress Hotel on Feb. 11. About 300 members and guests were present. Judge J. W. Mack presided, and at his right were seated President Eliot; G. E. Adams, '60; Prof. Edwin F. Gay, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration; George Higginson Jr., '87; J. J. Glessner, President Eliot's host while in Chicago; Merritt Starr, '81; Herman Page, '88; W. C. Larned, '71; Rev. P. J. O'Callahan, '88; E. W. Frost, '84, of Milwaukee. At his left were: Rt. Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador; Hon. R. T. Lincoln, '64; Prof. Paul Shorey, '78; T. W. Slocum, '90, of New York; R. J. Cary, '90, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Prof. Edward C. Moore, Parkman Professor of Theology; S. S. Greeley, '44; Pres. E. J. James, ['78], of the University of Ill.; C. W. Andrews, '79, librarian of the John Crerar Library; Prof. J. L. Laugh-

lin, '73, head professor of political economy at the University of Chicago. The chorister, John Carpenter, '97, was assisted by J. A. Field, '08, F. H. J. Gade, '92, B. Carpenter, '88, G. A. Carpenter, '88, Lockwood Honoré, '88, S. L. Swarts, '88, of St. Louis, H. F. Carpenter, '97, F. W. Burlingham, '91, A. F. Stevenson, '95, K. Fairbank, '90, and about 20 others. Speeches were made by Ambassador Bryce, Dean Gay, Professor Shorey, T. W. Slocum, and President Eliot.

CONNECTICUT.

The Club held its second annual dinner at the Hartford Club, Hartford, Feb. 12, 1909. The guests were Dean Sabine, Secretary E. H. Wells, Pres. F. S. Luther of Trinity College, Bishop C. B. Brewster, Yale, '68, of Hartford, Pres. C. T. Billings of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, and E. J. Wendell, '82, of New York City.

At the business meeting E. J. Lake, '91, of Hartford, was chosen president, Judge M. A. Shumway of Danielson, J. C. Brinsmade of Washington, and Rev. J. De W. Perry of New Haven, vice-presidents, and C. C. Hyde, of Hartford, secretary and treasurer.

M. A. Shumway, '73, has been re-appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut for a term of 8 years. — Rev. F. C. Todd, '00, of Hartford, has accepted a call to East Orange, N. J.

Clement C. Hyde, '92, Sec.

DENTAL ALUMNI.

The 38th annual meeting and banquet of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association will be held as usual at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Monday evening, June 28, 1909. The 13th Annual Alumni Day will be observed at the school building on North Grove St. for the last time in this old structure on the morning

of the same day for exhibition, demonstration, etc.

In October the School expects to be well settled in its new building on Longwood Ave., immediately adjacent to the Harvard Medical School, and in future Alumni Day will be observed in the new school building.

Wednesday, June 30, Commencement morning, the headquarters for Alumni members and other graduates and friends will as usual be in Hollis 5, Cambridge, where refreshments will be dispensed.

W. E. Boardman, d '86, Sec.

HAWAII.

The third annual dinner of the Club was held at the University Club in Honolulu on April 2, 1909. Owing to the absence from the Territory of several members of the Club and to other reasons the attendance was small, but nevertheless the meeting may be counted as a distinct success.

Following the dinner came the annual business meeting. In the absence of the retiring president, Hon. S. M. Ballou, '93, P. L. Horne, '92, presided. The Secretary-Treasurer made a brief report of the Club's activities during the year. Letters in regard to nominations to the Board of Overseers were read from the Harvard Club of Seattle and the Harvard Club of Minnesota, requesting the support of this Club for certain candidates. It was the sense of the Club that while in hearty sympathy with the proposal to have Western men on the Board, it was not good policy to endorse candidates not personally known to at least some members of the Club; consequently no action was taken. As a step toward interesting the boys of the local preparatory schools in Harvard, the Executive Committee was authorized to procure pictures of the University for presentation to the McKinley High School, Oahu

College, and Kamehameha School in Honolulu.

As officers for the ensuing year the following were unanimously elected: Pres., A. L. Castle, '06; sec.-treas., R. S. Hosmer, a '94; exec. com., with the president and secretary as *ex officio* members, D. L. Withington, '74, H. G. Dillingham, '04, and F. D. Lowrey, '08.

The feature of the evening was an address by the Rev. C. F. Dole, D.D., '68, of Boston, on "The Purposes of Education," a clear-cut statement of fundamental principles, which was indeed an intellectual treat to those who heard it.

The following men were present: W. W. Bruner, '86, Dr. Herman Babson, p '08, G. A. Davis, L. S. '77, Rev. C. F. Dole, '68, J. D. Dole, '99, Dr. N. B. Emerson, M.S. '69, F. T. Dillingham, Bussey, A. F. Griffiths, '99, P. L. Horne, '92, R. S. Hosmer, a '94, E. A. Knudsen, '94, F. D. Lowrey, '08, S. M. Lowrey, ['09], Allan Lowrey, D. L. Withington, '74, and H. A. Walker, ['08].

Dr. Herman Babson, p '08, on March 1, 1909, delivered an address before the Social Science Association of Honolulu, Hawaii, on "The Possible Application of Some of the Essential Features of German Militarism by the People of the United States." — Hon. S. M. Ballou, '93, was reelected president of the University Club in Honolulu on Feb. 26, 1909. — A. L. Castle, '06, is a member of the Board of Governors of the University Club, Honolulu, Hawaii. — At the University Club, Honolulu, Hawaii, on April 14, two interesting addresses were given by Dr. T. A. Jaggar, '93, Professor of Geology at the Mass. Institute of Technology, on "Volcanoes," and by Rev. C. F. Dole, D.D., '68, on "Practical Men and Idealists."

Ralph S. Hosmer, a '94, Sec.

LOWELL.

The Club held its ninth annual dinner at the Yorick Club, Lowell, on Feb. 16, entertaining as its guests W. R. Castle, Assistant Dean of the College, F. R. Martin, '93, editor of the *Providence Journal*, and a quartet of undergraduates, with accompanist from the Glee Club. The after-dinner exercises were particularly enjoyable. Rev. C. T. Billings, '84, president of the Club, presided, and the speakers were: C. W. Irish, '85, L. T. Trull, '79, C. S. Proctor, '87, and F. H. Nesmith, '06, besides Dean Castle and Mr. Martin. The Glee Club enlivened the occasion with songs, in a great many of which the members of the Club joined.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. G. F. Richardson, '50, honorary president; Rev. C. T. Billings, '84, pres.; Hon. Frederick Lawton, '74, vice-pres.; J. F. Preston, '83, treas.; G. H. Spalding, '96, sec.; directors, L. T. Trull, '79, chairman, Dr. H. F. Coburn, '94, and J. J. Rogers, '04.

The dinner was in charge of a committee consisting of C. W. Stott, '97, chairman, P. T. Jackson, Jr., '93, and A. E. Hatch, '98.

The following members of the Club were present: H. K. Spaulding, '70, T. Nesmith, '71, Dr. J. A. Gage, '79, L. T. Trull, '79, J. A. Nesmith, '81, C. Bancroft, '82, J. F. Preston, '83, D. M. Richardson, '83, Rev. C. T. Billings, '84, C. W. Irish, '85, W. H. Howe, '86, C. B. Stevens, '86, F. C. Weld, '86, C. S. Proctor, '87, J. L. Mellen, '90, H. H. Harris, '91, P. T. Jackson, Jr., '93, Dr. H. F. Coburn, '94, A. S. Howard, '96, G. H. Spalding, '96, E. J. Hylan, '97, J. M. Abbott, '98, A. E. Hatch, '98, J. F. Havey, '01, R. M. Bean, '03, J. J. Rogers, '04, H. C. Bean, '05, H. Nickerson, '05, C. R. Craig, '06, F. H. Nesmith,

'06, R. K. Fletcher, '08, H. W. Horne, '08.

G. H. Spalding, '96, Sec.

LYNN.

The Harvard Club of Lynn held its first annual dinner at the Oxford Club Hall, Lynn, on Feb. 25. About 80 members were present. The singing was led by the chorister, E. F. Breed, '03. T. C. Tebbets, '92, presided, and, after reading letters from Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, '77, Judge Henry Sheldon, '63, and J. D. Greene, '96, who wrote on behalf of President Eliot, introduced Dr. C. A. Lovejoy, '68, as the toastmaster. Dr. Lovejoy called on the following speakers: E. H. Wells, '97; Hon. F. Lawton, '74, of Lowell; Dean B. S. Hurlbut, '87; J. A. O'Keefe, '80, a vice-president of the Club, and formerly principal of the Lynn High School; and C. F. Lovejoy, '04, the secretary of the Club, who was largely responsible for its organization. The Lynn Harvard Club has established a prize of \$100 to be given annually to a boy entering Harvard from the Lynn High School.

MILWAUKEE.

The annual meeting of the Club was held May 14. The following officers were elected: Pres., W. K. Flint; vice-pres., W. F. Greenman; sec. and treas., Nathan Pereles, Jr.; together with Frank T. Boesel and Dr. George A. Harlowe as executive committee.

Considerable interest was manifested in the meeting of the Associated Clubs on the 28th at Cincinnati, and it was thought that a large delegation would attend.

Nathan Pereles, Jr., was appointed to represent the Club at the Council. There was a good attendance and a pleasant evening was passed.

N. Pereles, Jr., '04, Sec.

NEW JERSEY.

The Club held its 6th annual dinner at the Morristown School, Morristown, on April 3; nearly 150 members and guests were present. President Eliot was the guest of honor. Dr. R. C. Newton, '74, of Montclair, president of the Club presided and introduced the following speakers: Grinnell Willis, '70, of Morristown, president of the board of trustees of the Morristown School, who welcomed the Club to the town and to the school; Gov. Fort of New Jersey; Chancellor Mahlon Pitney, who spoke for Princeton; Judge Frederick Adam, Yale, 1862, a student in the Harvard Law School, 1863-64, who represented Yale; and President Eliot. The chorister was C. L. Safford, '94. Solos were sung by Francis Rogers, '91.

At the business meeting immediately preceding the dinner the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. L. S. Osborne, '73; vice-pres., W. I. McCoy, '82; sec. and treas., J. H. T. Martin, '96, Newark; executive committee: C. G. Kidder, '72, chairman; C. T. Adams, '78, W. I. McCoy, '82, C. G. Parker, '85, F. C. Woodman, '88, C. G. Shaffer, '93, E. J. Marsh, '96, Gerrish Newell, '98, Cameron Blaikie, '99, A. A. Osborne, '04.

NEW YORK CITY.

The annual dinner was held Feb. 26 in Harvard Hall. A. G. Fox, '69, president of the Club, presided, and the speakers were Dean Sabine, P. D. Haughton, '99, R. J. Cary, '90, J. A. Wilder, '93, and F. D. Millet, '69. The singing was led by an impromptu glee club under Francis Rogers, '91, the chorister of the Club, with C. L. Safford, '94, at the piano. Some 220 members were present and the dinner was a most enthusiastic and enjoyable one. Among the guests of the Club were Messrs.

Burr, Fish, and Cutler, of the football team, Richardson, captain of the 1908 crew, Willetts, captain of the victorious hockey team, and Rogerson and Kimball, seniors of high academic rank.

At the March meeting of the Club, F. R. Burton, '02, an Ojibway Indian by adoption, gave a most interesting talk, illustrated at the piano, on "Discoveries in American Primitive Music." At the April meeting, the Harvard Glee, Mandolin and Banjo Clubs gave their annual concert in Harvard Hall. A large and enthusiastic audience of members and undergraduates on their vacation was present.

On Sunday, April 18, the Club held a "Ladies' Day," attended by a large number of members, their families and friends.

The nominating committee, consisting of C. S. Fairchild, '63, E. L. Parris, L. S. '66, T. W. Slocum, '90, N. A. Egbert, '00, and R. P. Kernan, '03, nominated the following ticket, which was elected at the annual meeting on May 15: President, J. J. Higginson, '57; vice-pres., F. R. Appleton, '75; sec., L. P. Marvin, '98; treas., F. R. Swift, '99; members of the board of managers, to serve until May, 1912: W. S. Beaman, '72, J. A. Weld, '82, Franklin Remington, '87, J. W. Prentiss, '98, Grenville Clark, '03; members of the committee on admissions, to serve until May, 1912: E. J. Wendell, '82, F. H. Kinnicut, '97, M. D. Whitman, '99, Anton Schefer, '03, S. N. Hinckley, '05, J. J. Higginson, Jr., '07, Philip Boyer, '08.

Langdon P. Marvin, '98, Sec.

NEW YORK, EASTERN.

The Harvard Club of Eastern New York was organized at a dinner held in The Hampton, Albany, N. Y., on Feb. 27, which was addressed by Dean Gay, of the new Graduate School of Com-

merce, and E. H. Wells, of the Alumni Association. The speakers were introduced by Frederic Townsend of Albany, who presided. Dean Gay described the organization, plans, and prospects of the new School, and Mr. Wells gave a full account of the varied branches of work carried on by the Alumni Association. The dinner was attended by about 40 men, representing Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Gloversville, Amsterdam, and Cohoes, and was voted a great success by all those present. The walls of the rotunda were hung with Harvard flags, and the tables were decorated with crimson tulips and carnations, and small Harvard flags. The dinner was interspersed with songs and cheers, and was followed by an informal "songfest" around the piano. A telegram, conveying the congratulations and good wishes of the Harvard Club of New York, was read; and a committee was appointed to send an address to President-elect Lowell, wishing him success in his new work.

The officers elected were: Pres., Edward Bowditch, of Albany; 1st vice-pres., Rev. A. W. Clark, of Schenectady; 2d vice-pres., A. H. Millard, of Troy; sec.-treas., H. M. Darling, of Albany; exec. com., A. J. Zimmer, of Gloversville, Sayre McLeod, of Troy, H. L. Lincoln, of Schenectady, and James Perkins and S. Lyman Munson, Jr., of Albany.

The Harvard men in Schenectady are already organized in a Club which holds informal monthly meetings, and it is expected that the members of the new Club living in other cities will take steps to become better acquainted with their fellow Alumni and to arouse local interest in Harvard.

In addition to Dean Gay and Mr. Wells, the following men were present: From Albany, Edward Bowditch, Frederic Townsend, James Perkins, Dr. G. G.

Lempe, S. L. Munson, Jr., C. H. Johnson, W. B. Aspinwall, R. V. De Witt Walsh, J. A. Reynolds, Dr. S. B. Wolbach, Dr. E. L. Draper, M. W. Wolf, C. E. Lakeman, E. H. Letchworth, R. E. Law, and H. M. Darling. From Schenectady: Professors E. E. Hale and W. A. Garrison, Rev. A. W. Clark, and V. H. Soren, Hancock Griffin, G. E. Marble, R. C. Barnes, C. B. Hibbard, D. L. Furness, E. V. Willis, F. P. Coffin, and H. L. Lincoln. From Troy: A. H. Millard, Thos. F. Fitzgerald, M. J. Kling, and C. C. Scheffy. Also, A. J. Zimmer and J. C. Hosmer, of Gloversville, M. Cassidy, of Amsterdam, and A. Roff, of Cohoes.

H. M. Darling, Sec.-Treas.

NEW YORK ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

The Harvard Engineering Society of New York City held its annual dinner at the Harvard Club on Feb. 19. About 100 members and guests were present. The University was represented by Professors Sabine, H. L. Smyth, Kennelly, Kennedy, and Johnson. The speakers were: Dean Sabine, Prof. G. F. Swain, Prof. Harry E. Clifford, F. P. Stearns, member of the Board of Consulting Engineers of the Panama Canal; and J. M. Wakeman, president of the McGraw Publishing Co.

The Engineering Society now has a membership of over 200 and is steadily growing. The officers are: President, Franklin Remington, '87; vice-president, B. B. Thayer, '85; sec.-treas., H. M. Hale, '04. The executive committee consists, in addition to the officers, of G. S. Rice, '70, E. A. S. Clarke, '84, J. R. MacArthur, '85, A. C. Jackson, '88, F. L. Gilman, '95, S. U. Hopkins, '97, and Thomas Grimmins, '00.

SEATTLE, WASH.

The Club held its annual dinner and

meeting at the University Club in Seattle on Feb. 20. 41 were present, including visitors from Tacoma and Everett. Alexander Dickinson, '94, was toastmaster, and called for the following toasts: "The Harvard Men in the Northwest," Daniel Kelleher, '85; "Reminiscences of President Eliot and President-elect Lowell," R. H. Bollard, '05; "The Ladies," L. B. Stedman, '87; "Athletics at Harvard," O. F. Cutts, l '03; "Anecdotes of Harvard Medical Life," Dr. W. C. Woodward, m '04; "Harvard Today," H. F. Blake, '93; "The Harvard Club of Tacoma," H. P. Pratt, '05, of Tacoma. C. A. Gray, '95, from Tacoma, entertained the gathering with several college songs.

The Club elected the following officers: L. B. Stedman, '87, pres.; H. F. Blake, '93, vice-pres.; D. B. Trefethen, l '01, sec.-treas.; Daniel Kelleher, '85, and Ralph H. Bollard, '05, additional members of the executive committee; John Bertholf, '01, captain of the baseball team. A committee consisting of R. H. Bollard, H. C. Force, '01, and D. B. Trefethen were authorized to correspond with the other clubs in the Northwest to consider the advisability of organizing a federation of the Harvard clubs of the Pacific Northwest.

VIRGINIA.

The Harvard Club of Virginia entertained President Eliot at a dinner on March 27, at the Hotel Jefferson, Richmond. J. F. Messenger, A. M. '01, president of the Club, acted as toastmaster and introduced in order the following speakers: J. C. Metcalf, p '05, of Richmond; J. B. Jenkins, l '83, of Norfolk; W. R. Bowie, '04, of Greenwood; J. D. Greene, '96, Secretary to the Corporation; and President Eliot. In addition to those already named the following members of the Club were

present: F. Causey, '90, of Hampton; Leonard Cox, '43, of Charlotte Court House; D. W. Davis, '03, of Sweet Briar; R. W. Durrett, p '05, of Newport News; A. P. Page, '86, of Norfolk; T. B. Scott, '87, of Burkeville; J. B. Swann, '98, of Marshall; W. P. Dickey, p '07, E. D. Harris, '03, Hugh T. Kidd, Gr. Sch. '07, W. S. McNeill, l '05, R. A. Pope, '05, C. C. Read, '08, J. R. Tucker, L. S. '03, H. A. Van Landingham, '97, of Richmond.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Club held its 26th annual dinner on March 30, at the Hotel Raleigh. The occasion was made memorable by the presence of the President of the United States; President Eliot, in whose honor the dinner was held; Senator Root; Hon. G. von L. Meyer, '79, Secretary of the Navy; Senator H. C. Lodge, '71; Postmaster-General F. H. Hitchcock, '91; Hon. Robert Bacon, '80, ex-Secretary of State; Dr. E. E. Hale, '39, Chaplain of the Senate; Herbert Putnam, '83, Librarian of Congress; and many other distinguished men. Prof. Percival Hall, '92, president of the Club, presided; on his right sat President Taft and on his left President Eliot. Prof. Hall introduced H. W. Wiley, s '78, as toastmaster, who called on the following speakers: President Eliot, Senator Root, President Needham of George Washington University, and President Taft.

In the course of his remarks Senator Root said: "Should it befall Dr. Eliot to be accredited as the American ambassador to one of the great courts of Europe, before whatever monarch he shall stand, there we shall know our great republic, in all the good qualities of truth and sincerity of nature, in all its pious ideals and aspirations, is represented by a man, an American gentleman, a scholar, a sage indeed." President Taft, the last

speaker, said in conclusion: "And especially do I share every word that Senator Root has said as to what may happen to Dr. Eliot in the future."

Professor Hall announced that the Club had established a scholarship of \$250 a year for three years to be held by a graduate of a Washington school during his first year of residence as an undergraduate.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class; since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

. Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

1841.

JUDGE J. S. KEYES, *Sec.*,
Concord.

Rev. W. G. Babcock, our oldest, enjoyed being the guest of honor at the celebration of the alumni of the English High School at the City Club, Boston, recently, made a good speech in reply to the toast to the Senior Alumnus of that school, and evidently enjoyed the dinner and the greetings of his fellow graduates. He still has good health, except partial deafness. Col. T. W. Higginson sent a pleasant letter to the dinner, telling of

Babcock's college life, which was read, much to the interest of the large company. Col. Higginson, after an address at the centenary of Emerson, and again at the centenary of Hawthorne, and now at the centenary of Oliver Wendell Holmes, is the youngest of the Class, and bids fair to continue till the centenary of James Russell Lowell in a few more years — perhaps the only living friend of all of those immortals. — The Secretary recovered from a severe illness last fall, holds his District Court daily, the oldest judge in Mass. As the secretary and only survivor of the Mass. delegation at the Republican National Convention that nominated Lincoln, he regrets that he was not able to attend the celebration of the centenary of "Father Abraham." — Dr. R. O. Treadwell, the only other surviving member of the Class, having recovered in a suit against the trustees of his father's will the full possession of the large estate, is living quietly at Portsmouth, N. H., the sole survivor of the large family of his father.

1842.

Benjamin White Nichols is the last survivor of the Class; address, 10 Chestnut St., Boston.

1844.

H. A. JOHNSON, *Sec.*,
27 Kilby St., Boston.

Dr. Tappan Eustis Francis, one of the oldest physicians in Brookline, died there on March 20. He was born in Boston 85 years ago, his parents being Nathaniel and Eliza (Knox) Francis, both Bostonians. He was graduated from Harvard in '44. He entered Harvard Medical School, graduating in '46. He also took a course at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. Francis removed to Brookline about 1850. Soon afterward he married Helen Shurtleff, daughter of

Dr. Samuel A. Shurtleff, a physician of the town. She died some years ago. Three sons survive: Nathaniel A., Dr. George H., '82, and Dr. Carleton S. Francis, '88. He was a member of the Mass. Medical Society and the Brookline Medical Society.

1856.

JEREMIAH SMITH, Sec.,
4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

B. M. Harrod presided at the dinner recently given to President Eliot by the Harvard Club of Louisiana. — The address (unknown at the date of the last Class Report) of Thomas Lyndall Winthrop, non-graduate, is 51 South St., Park Lane, London.

1858.

S. A. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

George Tolman of Concord died at the home of his son, Charles E. Tolman, Feb. 13, aged 73. He was born in Roxbury Dec. 9, 1836, and went to Concord when a boy. He entered Harvard with the Class of 1858; left college in 1857 and went West, where he secured a situation with the Michigan Central R. R. in Detroit. He was afterward employed by the Wabash & Western R. R. at Toledo. He returned to New England in 1858 and took up journalism, working with the *New England Farmer* until 1886. He married Elizabeth B. Adams of Concord in 1861, and had five children. For the past 20 years he has been deeply interested in antiquarian and genealogical research, which has occupied the greater part of his time. He was always prominent in town affairs, has held several town offices, and was twice a member of the board of selectmen. For many years he was secretary of the Concord Antiquarian Society, and cared for the rooms of the society on Lexington St.

Many valuable relics have been added to their collection by his efforts. Four children survive: Adams Tolman, secretary of the Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Concord; William N., of Philadelphia, Pa., and Charles E. and James H. Tolman of Concord.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, Sec.,
5 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

The Class celebrates its semi-centennial at Commencement. There are now 38 survivors out of 94 who received their A.B.s. The Class has had 3 Overseers, W. Everett, E. W. Hooper and Alexander McKenzie; and 3 professors or assistant professors at Harvard, W. Everett, J. C. Gray, and C. J. White; one member of Congress, W. Everett; one Harvard treasurer, E. W. Hooper; two college presidents, C. H. Carpenter, of Rangoon College, Burmah, and D. A. W. Smith, of Karen Theological Seminary, Insein, Burmah. Its most widely-known author is James Schouler, the historian. H. H. Richardson, the foremost American architect of his time, was a member of the Class.

1860.

DR. S. W. DRIVER, Sec.,
Farwell Pl., Cambridge.

On March 16, Rev. James Houghton, rector of Bryn Mawr, Pa., resigned his rectorship and the vestry accepted it and on March 28 he preached his farewell sermon.

1861.

DR. J. E. WRIGHT, Sec.,
Montpelier, Vt.

Joseph Emery Fiske died of peritonitis Feb. 22, 1909, at his home in Wellesley Hills. He was born Oct. 23, 1839, in Needham, in that part known later as Grantville, and later still as Wellesley

Hills. He was the son of Emery and Eunice (Morse) Fiske. His father was a farmer, as were his ancestors generally in all the nine generations belonging to Massachusetts. He was fitted for college at the Allen School, West Newton. In the fall after graduation he entered Andover Theological Seminary; but after the first year, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, of the 43d Mass. Vols. In this he was soon promoted to first sergeant, and, his company being stationed at Beaufort, N. C., he performed the duties of post-adjutant for three months. In May, 1863, he was made 2d lieutenant in the 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery, in which he became 1st lieutenant, Aug. 1, and captain, Oct. 9. In January, 1864, he was assigned to the command of Fort O'Rourke, Norfolk, Va. In February, 1864, he was sent to Fort Gray, N. C., to protect the town of Plymouth from the ram, *Albemarle*. Here he was taken prisoner, April 20, after Gen. Wessels had surrendered Plymouth; and he suffered for ten months in Andersonville, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, and Columbus. Escaping from Columbus, Feb. 14, 1865, on the approach of Gen. Sherman, and reporting for duty to that officer, he was assigned to the staff of Gen. F. P. Blair, and in May, 1865, he was honorably discharged. Returning to Andover, he finished his theological course in 1867. But the death of his father in 1868 devolved such financial cares upon him that he did not enter the ministry. He married Ellen Ware, of Needham, June 1, 1869. She died in 1871 and, in 1872, he married Abby Sawyer Hastings of Sterling, who died in 1894. Two daughters, half-sisters, Ellen Ware Fiske, and Isabella Howe Fiske, survive him. He came of a line of men who were noted for their interest in public affairs, from Nathan Fiske, selectman of Watertown

in 1674, down to our day. In the business administration of Needham he was very prominent for many years. In the seventies he served both in the upper and in the lower branches of the legislature. No other person was so influential in setting off the town of Wellesley in 1881; and he wrote the chapter on Wellesley in Hurd's "History of Norfolk County." He held the offices of selectman and chairman of the school committee in Wellesley for several terms; and for many years he was regularly chosen moderator of the town meetings, in which position he showed rare ability. He was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Loyal Legion. He was also connected with the Massachusetts Club, the Maugus Club, and the Wellesley Club, in all of which he held at times prominent positions. He was also president of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, and a trustee of the Wellesley Hospital Fund. His last sickness covered only three days; but he had been an invalid, and confined mostly to his home and its immediate vicinity, for some nine years. Still, during that period he was capable of attending to business in a quiet way, and of enjoying the society of his friends, and of giving those much sought counsels about public affairs for which his long experience made him peculiarly competent. He died in the house in which he was born,—the only home he had ever known,—and his body rests in Woodlawn Cemetery.—Dr. Scollay Parker died in New York City, March 29, 1909. He was born in Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 25, 1839, to William and Lucy Cushing (Whitwell) Parker. His father was a prominent civil engineer, being superintendent at different times of the Boston and Worcester R. R., Baltimore and Ohio R. R., and of the Boston and Lowell R. R. His ancestors of the family name back to

the Elisha Parker, who came from England in 1670, were men of marked distinction in New Jersey. His mother was a granddaughter of William Scollay, of Boston, from whom Scollay Square was named. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School, where he won a Franklin Medal. After graduation he studied for two years in the Harvard Medical School, and on Sept. 9, 1863, he was commissioned acting assistant surgeon, U. S. N.; and was soon ordered to report to Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi Squadron, and was assigned by him to the U. S. S. *Rattler*, then patrolling between Natchez and Vicksburg. In August, 1864, he was ordered to the U. S. S. *Glaucus*, then on convoy duty along the South Atlantic coast, and among the West Indies. In January, 1865, he was transferred to the U. S. S. *Isonomia*. That vessel went out of commission June 29, at New York; and, while awaiting orders, Parker attended medical lectures in that city. His next assignment was to the U. S. S. *Fuoco*, of the Gulf Squadron, February, 1866. In that year he received the degree of M.D., at Harvard; and in February, 1867, he became acting past assistant surgeon; and was honorably discharged in January, 1868. He then spent about 18 months in the service of the Panama R. R., of which his father was superintendent; and in September, 1870, began the practice of his profession in Portland, Ore. He spent the year 1873 in Sitka, Alaska, as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., in charge of Russians and Indians; and then for a year served as surgeon for two of the Meigs railroads in Peru; but he returned to Oregon in 1876, and established a home at East Portland, removing later to Portland, where he opened a drug-business in 1884. He married Mrs. Susan M. Cuyler, of New Orleans, in San Francisco, in 1883.

For about five of his last years he was an invalid from infirmities contracted during his naval service. He therefore relinquished his business, and came East, finally locating in New York. His widow survives him, as does also his mother, in good health, at the age of 98.

1862.

C. E. GRINNELL, Sec.,
80 Court St., Boston.

Jabez Nelson Traak, 77, of Orange, died March 9 at the Mass. General Hospital in Boston. He had lived alone since the death of his wife in New Salem several years ago. He was a very eccentric man, who thoroughly enjoyed life close to Nature, and the fashions and present-day mode of living he threw to the four winds. Walking was one of his most common of recreations, and even up to last summer he thought nothing of a 20-mile walk in a day. He was a unique figure on the road, a spare man of ordinary height, with red handkerchief about his neck, coat thrown over his shoulder, trousers carefully tucked into a pair of high top boots, aided by a mountain climber's staff. Mr. Traak's life had been a useful one in many ways. He was one of the oldest graduates of Harvard, and he was ordained as a Unitarian minister and he preached in that faith for a time many years ago in New Salem, but the present generation knows him best as a civil engineer. He was employed in many ways by the government, before the Civil War, as engineer and Indian agent, and at the time of his death he was a contributor to the weather report department. Astronomy and botany were specialties in his wide range of studies. It has been said of him that he was the best-educated man in the county. However that may be, those who have had the privilege of enjoying a half-hour talk with him had a rich treat of the English

language. Nearly 30 years ago, when Mr. Trask was a resident of New Salem, he got the town greatly wrought up by trying to have the legislature change the name of New Salem to "Welkin," on account of its height among the clouds, but he failed, as he did in most of his schemes, which seemed to be founded on the principle that "whatever is, is wrong." Mr. Trask was an occasional contributor to the *Republican* and other leading newspapers. While he was a resident of New Salem he married a Miss Stratton, a native of that town, where she died about 12 years ago without children. Mr. Trask was a native of a small town in the northern part of Maine, where he spent his boyhood days. It is said by a close friend of Mr. Trask that he willed his body to the Harvard Medical School, but that can be confirmed only at Harvard. — *Springfield Republican*.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, Sec.,

225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

A. G. Sedgwick delivered during March and April the Godkin lectures for the current year. — H. H. Sprague was re-appointed March 25, chairman of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board. — Eben Punderson Couch died of pneumonia in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 13, 1909. He was born in Bridge-water, Jan. 16, 1840, his father being Rev. Paul and his mother Harriet (Tyler) Couch. He fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy. After leaving Harvard, he studied chemistry, and was in the chemical assay office of Partz and Buch, New York; later, he was chemist for C. E. Buch, analytical and consulting chemist in that city. He resided in Brooklyn, and was for several years a civil engineer in connection with the Brooklyn parks. In 1877 he gave up his business, and moved to Mystic

Bridge, Conn. In 1883-85 he sat in the Conn. Legislature. In 1890-94, and 1899-1903, he was postmaster at Mystic, resigning finally because of ill health. Unmarried.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, Sec.,

70 State St., Boston.

C. E. Stratton has resigned from the Park Board of the City of Boston and R. S. Peabody has been appointed in his stead. — The University of Virginia, from which he came to Harvard, has received from the will of the late Haslett McKim his library of works on biology and theology.

1867.

F. H. LINCOLN, Sec.,

53 State St., Boston.

The Class will have a Class Supper on the evening before Commencement Day at the Hotel Vendome, Boston.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, Sec.,

50 State St., Boston.

Rev. C. F. Dole has been a visitor in California and in the Hawaiian Islands. — Milton Reed is on a journey around the world, and contributing instructive and interesting articles to the press; his last was from Honolulu. — The Fortieth Anniversary Class Report, with about 200 illustrations, is expected to appear the latter part of May.

1869.

T. P. BEAL, Sec.,

Second Nat. Bank, Boston.

A memoir of Dr. W. T. Bull is printed earlier in this issue. — Franklin Bartlett, who was born at Grafton, Sept. 10, 1847, died at New York, N. Y., April 23, 1909. A sketch of him will appear later

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*,

18 Highland St., Cambridge.

Alfred Tuckerman has recently been appointed historian of the American Chemical Society of Baltimore; he has retired from active work, and his address is now the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C. — J. R. Rich was the first to introduce at Harvard the study of the Fine Arts. In the winter of his Senior year he arranged a drawing-class from models in the south basement of University Hall. He secured plaster casts for models from Boston and persuaded the late Virgil Williams, the painter, to give instruction to the class two nights a week. Each member of the class paid his share of the expenses. After leaving college Rich studied architecture for three years at the Beaux-Arts in Paris. In 1892 he began his study of painting and in the following year exhibited at the Paris Salon. In November, 1895, he went to India, where he remained for six years, spending his summers in the Vale of Kashmir and his winters in India. In 1901 he returned to Boston, which has been his headquarters ever since.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, *Sec.*,

1294 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

Alfred Newell Fuller died of apoplexy at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, on March 24. He was born at Harvard Oct. 12, 1848; was fitted for college at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and after graduation devoted his attention to teaching in New York City. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,

126 State St., Boston.

G. F. Babbitt has retired from journalism after 37 years in newspaper work,

for the last 25 of which he has been in the continuous service of the *Boston Herald*, to which he contributed the most enjoyable part of its editorial columns. — Alanson Tucker, after a long illness, died at Boston, May 1, 1909. He was born in that city April 20, 1848, the son of William W. and Susan (Lawrence) Tucker. He was a member of our Freshman crew which beat Yale in the best time on record up to that date, and in our Junior year was a member of the 'Varsity. After graduation and a year in the Ocean Cotton Mills, he started in business as a member of the firm of Upham, Tucker & Co., Franklin St., Boston, from which he retired in 1891. Since then a large part of his time has been spent in travel in Australia, India, and other countries, and he generally passed the winters abroad. At one time he was commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, and was secretary of the Country Club for some years. He was a member of the Somerset Club, the Boston Athletic Association, the Knickerbocker and Union clubs of New York and of the New York Yacht Club. He was married at Cambridge, Nov. 25, 1899, to Katherine Sawin Davis, who survives him.

1873.

A. L. WARE, *Sec.*,

Framingham.

At the time of his death, John F. Simmons had partially completed a revision of Freeman Snow's works on international law. His family is desirous that Simmons's labor should not be lost and that some one may be found to take up the matter where he left it. The Class Secretary would be glad to hear from any one interested in the work of these two members of the Class. — Charles Day Adams died at Marblehead on March 28 after a long illness. He was the son of George and Angelina (Day) Adams,

and was born at Worcester, July 28, 1850. After graduating from Harvard he studied law and subsequently practised his profession in Boston and Woburn, making a specialty of conveyancing and the administration of trusts. He was for some years city solicitor of Woburn and also served the municipality as Justice of the Police Court and member of the School Committee. A widow and one son survive. — John Oakes Shaw died at the McLean Asylum, Waverley, on March 13. He was the son of John O. and Caroline S. (Cobb) Shaw and was born at Milton, Aug. 25, 1850. He prepared for college at the Noble School in Boston. During his undergraduate course he was prominent in rowing and was a member of the leading clubs. After graduation he studied law and later practised his profession as trustee of several estates. He was a member of many social clubs, and was interested in yachting, at one time owning the old cup defender, *Puritan*. A widow survives.

1874.

G. P. SANGER, Sec.,

940 Exchange Building, Boston.

The 35th anniversary celebration is in charge of a committee consisting of Dr. H. L. Morse, Foote, and Southworth. Dinner at Union Club Tuesday evening, June 29. Golf (and perhaps tennis) at the Essex Country Club in Manchester on same day. Ninth Report of Class will be published also on that day.

1875.

W. A. REED, Sec.,

Brockton.

Frederick Robbins Comee died of typhoid fever April 16, 1900, at his home, 1390 Beacon St., Brookline. He had been ill for some three weeks, but not seriously until a few days before his

death. He was the son of William Williams and Maria (Winship) Comee; born in Fitchburg, Jan. 2, 1834. He fitted for college at Fitchburg High School and Boston Latin School. After leaving college, he was in the engineering department of the Fitchburg R. R. Co. for six years, residing in Fitchburg. In 1880 he was elected member of the School Committee of Fitchburg. In the autumn of 1881 he went to New Mexico and Arizona for four months in the employ of a mining company. Afterwards he was in the employ of the American Electric Light Co. and in the office of the Boston Bijou Theatre Co. In November, 1884, he organized the Chickering Musical Bureau, conducting it until November, 1886, when he accepted the position of assistant manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which position he held for 23 years. At the request of Prof. J. K. Paine, he assumed, in addition to duties with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the business management of a series of ten chamber concerts, under the auspices of Harvard University, in Sanders Theatre, in the season of 1897-98. He was married in Boston, Dec. 12, 1894, to Clara Elizabeth Gallupe.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, Sec.,

262 Washington St., Boston.

T. T. Gaff returned in March from a trip to Honolulu. — H. P. Jacques passed the winter in Europe. — Prof. Percival Lowell delivered in the Mass. Institute of Technology, in February and March, a course of six lectures on "Cosmic Physics: The Evolution of Worlds." — E. M. Wheelwright is to be the architect of the new home for the Harvard Lampoon Society, to be built on the triangle bounded by Bow, Plympton, and Mt. Auburn streets, opposite Randolph

Hall. — T. C. Williams has resigned on account of ill health from the head mastership of the Roxbury Latin School. — A. L. Thomsen passed the winter in Rome.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, *Sec.*,

73 Tremont St., Boston.

The midwinter dinner of the Class was held at the Algonquin Club, Boston, on Feb. 27, and was in special honor of our classmate, Abbott Lawrence Lowell, President-elect of Harvard College. 68 men were present. The Secretary presided, and speeches were made by him and in response to the toasts, "What we think of it in Cambridge," "What we think of it in New York," and "What we think of it in the family," by Barrett Wendell, James Byrne of New York, and John Lowell of Boston. In response to the double toast, "Sitting closer" and "Keeping young for Lowell's sake," Lindsay Swift responded, and at the close, after a warm '77 greeting, the President-elect gave us a most interesting talk upon the University problems of the day. Many classmates came over from New York, and the occasion was a particularly delightful one. — John Kelvey Richards was born at Ironton, O., March 15, 1856, and died at his home in Cincinnati, March 1, 1909. He was the son of Samuel and Sarah Ann (Kelvey) Richards, and his father was a Quaker, of Chester County, Penn., to which place his ancestors emigrated from Wales in 1686. Richards entered Swarthmore College, Penn., in 1870, as a preparatory student, was graduated there in 1875, and entered our Class in the fall of that year as a Junior and graduated with us. He roomed at 10 Oxford St., with Webster Kelley, '79, during our Junior year, and with Dow of our Class at 68 Mt. Auburn St. during our Senior year.

After graduation he read law in offices at Ironton until 1879, when he was admitted to the bar. He entered upon the practice of law at Ironton after his admission, and was prosecuting attorney of Lawrence County, O., 1880-82; city solicitor of Ironton, 1885-89; state senator from the Eighth Ohio District, 1890-92; attorney-general of Ohio during the term of McKinley's service as governor, 1892-96; delegate to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, June, 1896; member of the commission to codify the insurance laws of Ohio, 1895-96; special counsel for various committees and state boards and Solicitor-General of the United States from July, 1897, to February, 1903. He was nominated Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Sixth District and confirmed in that office Feb. 23, 1903. It may be noted that his nomination to the office of Solicitor-General was made June 29, 1897, the day of our 20th Anniversary Class Dinner, this action having been timed by Pres. McKinley in order that the nomination might come as a pleasant surprise to Richards upon that special date, he having casually mentioned to the President that he expected to attend the dinner. His last illness was long and painful, as he had been confined to his home at Walnut Hills in Cincinnati since December last. The funeral was in charge of the Ironton Commandery, Knights Templar. He was married June 12, 1890, to Anna Willard Steece, of Ironton, who survives him, with three children, John Kelvey, Jr., born April 20, 1891, and now a midshipman in the Annapolis Naval Academy; Anna Christine, born Sept. 29, 1894; and Rowland, now six years old. Swarthmore College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1903. — Pres. Lowell will deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Columbia.

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, *Sec.*,
P. O. Box 3573, Boston.

F. E. Bradish's address has been changed to 53 State St., Boston.—Arthur Eben Perry, who was with our Class till the Christmas vacation of our Junior year, died at Lakeville, March 16, 1909, after an illness of several months from tuberculosis. He was born at New Bedford, March 3, 1857, the son of Eben and Josephine Miles Perry. He passed the year 1878-79 at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Bristol County Bar in 1879. He became associated in business with Hon. H. M. Knowlton of New Bedford in 1879, and practised his profession with him in that city, until the death of the latter, under the style of Knowlton & Perry, afterwards continuing practice by himself. Political honors were confined to four terms in the City Council of the city of New Bedford, from the year 1880 to the year 1884, and two years as city solicitor, in 1887 and 1888. He was interested in the state militia, was one of the lieutenants in the local organization (Co. E, First Regiment Infantry, M. V. M.). Afterwards was captain of the local company until the summer of 1896, when he resigned his commission and was retired by the governor with the rank of major. He volunteered in the Spanish War for active service, but was appointed captain of a local company of provisional militia. He was for many years secretary of the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford. He was married Oct. 23, 1897, to Susan Rawson Gardner, by whom he had no children.

1879.

EDWARD HALE, *Sec.*,
4 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.
Waldron Bates died Feb. 9. He was

on his way to Aiken, S. C., and at a station not far from Lynchburg, Va., fell under the train and was instantly killed. Bates was born in Boston, Nov. 26, 1856, the son of Samuel Worcester and Anna Matilda (How) Bates. He fitted for college under J. P. Hopkinson, '61, and entered in 1875. During the first two years after graduation he studied law at the Boston University Law School. He began practice in the office of Morse and Stone, Boston. For many years he had an office at 5 Pemberton Sq., but later removed to 40 Water St. and then to 50 Congress St. He was fond of travel and made frequent journeys, chiefly to Canada, salmon fishing, and to Florida; in the summer of 1889 he visited the Yellowstone Park. He was a member of various clubs, among them the Somerset, the Country Club, the Tennis and Racquet Club, and the Kebo Valley Club. He never married, but made his home with his brother, S. W. Bates, at 382 Commonwealth Ave. Much of his life, however, was passed at Bar Harbor, where, in the words of a near friend, "no face was better known and no voice more familiar than his, for he labored devotedly, unselfishly, vigorously, in his field, for the advancement of this town and island"; the path system at Bar Harbor, the maps of the island, and the golf links, were all largely due to his efforts. The same industry and enthusiasm and good judgment entered into his work as a director for many years of the Boston Wharf Co., making him a prominent factor in its development. But apart from the services that he rendered, he was endeared to all with whom he was associated by an unusual sweetness of disposition and a courtesy and kindness which never failed.—Robert Church Stetson died at Pittsfield, Feb. 27, after a long illness. He was born in Boston, Feb. 21, 1857, the son of

Joshua and Clara (Church) Stetson. He prepared for Harvard under J. H. Wheeler, '71, and entered in the fall of 1875, but ill health obliged him to leave during his Freshman year. He went to Europe for a time, and then to Mexico and to Texas. For the last 16 years he had lived most of the time at Stockbridge, occupying himself with the care of his father's estate and with various local interests. He was secretary of the Stockbridge Golf Club, and secretary and treasurer of the Stockbridge Casino Association. He was not married. — As president of the Good Roads Association of the State of Washington, Samuel Hill has been active in promoting the first American Road Congress, to be held in connection with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition this summer at Seattle. — The executive committee of the Boston Merchants' Association have appointed D. O. Ives head of the new board of transportation. — Stewart Shillito was chairman of the entertainment committee of the 13th annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, held in Cincinnati May 28 and 29. — David Urquhart is in charge of the commissary department of the Southern Pacific Co., with headquarters in the James Flood Building, San Francisco. — C. L. Wells, dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of New Orleans, was appointed to conduct Prof. Gross's courses in history at Harvard during Prof. Gross's absence, from March 1 through the remainder of the academic year. — The Harvard Athletic Committee have voted to accept the offer of the Class to coöperate with the committee in completing the Stadium. It is hoped that the work may be finished by Commencement Day. — The Class will celebrate the 80th anniversary of its graduation by a dinner on Tuesday evening, June 29. Holworthy 18 will be

open for the use of the Class on Commencement Day as usual,

• 1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Russell Bradford has gone abroad with his family for a prolonged stay. — F. A. Tupper will be the Phi Beta Kappa poet this year at the Tufts College celebration. — The Secretary has sent to the members of the Class a large photograph of the De Camp portrait of Pres. Roosevelt, which now hangs in the Harvard Union.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, *Sec.*,
103 Walker St., Cambridge.

On April 11, 12 and 15 the Old South Church, of Boston, celebrated the 25th year of Dr. G. A. Gordon's pastorate. The celebration expanded into a recognition on the part of the entire community of Dr. Gordon's great services as preacher, writer, and leader in civic and social work. Among the speakers who bore tribute to him were President Eliot, Prof. Bliss Perry, Dr. James De Normandie, '62, and Prof. G. H. Palmer, '64. — Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Ry., is a candidate for Overseer.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*,
89 State St., Boston.

Prof. G. L. Kittredge delivered a course of lectures on the Tragedies of Shakespeare before the Lowell Institute of Boston, which were so popular they had to be repeated. — Dr. Homer Gage was chosen president of the Harvard Club of Worcester, and Prof. W. H. Burnham a member of the executive committee. — W. I. McCoy was chosen vice-president of the Harvard Club of New Jersey, and E. D. Stetson an officer

of the New Bedford Harvard Club. — F. R. Burton gave a talk at the Harvard Club of New York on March 13 on "Discoveries in American Primitive Music." — Henry Mansfield Gillig, who was associated with the Class during its Sophomore and Junior years, died suddenly of heart trouble, at Los Angeles, Cal., on April 13, 1909. He was the son of John G. and Rebecca (Tombs) Gillig, and was born in California, July 16, 1858. After leaving Harvard he was for a time a mining engineer, but for many years he has passed his time in travel, usually spending his winters in California and his summers in Europe, chiefly in Paris. Possessed of a fine voice and attractive personality and having much talent as an amateur actor, he was a leader in that little coterie with Wister, Pendleton, Tuckerman and others that made the college theatricals of '82 the most famous of their time. For several seasons when he spent his summers in this country he was commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club of New York. About 15 years ago he married, at San Francisco, Amy Crocker of that city, formerly the wife of Porter Ashe.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*,
2 Joy St., Boston.

L. A. Coolidge, early in March, resigned his position as Asst. Secretary of the Treasury. — A. C. Lane, having been elected president of the Michigan Engineering Society, delivered an address, on Feb. 13, before that body, taking for his subject: "The Engineer and the State." Having been connected for 20 years with Michigan's official departments, he naturally treated of the relation of his profession to the State, and dealt with problems of public service, street-car fares, expert commissions, the

referendum, town government, etc., and urged careful and thorough investigations of the efficiency of state and municipal work, with frequent publication of results. — Hon. C. S. Hamlin is to speak in a series of joint debates on the subject of Boston's proposed new charter, taking the affirmative side. He transformed his city residence temporarily into the Japanese Legation when the Japanese Minister, on May 11, conferred the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun upon President Eliot. — J. F. Moors has been addressing meetings almost nightly, explaining the details of the new charter proposed for the City of Boston, and discussing the work of the Finance Commission, in which he has played so important a part. — Joseph Lee is a candidate for the Board of Overseers.

1884.

T. F. CUMMINS, *Sec.*,
60 State St., Boston.

In accordance with arrangements made by the Class Committee, as announced in a circular to the Class, the main events of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Class will be: Religious services in Appleton Chapel, Sunday afternoon, June 27, after which there will be an afternoon tea at the house of Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Eliot for members and their families. Monday, June 28, will be field day at the Brookline Country Club; in the evening an entertainment will be provided for members of the Class at the Tavern Club in Boston. On Tuesday the Class will pass the day at the invitation of T. J. Coolidge, Jr., at his place at Manchester-by-the-Sea; on Tuesday afternoon Mrs. W. C. Baylies will give a reception to the wives of members at her house in Boston; Tuesday evening the Class Dinner will be given at the Algonquin Club in Bos-

ton. On Commencement Day the Class will meet at 12 o'clock in Holden Chapel, Cambridge, for a business meeting and luncheon; details in regard to these events are to be announced later. — W. C. Baylies was appointed chief marshal for Commencement by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association. — Rev. C. T. Billings has been reflected president of the Harvard Club of Lowell, and R. G. Brown of the Harvard Club of Minnesota. — R. H. Terrell has been appointed a judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, recently created by an act of Congress. He was a member of the inaugural committee that had complete charge of the ceremonies at the inauguration of Pres. Taft on March 4. — Dean W. W. Fenn is one of the committee on the part of the faculties of the University to make the necessary arrangements for the inaugural ceremonies of Prof. Lowell as President of the University, which will occur in October. — Rev. S. A. Eliot went to England in March to preach the sermon at the British National Conference of the Unitarian Association at Bolton; he also preached in the Essex Church, London, and in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Birmingham, and Oxford. — E. A. S. Clarke was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Association of Harvard Engineers at its annual meeting in March. — J. M. Codman, Jr., has been appointed by Gov. Draper a trustee of the Medfield Insane Asylum. — W. C. Baylies has given a new shell to the University Crew. — Dr. H. C. Bierwirth has been reappointed Asst. Professor of German at Harvard.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
16 State St., Boston.

A successful midwinter subscription dinner was held at the Exchange Club,

Boston, on Feb. 27. Between 30 and 40 men were present, most of them from Boston and vicinity. Nutter acted as toastmaster. The speaking and singing were entirely informal. — In accordance with the vote passed at the meeting last Commencement, a subscription dinner of the Class will be held in Boston on the evening before Commencement, at which time the question of a 25th anniversary gift to Harvard College by the Class will be discussed and voted upon. — On April 4 a memorial tablet of William H. Baldwin, Jr., was unveiled at Tuskegee. The act of unveiling was done by his son, W. H. Baldwin, 3d. O. G. Villard, '93, of New York, was the orator of the occasion. The money for this tablet was set aside from the Tuskegee Fund raised by Baldwin's friends just after his death. The bas-relief portrait with laurel branches about the head and bust, held up by a negro in working costume, is set in a brick monument, the work of the latter done by the Tuskegee students. — The report in the *Necrology* of the March number that John P. Fay, formerly a member of the Class, had died in California, is incorrect; the Secretary has received a letter from him written at his business address, New York Block, Seattle, Wash. — Prof. Webster of Clark University made an extensive trip through the West during the winter, giving lectures on scientific subjects. — J. J. Storrow has been active in the movement for a new city charter for Boston and in the movement called "Boston, 1915"; also to secure a headquarters for exposed and dependent newsboys; he is vice-president of the University Club, Boston. — In the April number of the *Scrap Book* appears an article entitled, "A Final Word about Casey"; it is an unanswerable vindication of E. L. Thayer's authorship of "Casey at the Bat." Thayer's woolen

mill was one of the first to take active measures in behalf of operatives suffering from incipient tuberculosis. — G. D. Cushing is chairman of the Mass. Legislature Child Labor Committee recently organized. — G. E. Foss is receiving a considerable vote for United States Senator in the deadlock voting which has continued in the Illinois Legislature for several months. — Prof. J. H. Gardiner has changed his address to 17 Lawrence Hall, Cambridge. — A. S. Johnson is vice-president of the City Missionary Society of Boston. — D. Kelleher is on the executive committee of the Harvard Club of Seattle; he has recently purchased a large estate in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., formerly owned by the ancestors of Mrs. Kelleher. — Rev. E. S. Middleton has won a prize in a prize-story contest in the *New York Herald* with his story entitled, "Gaskill's Gold Mine." — Seth Nichols's firm has established a branch line of business in Boston, and he has been living during the past winter in Brookline. — C. G. Parker is a member of the executive committee of the Harvard Club of New Jersey. — P. E. Presbrey is a member of the executive committee of the University Club of Boston. — A. H. Ward is again vice-president of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association. — A. S. Jennings is in Peru making examinations as a mining expert. — Stone is contributing to the *Cambridge Tribune* a series of articles on his European travels. — Walter Atherton is architect of the new Y. M. C. A. building in Chelsea. — G. R. Nutter was one of the speakers before the Boston Academy of Medicine in April on the proposed changes in the Boston city charter. — H. M. Williams was chairman of the committee in charge of the Boston Harvard Club entertainment for the first scholars and the Faculty.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, Sec.,
145 W. 78th St., New York, N. Y.

The Class will have a subscription Class dinner at the Country Club, Brookline, Tuesday, June 29, at 7 P. M., and on Commencement Day, June 30, there will be the usual spread in Hollis 4. — George Rice Carpenter, son of Rev. Charles Carroll and Feronia (Rice) Carpenter, was born at Bonne Esperance on the coast of Labrador, Oct. 25, 1863, and died in New York City April 8, 1909. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy and received his A.B. degree from Harvard in 1886. While at Harvard he was one of the founders and the president of the *Harvard Monthly*. From 1886 to 1888 he was a student of comparative literature in Berlin on a Rogers Fellowship, after which he became an instructor in English at Harvard. For three years, beginning with 1890, he was associate professor of English at the Mass. Institute of Technology, and since 1893 he had held the professorship of Rhetoric and English Composition at Columbia University. In 1907 he received from the University of the South the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. His writings include an edition of Latham's "Letters of Dante"; "Elements of Rhetoric"; "Life of Whittier" (American Men of Letters Series); "Life of Longfellow" (Beacon Biographies), "Walt Whitman" (English Men of Letters Series); and various school and college text-books. He was also editor of Longman's English Classics, and he published a translation of Boccaccio's "Life of Dante," issued by the Grolier Club. In 1891-92 he delivered a Lowell Free Course of lectures at the Mass. Institute of Technology on "Contemporary Literature," and another course during the winter of 1892-93 on "Italian Literature of the

Thirteenth Century." He was a member of the Century, Players', and Harvard clubs, trustee of the Columbia University Press, director in the Columbia Students' Publishing Company, secretary of the Department of English, and secretary of the Faculty of Philosophy, and held various offices in the Dante Society. June 11, 1890, he married Mary Seymour of New York City, who, with one daughter, survives him. — F. T. Cooper is editor of the *Forum*; address, 577 W. 124th St., New York City. — Hammond Lamont, editor of the *Nation*, and one of the editorial writers of the *Evening Post*, died May 6 at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, as the result of an operation to which in advance no great importance was attached. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas and Caroline D. Lamont, and was born at Monticello, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1864. He prepared for college in Albany. Entering Harvard with the Class of 1886, he was graduated as one of its first scholars, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and Ivy Orator of his Class, besides having made a reputation as a remarkable undergraduate journalist. To this profession he naturally turned on graduation, spending two years in Albany journalism and two years as a member of the staff of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. When, in 1892, President Eliot visited Seattle, his attention was attracted to Mr. Lamont by the latter's able reporting of his address in that city and other evidences of unusual ability. Mr. Eliot at once offered Mr. Lamont an instructorship in the English Department at Harvard, which position he held until called to the Department of English at Brown University as associate professor in 1895, and, from 1898 on, full professor of rhetoric. He then accepted in 1900 the position of managing editor of the *Evening Post*, which he held for

six years with marked success. His regular contributions to the editorial page were not only distinguished by their remarkable style, their information, and their humor, but often by keenest irony. A man of gay spirits, of the highest professional ideals, he never, despite his unsparing journalistic labors, lost his interest in the subjects in which he had taught. He edited several well-known college text-books, and published, in 1906, a book entitled "English Composition," which is largely used in the high schools of the country. Shortly before his death he had received most flattering offers from Williams College and one of the best known Middle Western State universities to return to the professional career, and he had, during his connection with the *Evening Post*, declined similar offers from Brown University and Cornell. On July 1, 1906, on the retirement from the editorship of the *Nation* of the late Wendell Phillips Garrison, Mr. Lamont succeeded him, and applied himself to the exacting duties required of the editor of that literary journal with vigor, enthusiasm, and great success. He married, May 14, 1891, at Nyack, N. Y., Lillian Mann, who survives with a son and a daughter. P. E. More, p'93, succeeds him as editor of the *Nation*.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, Sec.,
340 South Station, Boston.

A. T. Perkins has been elected president of the Marshall & East Texas R. R. Co., and of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Ry. Co. — Franklin Hamilton's address is Columbine Road, Milton. — B. L. Goodwin is now with the Boston Mailing Co.; address, 394 Atlantic Ave., Boston. — Hon. T. C. Dawson, author of "The South American Republics," has just been appointed by Pres. Taft Minister to Chile. Mr. Dawson has been in

the diplomatic service in South America since 1891.

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, Sec.,
413 Barristers Hall, Boston.

William Franklin Draper, Jr., who was temporarily connected with the Class, died in Paris, France, on Feb. 12. He was the oldest son of Gen. William F. Draper of Hopedale, where he was born Dec. 17, 1865. He attended the public schools at Hopedale, the Allen School at West Newton, and Phillips Exeter. He was a member of the firm of Geo. Draper & Son, from which he retired in 1897; since that time he had traveled extensively and lived abroad. Because of his short time in college he was not very well known to the members of the Class. Memories of those who knew him are most pleasant as to his social friendliness and good sense. — T. Q. Browne, Butler, and Woodman were members of a dinner committee of the Harvard Club of New Jersey, whose sixth annual dinner at that Club was held on April 8, at the Morristown School, Morristown, N. J. Several members of the Class were present. — F. B. Williams's home address is 16 Marshall St., Hartford, Conn. — E. A. Harriman has dissolved partnership with W. H. Williams, and will continue to practise at New Haven and Derby, Conn. — H. S. Wardner's address is 55 Wall St., New York. — F. J. Bradlee is a vice-president of the Bay State Trust Co., Boston. — The Class will meet at Holworthy 1 this year on Commencement Day as usual. No special celebration has been arranged for this year. — Grover Flint, whose name was originally Grover, was born in New York in 1867. After graduating from Harvard he enlisted in the U. S. Army. Resigning from this in 1894 he became an editor on

the *New York Journal*. When the Cuban insurrection broke out, he went to that island and joined the insurgents. He wrote an account of his experience in "Marching with Gomez." On the declaration of the war with Spain, Flint was appointed chief of scouts in Cuba, with rank of Major, U. S. V., but broke his leg before he reached the front. Subsequently, he served in the Philippines. After retiring from the army seven or eight years ago he led a roving life. In 1897 he married Maud Fiske, eldest daughter of John Fiske, '63, who survives him with two boys. He died in Newport News, Va., Jan. 31, 1909. — Prof. Maxime Bôcher is a member of the Nat. Academy of Science.

1889.

CHARLES WARREN, Sec.,
262 Washington St., Boston.

The Secretary calls attention to the circulars now being sent out by the Class Committee regarding the 20th Anniversary, which will occur in June. Arrangements have already been perfected as follows: *Monday, June 28*, there will be an informal lunch at the Parker House, and the afternoon and evening will be spent probably in a harbor excursion, accompanied by a band. *Tuesday, June 29*, the Class will spend the day, at the invitation of Saltonstall and Perkins, at the Hoosic-Whisick Club in Canton, where field sports of all kinds and other entertainment will be provided. *Wednesday, June 30*, the customary meeting will be held at Hollis 12 at Cambridge, and the Anniversary Dinner will be given at the Hotel Brunswick that evening. The Secretary earnestly urges every member of the Class who can possibly come on to Boston to do so. — Addresses (Home): A. G. Barret, 481 Park Ave., Louisville, Ky.; S. D. Bayer, Sherry's, 5th Ave. &

44th St., New York; W. R. Bigelow, 50 Walnut St., Natick; F. C. Bosworth, 12400 Detroit Road, Lakewood, O.; C. T. Brainerd, 425 Fifth Ave., New York; H. K. Caner, 4th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. T. Davis, 47 Portland Pl., St. Louis, Mo.; F. Green, University Club, Urbana, Ill.; J. E. Homans, 416 W. 118th St., New York; H. P. Johnson, 7 Oak Ave., Colorado Spgs., Colo.; M. A. Kilvert, Avenida Hidalgo, 1, Coyocan D. F., Mexico; H. P. King, 118 Beacon St., Boston; H. G. Lapham, 2782 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Le Favour, 4 Herrick St., Winchester, Mass.; J. McCormack, 1330 13th St., N. W., Washington; G. S. Mandell, 247 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; S. D. Oppenheim, 225 West End Ave., New York; P. M. Reynolds, 114 Canton Ave., Milton; W. E. Stauffer, 147 University Pl., New Orleans, La.; T. S. Tailer, 21 W. 51st St., New York; A. W. Tolman, 471 Cumberland Ave., Portland, Me.; W. H. Warren, 853 Goodfellow Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Weaver, 72 Ayrault St., Newport, R. I. — Addresses (Business): M. Agassiz, 14 Ashburton Pl., Boston; P. Bartholow, 23 W. 36th St., New York; C. F. Cogswell, 24 Milk St., Room 605, Boston; M. L. Gerstle, 310 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.; C. Greene, care of Snare & Trieste Co., 143 Liberty St., New York; J. E. Homans, 416 W. 13th St., New York; G. L. Hunter, 215 W. 23d St., New York; G. H. Mairs, 500 Fifth Ave., New York; J. T. Malone, Criminal Courts Bldg., New York City; W. L. Munro, 1617 Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.; W. B. Ogden, Lemon City, Dade Co., Fla.; R. F. Perkins, 35 Congress St., Boston; J. H. Sears, 35 W. 32d St., New York; F. P. Sheldon, 461 Market St., San Francisco; H. Swayne, 165 Broadway, New York; A. W. Tolman, 85 Market St., Portland,

Me.; G. E. Turnure, 64 Wall St., New York; P. Van Duzee, 36 Wall St., New York; R. V. DeW. Walsh, 112 State St., Albany, N. Y.; B. Weaver, 19 Broadway, Newport, R. I. — A. F. Adams is now bookkeeper in the Fourth National Bank, Boston. — O. M. Anderson is cashier of the Bank of McAlaster, at North McAlaster, Okla. — A. M. Baker is clerk of the corporation of Simpson's Patent Dry Dock Co. — R. S. Baldwin is teacher of English, Civics and Latin at the State Normal School, Worcester. — C. C. Batchelder is treasurer of the Boston Lumber Co. — A. C. Bent has been made vice-president and manager of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co. of New York. — W. R. Bigelow is a member of the Board of Selectmen, Natick. — G. C. Bullard is a member of the firm of Alley & Emery, interior decorators, Boston. — M. L. Gerstle is president of the Home Telephone Co., San Francisco, Cal. — J. L. Goodale is instructor in laryngology in Harvard Medical School, Boston. — C. Greene is mechanical engineer with the Snare & Trieste Co., New York. — J. E. Homans is managing editor of the Book Department for *Collier's Weekly*. — M. A. Kilvert is president of the Mexican Compress Association. — G. H. Mairs is now manager of the Fifth Avenue Branch office of Dudley Brothers & Co., brokers, New York. — J. McCormack is map editor of the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. — J. T. Malone is judge of the Court of General Sessions in New York State, elected in 1907 for a term of 14 years. — J. W. Merrill is treasurer of the Electric Lustre Starch Co., Boston. — L. E. Partridge is assistant manager of the Law Department of the U. S. Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co. at White Plains, N. Y. — R. V. DeW. Walsh is now conducting a gen-

eral insurance agency at Albany, N. Y. — B. Weaver is treasurer of the George A. Weaver Co. Agricultural Warehouse, hardware, etc., Newport, R. I.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*,

112 Water St., Room 601, Boston.

The Class will meet as usual on Commencement Day, June 30, in Holworthy 9, in the forenoon. Come early. If nothing prevents, the annual outing of the Faithful will take place immediately after the annual lunch given by the Harvard Club of Boston on Tuesday, June 29. This lunch is given by the Club to its members and visiting graduates, and will be held in the Parker House. — George N. Lamb is a member of the Philippine Harvard Club. — J. A. Parker was abroad during April and May. — Francis Rogers has contributed greatly to the success of the Harvard Club meetings in New York and New Jersey by his singing and leading of the glee club. — C. S. Hopkinson has painted another portrait of President Eliot. — F. G. Caffey is a member of the law firm of Clarke, Breckinridge & Caffey, 32 Nassau St., New York. — Rev. F. B. Noyes has been granted a degree of A.B. as of 1891 by the Faculty of Harvard College; he is a clergyman and has a church in Scituate; an honorable mention in philosophy accompanied his degree. — Asst. Prof. W. F. Harris has resigned from the Greek department of Harvard to devote his whole time to literary work. He assisted in the production of the *Agamemnon* of Æschylus in the Stadium in June, 1906, and is a member of the executive committee of the Archaeological Institute of America. — Rev. M. O. Simons made a long journey to the Pacific Coast last winter as a Billings Lecturer of the American Unitarian Association. He saw many of

the men of the Class during his visit. He is the minister of the Church of the Unity in Cleveland, O. — L. E. Marple is in business in the Downs Building, 709 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash., and deals in various forms of investment securities. — W. M. Randol and J. R. Finlay have also been on a visit to the Pacific coast this winter. — Governor Post of Porto Rico is still at San Juan. — Howells & Stokes of the Class have submitted plans, etc., for a proposed new court house in New York City. — A. D. Hill has been appointed District Attorney of Suffolk County, Mass. — A. L. Norton will spend the spring at Wiesbaden, Germany; address, Leberberg 9, where he requests his friends to write him. — E. S. Mack gave an address before the Wisconsin State Bar Assoc. of Milwaukee on "Standards for Rate Regulation by Commission."

1892.

PROF. A. R. BENNER, *Sec.*,
Andover.

The Class will meet as usual in Hollis 24 at noon on Commencement Day. — The Chicago Association of Harvard, '92, was organized at a dinner held in that city on April 2, 1909. M. D. Follansbee was elected president, and Kay Wood, 3924 Michigan Ave., secretary. The next dinner of the Chicago Association will be held at the University Club, on Oct. 16, 1909, at 7 P. M. Classmates are requested to prepare themselves accordingly. — J. O. Porter is manager of Oak Hall, 95-105 Washington St., Boston. — Dr. A. R. Perry is a special agent in the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C. — H. Percival Dodge, at present minister to Salvador, has been appointed minister to Morocco. — F. L. Kennedy has been reappointed assistant professor at Harvard.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, Sec.,
720 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

About 35 members of the "New England Association" of the Class dined at the B. A. A. on April 26. The speakers from the Class were Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham and G. Collamore. W. F. Garcelon spoke on the athletic program now under way, and P. D. Houghton on the football situation. All were listened to with the greatest attention and interest, and with frequent "bursts of applause." Before the dinner there was a short business meeting, at which a somewhat more permanent shape was given to the organization than it has so far enjoyed. The following officers were elected: Pres., G. R. Fearing; vice-pres., R. G. Dodge; steward, L. B. Thacher. — F. Allen, M.D., is studying in Vienna; address, care Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, Eng. — M. Bartlett, D.D., Dean of the Cathedral of Manila, P. I., writes; "Tell Moorfield Storey and Fiske Warren that I am crazy or else they are. We are doing a good clean job out here that never can be done without somebody's help. Hart told us when he came through that he did n't think there was a place where Harvard men could do a better chore than here. We are going to keep the Crimson at the front from the time Forbes becomes Governor-General this spring. I'm glad '93 is in on this — the farthest East. We've formed a Harvard Club, of which I'm V. P." — H. H. Cook is "special agent for the Bureau of Corporations, Department of Commerce & Labor, engaged in investigating the Iron & Steel Industry and the U. S. Steel Corporation; present address, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C." — Joseph William Carr died of heart disease at Orono, Maine, on March 4, 1909. He was born Jan. 15, 1870, at

Hampstead, N. H., son of Ebenezer Johnson and Sarah Elizabeth (Bradshaw) Carr. He fitted at Phillips Exeter and entered Harvard with '94, joining '93 in his Senior year. He then studied Germanic Philology, etc., in the Graduate School. From 1894 to 1897 he taught at Morristown, N. J. The next two years he spent at Leipsic, and took his Ph.D. there in 1899. He was instructor in German at Harvard for a year, and then took charge of the same department at West Virginia University. In 1901 he went to the University of Arkansas, where he became chairman of the department of English and modern languages. This position he resigned in 1906, to accept the professorship of Germanic Languages in the University of Maine. He was president of the American Dialect Society and editor of *American Dialect Notes*. As a scholar he was brilliant, of rapid acquirement and retentive memory. His personality was highly individualized, of peculiar and distinctive charm, though in some respects extremely reserved. On Dec. 20, 1900, he married Florence Ange Hollister of New York City, who with four children survives him. — H. G. Fay has left the High School at Nashua, N. H., and should now be addressed at 119 Oxford St., Cambridge. — L. Hand has just been confirmed in his appointment, April 1, by Pres. Taft as U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of New York. — A. C. Johnson, after leaving the National Bread Co., was with the *Ætna Indemnity Co.* in New York City for about two years as superintendent of the Burglary Insurance Department. In February, 1908, he took the same position with the Mass. Bonding and Insurance Co. of Boston, and is now assistant secretary; residence, Hingham. — H. I. Sewall writes from Naguabo, Porto Rico: "Our classmates

of the roll-top desk and the swivel chair imagine that the life of a sugar planter consists of swinging in a long hammock and sipping iced rum. While on the job, however, we are in the saddle and have little need for further exercise. It is not hot. We have the telegraph, the telephone, the typewriter, and the motor-car. Two hours and a half through beautiful mountains by a road that will stand as a lasting monument to its Spanish engineers bring us to San Juan, with its narrow paved streets, blue and pink buildings, and general air of having been brought overnight from the Italian end of the Riviera." — Walter Harriman Wickes, heretofore reported "lost," died of tuberculosis at Rutland, Aug. 28, 1907. He was born March 10, 1871, at New York City, the son of James Henry and Adelia Eva (Cathell) Wickes. He fitted at Wilson and Kellogg's and entered Harvard with the Class of '92. In 1890-91 he was a member of '93, after which he left college. He took up engineering, and spent several years in Paris, where he assisted in running the underground road. In 1900 he returned to this country and settled in New York City. Soon afterward he had a severe attack of pneumonia, from which he never fully recovered. He was twice married. — W. O. Farnsworth's address is 103 Orchard St., West Somerville.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.,

107 Lakeview Ave., Cambridge.

The following are the plans for the Quindecennial: *Thursday, June 24.* The Class will attend in a body the baseball game with Yale, at Cambridge. Details as to tickets will be published later when the Committee knows what arrangements can be made, but the Class will enter the grounds and sit together. *Fri-*

day, June 25. Class Day. In the afternoon the Class will march in a body to the Stadium. In the evening, headquarters in the Yard will be reserved for the Class. *Saturday Afternoon, June 26.* The members of the Class and their wives and families have been invited by Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Williams to their home in Wellesley for an informal afternoon in the country. *Monday, June 28.* The Class will go by yacht to the Nahant Club for the day. There tennis, baseball, bathing, other sports and refreshments will be provided. Dinner at the Point Shirley Club. *Tuesday, June 29.* The Classes of '94 and '99 will meet jointly and severally at the Brookline Country Club. There will be inter-class competitions. In the evening the regular Quindecennial dinner will be held at the Hotel Somerset, Commonwealth Ave., Boston. E. K. Rand will serve as toastmaster. *Wednesday, June 30. Commencement.* A room in the Yard will be reserved for the Class as usual, and a class photograph taken, with and without hats. *N. B.* Strictly informal dress will be the rule on all occasions. — C. Abbe, Jr., is assistant editor of the *Monthly Weather Review*, U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C. — W. F. Boos is on the staff of the Mass. General Hospital; also engaged in the private practice of medicine. — W. H. Cary is in the real estate business; address, 200 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. — F. A. Dorman is practising medicine at 133 East 57th St., New York, N. Y. — H. C. Fox is a member of the firm of Fox Bros. & Co., hardware and machinery manufacturers, 126-130 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y. — L. Friedman is secretary of the Friedman-Shelby Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo. — F. E. Frothingham is in the bond investment business with Perry, Coffin & Burr, of Boston. — E. Goldmark is a member of the legal firm

of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, New York, N. Y. — E. T. Houghton is a partner of the firm of Houghton & Houghton, attorneys-at-law, 1305 Merchants' Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. — M. S. Hyman is practising law at 280 Broadway, New York, N. Y. — A. I. Stix is treasurer of the Friedman-Shelby Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo. — W. T. Stuchell is pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Rahway, N. J. — C. D. Varney is practising law at South Berwick, Me. — J. A. Widtsoe is president of the Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah. — E. K. Rand has been appointed Professor of Latin at Harvard.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

Hollis 20 will be open to the Class on Commencement Day. The Class Committee is making arrangements for the annual subscription dinner which takes place Commencement week. As this will be the last annual dinner before our 15th anniversary, it is expected by the Committee that many will be present. Circulars announcing the date and complete details of the dinner will be sent to each member of the Class. — A. W. Cooley, who has been in New Mexico for the past year on account of ill health, has been appointed by President Taft an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico. — Philip Nichols, assistant corporation counsel for the City of Boston for the past 11 years, became associated with Samuel H. Hudson in the general practice of the law on March 1, 1909; his offices are 434-438 Tremont Bldg., Boston. — F. O. Poole is a member of the Board of Education of Mount Vernon, N. Y. — Oscar Quick's address is 4 John St., Jamaica, N. Y. — G. L. Smith has opened an office for the practice of architecture at 22 Congress St.,

Boston. — W. B. Wolfe's address is 135 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec.,
112 Water St., Boston.

The Class will meet on Commencement Day on the ground floor of Stoughton in Room 20. This is a change from last year. In accordance with the custom started two years ago there will be an informal annual dinner the latter part of June, notices concerning which you will receive in due time. — Stoughton Bell has become a member of the firm of Putnam & Putnam, counselors at law, office, 60 State St., Boston. — S. P. Delaney is dean of All Saint's Cathedral, Milwaukee, Wis. — J. P. Cotton has opened an office for the general practice of law at 166 Broadway, New York. — H. W. Dutch is principal of the Montclair, N. J., High School. — R. C. Archibald is instructor in mathematics at Brown University; next year he has leave of absence and will be at the Sorbonne, Paris. — Addresses: J. F. Lynch, 2 Rector St., New York; E. P. Sands, 3010 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles Bullard, 5 Upland Road, Cambridge; Thomas Motley, 33 Congress St., Boston.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

J. Dean has become a partner in the firm of Wm. A. Read & Co., bankers, with offices at 25 Nassau St., New York City, and 10 Congress St., Boston. The stock exchange seat in Boston has been transferred to his name. — W. Partridge has accepted a position as general superintendent of the Springfield Railway & Light Companies, at Springfield, Ill., having resigned as assistant chief engineer of the Public Service Corporation of

New Jersey. — F. Hendrick has sent the Secretary a copy of an address delivered before the National Society of Patriotic Women of America, entitled, "The Contribution of American Women to the Work of Lincoln." — The Commencement Day lunch will be served as usual at 28 Stoughton. The annual Class Dinner will be announced in due course by the Class Committee. This occasion is now an annual fixture, and it is hoped that members of the Class who plan to visit Cambridge during Commencement week will endeavor to include this meeting in their program.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.,
Andover.

The usual Commencement Day spread will be held in 23 Holworthy. — Eliot Wadsworth is among the list of candidates nominated for the Board of Overseers. — C. N. Jackson, Ph.D., has been appointed an instructor in Greek and Latin for one year from Sept. 1, 1909. — Fullerton Waldo is on the editorial staff of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, and is also assistant secretary of the National Municipal League. — Dr. A. B. Emons, 2d, has returned from Germany, where he has been studying surgery, and has received an appointment at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. — Eliot Wadsworth is in charge of the financial department of Stone & Webster, Boston, and is also a director in the Boston Children's Aid Society and the Boston Provident Association. — Dr. John Flint, U. S. Navy, who has been stationed in the Philippines for the past two years, returned to this country with the United States fleet. — C. C. Payson is vice-president of the American Furnishing Co., Boston. — L. L. Gillespie has been made vice-president of the recent merger of the Equitable Trust Co.

and the Bowling Green Trust Co., under the name of the Equitable Trust Co., New York City. — J. R. McVey and E. L. Logan are president and vice-president of the New England Automatic Shoe Shining Co.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

The Class will this year celebrate its decennial anniversary, all arrangements for which have been published in several issues of the *Decennial*. We hope there will be a very large attendance on Commencement Day. We shall have the use of Rooms 15 and 16, Holworthy, where the usual luncheon will be served. Owing to the fact that the Class of 1884, celebrating its 25th anniversary, had no suitable place for the Commencement Day spread, we surrendered to them the reservation of Holden Chapel, which has heretofore been reserved for the decennial Class, on condition that it hereafter be reserved for the 25-year Class, as we felt that that Class could be of more use to the College than the 10-year Class. — J. C. Dennis is a lawyer in Tacoma, Wash. — H. D. Montgomery is with Curtis & Sanger, stock and note brokers, 38 Wall St., New York City. — Walter J. Desmond is a member of the Board of Public Works, Long Beach, Calif. — Artemus Ward, Jr., can be reached at 24 E. 11th St., New York City. — J. C. Howe is vice-president of the American Trust Co., Boston. — E. B. Brown is at 545 W. 148th St., New York City. — M. B. Birge is with the *Boston American*, Summer St., Boston. — F. D. Cochrane is with the Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston. — A. J. Ritchie is the founder of the Rabun Gap Industrial School, Rabun Gap, Ga., and is still there. — I. H. Derby is at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

— Dr. A. G. Kilbourn is resident physician at the Groton, Mass., Hospital. — G. B. Whitney's address is 8 Queenwood Ave., Swampscott. — S. Haskett Derby is a partner in the firm of McClanahan & Derby, lawyers, in the Merchants' Exchange Bldg., San Francisco. — E. B. Terhune is a park commissioner of Swampscott. — C. A. Parker is a reporter on the *Boston Post*. — Walter Soderling is an actor in John Drew's company. — R. T. Vail is a lawyer at Decatur, Ill.; P. L. Miller is associated with his firm, which is called LeForgee & Vail. — Dr. William Healy lives at 1559 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill. — H. M. Huxley is associated with the firm of Brown & Williams, patent attorneys, 1550 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill. — A. H. Odell is with D. C. Heath & Co., 239 W. 39th St., New York City. — E. M. Blake is manager of the Idaho Irrigation Co., Boise, Ida. — Rev. S. R. Maxwell now resides in Greenfield. — J. C. Feder is a lawyer at 42 Broadway, New York City. — J. E. Sharkey is with the Associated Press at Paris, France. — W. G. Morse has moved his home to Wingohocking Heights, Germantown, Pa. — Langdon Pearse is employed by the Sanitary District of Chicago, American Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill. — F. L. W. Richardson is a partner in the firm of Richardson, Barott & Richardson, architects, at 31 State St., Boston. — J. F. Curtis has resigned as Assistant Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and is now Assistant District Attorney for Suffolk County, under District Attorney A. D. Hill, '91. — W. R. D. Owen is with the New England Tel. & Tel. Co., 101 Milk St., Boston. — H. P. Dowst is with the H. B. Humphrey Co., advertising agents, 44 Federal St., Boston. — Dr. T. Wood Clarke writes: "I have recently been taken on to the editorial staff of the *Med-*

ical Record, and have become associated with Dr. H. H. Forbes of New York for the practice of medicine, in his office at 96 Park Ave., New York, next door to the Murray Hill Hotel." — Theodore Sedgwick Watson was drowned canoeing on the Contoocook River, N. H., April 19, 1909. He was born Nov. 6, 1876, the son of R. C. Watson, '69, of Milton. He fitted for college at Milton Academy. Since graduation he was an insurance agent.

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, Sec.,
Endicott, N. Y.

Murray Seasongood has formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Paxton, Warrington & Seasongood, with offices in the Citizens' Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O. — The Class will meet in 8 Holworthy on Commencement Day. — Albert Stickney, who has been practising law in New York, has been admitted to the firm of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, 54 Wall St. — E. E. Wheeler has removed his law office to 2 Rector St., New York, under the firm name of Ehrich & Wheeler. — A beautiful stained glass window has been placed in the Congregational Church in Blue Hill, Me., in memory of Rev. Jonathan Fisher, who was pastor there for 40 years, and of his great-grandson, Norman Fisher Hall, '00, of Cambridge, instructor of Romance languages at Simmons College, Boston, who died of typhoid fever two years ago, while on a visit to Blue Hill.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.,
5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

H. L. Shattuck was admitted on Jan. 1, 1909, to the firm of Ropes, Gray & Gorham, lawyers, 60 State St., Boston. — R. C. Wells is employed as physical

chemist in the U. S. Geological Survey; address, Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. — Through an error on the part of the Secretary, the death of Arthur D. Wyman was wholly omitted from the last Report. He was well known as an assistant at the engineering camp of the Lawrence Scientific School in the summer, and as assistant in chemistry during the winter; also on account of his interest in athletics. He was killed by a collision with an automobile on Nov. 28, 1904. No notice of the event, however, was received by the Secretary until the present date. His sister, Mrs. Florence Currier, 60 Highland Ave., Cambridge, survives. — G. H. Tower, has removed his law office to the U. S. Express Bldg., 2 Rector St., New York. — R. S. Green has changed his address to care of American Consulate, Harbin, Manchuria; he has been appointed consul of the United States at that place. — C. C. Brayton has changed his address to Guanajuato, Mexico, Wood's Hotel. — Dr. T. Jewett Eastman's address is 390 Dartmouth St., Boston. — S. E. Duffin's address is 93 Maxwell St., New Dorchester.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, Sec.,
48 Robeson St., Jamaica Plain.

Plans for the Sexennial are now in definite form. Though it is expected that a great many men will return for the Yale baseball game and Class Day, the celebration proper will not begin until Monday morning, June 28, when the Class will gather at the Hotel Bellevue and march in a body to the South Station to take the train for a day's outing at J. D. Clark's farm at Sherborn. After a strenuous day outdoors and a Pop-night in the barn, all who are able will return to Boston to snatch a few minutes' sleep before starting on an early train for Cohasset

and Nantasket for a baseball victory over 1906 and a swim in the ocean. The Class Dinner will be held that evening at the American House. On Commencement there will be the usual Class Spread in Holworthy 7. Seats on the observation train for those who wish to go to the boat-race on July 1 will be reserved if application is made to the Secretary. — Alan Fay died at Boston on April 14 as the result of a bullet wound inflicted that morning. The circumstances indicated clearly that he had committed suicide. — D. P. Alden is in the office of the business manager of the *San Antonio Gazette*, San Antonio, Tex. — F. H. Appleton, Jr., is with Curtis & Sanger, note brokers, 33 Congress St., Boston. — Bartlett Bros. & Co. have removed to 60 State St., Boston; N. S. Bartlett and G. H. Dowse are members of this firm. — K. Baumgarten is engaged in mining engineering at Magdalena, Sonora, Mex., with the Black Mountain Mining Co. — R. M. Bowen is practising law at 509 Pemberton Bldg., Boston. — L. T. Brown is assistant surgeon to Dr. J. E. Goldthwait, 372 Marlboro St., Boston. — R. H. Bullock, 70 Cedar St., Worcester, is in the insurance business. — W. C. Clark and W. B. Rogers are members of the firm of Rogers, Clark & Lindsley, mining lessees, Telluride, Col. — R. G. Estep, Monrovia, Cal., is teaching mathematics in the Monrovia High School. — G. B. Fernald will spend the summer in the staff of the American Consulate General, Paris, France, returning to St. Mark's School, Southboro, in the autumn. — J. W. Foster has an office at 246 Summer St., Boston, under the firm name of J. W. Foster & Co. for a general brokerage business in wool. — M. F. Graupner is with the Lancaster Engineering Corporation, manufacturers of mining machinery, 111 Broadway, New York City; he will be engaged in setting

up mining machinery in Utah this summer. — Jesse Knight, 1716 Cambridge St., Cambridge, is in the Harvard Law School, second year. — G. B. Laubenstein is in the collection dept. of the Credit Clearing House, Cleveland, O. — A. G. McAvity, 17 Bleury St., Montreal, Can., is with the Canadian Buffalo Forge Co. Ltd. — P. B. Robinson is chief secretary to Hon. Elihu Root, U. S. Senator from New York. — J. L. White, Kingsville, Tex., is purchasing and supply agent of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Ry. — R. A. Wood was elected a representative to the present Massachusetts Legislature from the Third Middlesex District. He is on the editorial staff of the *Boston Post*.

1904.

R. S. WALLACE, *Sec.*,

60 S. Washington Sq., New York, N. Y.

The fifth annual reunion of the Class will be held in Thayer 1 as usual, on Commencement Day, June 30, 1909. If a sufficient number of men desire it, in response to notices which will be sent later, the Class can arrange to get seats in a bunch for the baseball game and boat-race with Yale. — E. C. Edson is a first-year student at the Harvard Law School. — S. J. Gilman is a lawyer at 43 Tremont St., Boston. — Holland Bennett is a lawyer, of the firm Forbush & Bennett, at 53 State St., Boston. — H. de H. Hughes is assistant Corporation Counsel of Seattle, Wash. — F. S. Buffum is with the Bay Shore Lumber Co., Mobile, Ala. — S. A. Weldon is with Byrne & Cutcheon, lawyers, 24 Broad St., New York City. — Chas. Gilman is at 90 West St., New York City. — K. N. Robins is treasurer and manager of the Associated Mortgage Investors, with office in the Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y. — R. R. Alexander is a lawyer at 1429-33 Williamson Bldg.,

Cleveland, O. — B. S. Horkheimer is a lawyer at 115 Broadway, New York City. — R. S. Wallace has undertaken a study and exhibit of child life in New York City; address, 60 Washington Square, South, New York City. — Henry Fairbank Rivers died on March 8, 1909, at Milton, from tuberculosis. He was the son of the late George R. R. Rivers, '75, and was born Aug. 17, 1883. — C. F. Post has been appointed instructor in Romance languages and in Fine Arts at Harvard for next year.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, *Sec.*,

Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.

A. E. Chase, 47 Baltimore St., Lynn, has left N. W. Harris & Co., and has been traveling in the West; he visited the Pacific Coast. — A. P. Rice is an anthropologist at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; he is classifying Alaskan Eskimo fishing implements, baskets from the Dyaks of Southwest Borneo; and collecting data on the marriage customs of the Andamanese. Address, The Laclede, Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C. — F. E. Neagle will open a law office in Buffalo, N. Y., on July 1, and will also act as secretary of the Buffalo Municipal League. — H. W. Weitzel has recently received a commission in the U. S. Marine Corps; he is at present stationed at Port Royal, S. C. — R. E. Daniels is practising law with the firm of Follansbee, McConnell & Follansbee, at 205 La Salle St., Chicago. — G. Brooks sailed on May 22, for Mombasa, British East Africa, to be gone several months on an extensive shooting trip. — R. H. Oveson is traveling in Greece. — R. H. Cox has left Fisk & Robinson, bankers, and is now with the Guaranty Trust Co., New York City.

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, Sec.,
29 Thayer Hall, Cambridge.

Of the men published in the last issue as not having been heard from, the following have now sent in information about themselves and will be removed from the lost list: E. H. Baker, Jr., is living at 112 Lakeview Ave., Cambridge. — C. D. Coughlin's permanent address is 72 W. Union St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; he is a lawyer, practising in Wilkes-Barre, with his office at 401-402 Coal Exchange Bldg. — E. de F. Curtis's permanent address is 1707 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.; he is with the Portland Gold Mining Co. at their mill in Colorado Springs. — H. I. Dyer's permanent address is 9 Ashmont St., Dorchester; he is with W. E. Clark & Co., steel and iron merchants, 120 Milk St., Boston. — S. B. Everett is a salesman; his permanent address is 8 Allston St., Dorchester. — T. Farron's permanent address is 126 Logee St., Woonsocket, R. I.; he is a clerk in the Producers' Savings Bank in Woonsocket. — R. L. Frank's permanent address is 14 E. 60th St., New York City. — R. Griffith's permanent address is Greenwood; he is an illustrator. — P. B. Grosscup's permanent address is Brandon Cottage, Charleston, W. Va.; he is a dealer in real estate with the Fred Paul Grosscup Co. — H. H. Harter's permanent address is Mansfield, O.; he has been in Europe, but is expected home in June. — W. P. Henneberry, Jr.'s, permanent address is 2618 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; he is with the Henneberry Co., book manufacturers, 554 Wabash Ave., Chicago. — G. D. Heyman is secretary and treasurer of the Alvey-Ferguson Co., Louisville, Ky. — R. W. Hughes's permanent address is Lima, Ind.; he is teacher of piano at the College for Women, Columbia, S. C. —

E. Keith's permanent address is Bridgewater, R. F. D. No. 3. — H. F. Kellogg is studying architecture at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris; address is 15 rue Madame. — B. A. Kibbey's permanent address is Marshalltown, Ia.; he is a rancher and may be reached at Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico, Box 24. — E. D. King's permanent address is 37 W. 44th St., N. Y. City; he is a manufacturer. — A. D. Kinsley's permanent address is 127 Waverley Ave., Newton; he is with Kidder, Peabody & Co., 115 Devonshire St., Boston. — M. A. Libbey's permanent address is 14 Parsons St., West Newton; he is an ensign in the U. S. Navy, at present on U. S. S. *New Jersey*, now at the Navy Yard, Charlestown. — T. H. Mahony's permanent address is 5 Normandy St., Roxbury; he is a third-year student at the Boston University Law School. — J. R. McI. Martin's permanent address is 401 No. Highland Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; he expects to graduate this month in electrical engineering at the University of Pittsburg. — H. R. Pratt's permanent address is Low's Exchange, 1123 Broadway, N. Y. City; he is an actor, under the name of Henry Fearing, and is at present on the road. — A. W. Roberts's permanent address is Biddeford, Me., where he is instructor in the high school. — P. C. Rockwood's permanent address is Ashburnham; he is in business at 146 Oliver St., Boston. — E. E. Savory's permanent address is 19 Elmwood Park, Newtonville; he is in the Portland cement business. — W. H. Schmidt's permanent address is 719 Michigan St., Toledo, O.; he is secretary of the Philip Schmidt Co., of Toledo. — C. P. Scott's permanent address is 1617 Dill St., Burlington, Ia.; he is living at 405 Madison St., Portland, Ore., and is in the superintendent's office of the S. P. & S. Ry. Co. — W. F. Shea's permanent address

is 62 Temple St., Springfield; he is a special writer for the *Springfield Union*. — W. W. Varrell's permanent address is York Harbor, Me.; he is in the summer tourist hotel business there. — R. E. Wilbur's permanent address is 514 Catasauqua, Pa. — The Secretary wishes to extend sincere thanks to all members of the Class who have been kind enough to send suggestions as to where to find men who have not kept up their connection with the Class.

1907.

J. M. MORSE, Sec.,

5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

The second Class smoker for members around Boston was held on April 8 in the Harvard Union. About 150 men attended and spent a lively and enjoyable evening. — R. L. Bacon announced for the Class Committee that a Class dinner would be held in Boston on Saturday night, June 26, the day after Class Day. The time and place will be announced later. The dinner will be paid for out of the Class Fund and the committee already have assurance of a large attendance. On Commencement Day the headquarters for the Class will be Thayer 47. The usual refreshments will be served. — R. M. Tappan returned from England about Jan. 1, where he was representing the Submarine Bell Signal Co. He left for South America on March 4 for a six months' or a year's trip to install submarine signals for the principal South American governments. Mail sent to 242 Marlborough St., Boston, will be forwarded. — S. T. Hubbard, Jr., has returned from Helena, Ark., where he was employed by W. A. Short & Co., cotton buyers; he is now associated with Hubbard Bros. & Co., 66 Beaver St., New York City, as manager of their "spot" cotton department. — H. P. Forté is in the factory engineer's department of the

Western Electric Co.; address, 16 W. 129th St., New York City. — J. H. Breck has been appointed assistant in the Department of Decorative Arts, Metropolitan Museum, New York City. — B. L. Young, Jr., is a first-year student in the Harvard Law School. — P. D. Hawkins is with the Hudson Counties Gas and Electric Co., Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y. — D. H. Dorr's address is 608 Tremont Bldg., Boston. — J. K. Stone is with the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. — M. H. Stone expects to open a law office at 28 State St., Boston, about July 1. — Wilder Goodwin has written a novel, which has been accepted by his publishers, and will appear shortly. — G. L. Ware has opened an office at 53 State St., Boston, as a dealer in bonds and investment securities. — W. B. Long has bought a seat on the Boston Stock Exchange and is associated with his father at 53 State St., Boston. — D. G. Field will return to Cambridge next fall for graduate work.

1908.

GUY EMERSON, Sec.,

31 Holyoke House, Cambridge.

Carlton Apollonio died on March 14, 1909, at Springfield, O. He prepared for college at Milton Academy. During his college course he was a member of the Varsity football team and prominent in class and social activities. He was elected permanent treasurer of the Class during his Senior year. — D. S. Brigham has been elected permanent treasurer by the Class Committee, subject to the formal vote of the Class at Commencement. While in college Brigham was president of the *Crimson*, manager of the baseball team, and treasurer of the Class Day Committee. — Stoughton 27, third floor front, next to Holworthy, has been secured for the annual reunions of the Class at Commencement. Next

June food and refreshments will be served there during the day. The first graduate dinner was held at the American House on May 15. The First Report is out, and a copy should be in the hands of every member of the Class. Any omissions should be made known.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Rev. Samuel June Barrows, *t* '75, D.D., died in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, on April 21, after a brief illness from pneumonia. He was born in that city May 26, 1845. His father died when he was four years of age, leaving his mother to struggle with poverty, so that at the age of nine he was forced to do what he could to help support the family. His cousin was the inventor of the Hoe press, and with him he began work as an office boy. His cousin saw promise of great abilities, and sent him to school, without diminishing his wages. From 16 to 20 he attended the Cooper Institute classes in New York, and early developed talent as a public speaker. For years he occupied his leisure in preparation for a theological education. While studying he earned his living by practical newspaper work on the *New York Sun*, the *World*, and later with the *Tribune*. He had a valuable experience in Washington during the Civil War, where he was secretary to William H. Seward. While in Washington he was correspondent for the *Philadelphia Press*, and occasional correspondent for the *New York Tribune*, and was a close student of legislation. In 1871 Mr. Barrows took a course of theological study at Harvard. While pursuing these studies he supported himself by newspaper work; and during his vacations of 1873 and 1874 acted as correspondent of the *New York Tribune* with Gen. Custer in his Indian expedi-

tions in the Yellowstone and Black Hills regions. After graduating from the Harvard Divinity School, Mr. Barrows went to Germany, and studied at Leipzig University. He returned to this country in 1876, and was pastor of the First Parish Church of Dorchester, 1876-80, where his ability as a speaker and his sterling character as a man won him the respect and admiration of the community. He was a life member of the American Unitarian Association. But the ministry was, evidently, not Mr. Barrows's destiny, and in 1881 he re-entered journalism by taking the editorship of the *Christian Register*, which position he held until 1897. That year he was nominated for Congress from the Tenth Mass. (Boston, South) District by the Republicans, and was elected. Two years later he was renominated, but defeated by H. F. Naphen, Democrat. He was chaplain of the Fifth Regiment, M. V. M., for 14 years. No good cause ever appealed to Mr. Barrows in vain. He was especially successful in his personal efforts for discharged convicts, and his wide familiarity with the character and management of penal institutions was justly recognized by his appointment by Pres. Cleveland as the representative of the United States upon the International Prison Commission. In 1905 he was president of the International Prison Congress. As an after-dinner speaker Mr. Barrows was entertaining and witty; as a lecturer he made a reputation, and as a public speaker, upon any subject that appealed to his conscience and his heart, he was eloquent. In 1897 Mr. Barrows received the degree of D.D. from Howard University. Dr. Barrows was the author of "Shaybacks in Camp," "Isles and Shrines of Greece," "A Baptist Meeting House," "The Doom of the Majority of Mankind," "Crimes and Misdemean-

ors in the United States," and other books. On June 28, 1867, he was married to Katharine Isabel Chapin Hayes, widow of William Wilberforce Chapin, a missionary to India, who died in 1865. Mrs. Barrows was the first woman to be employed as a stenographer in the Department of State at Washington, and was for 16 years assistant editor of the *Christian Register*. She collaborated with her husband in writing "Shay-backs in Camp." Mrs. Barrows, a daughter, Mabel Hayes, wife of Prof. Henry R. Mussey of the University of Pennsylvania, and one son, William B. Barrows, of the Forestry Service in Washington, survive.

Dr. Walter Channing, m '72, is leading a movement to have kindergartens established as part of the public schools system of Mass.

Dr. Dillon Brown, m '85, house physician for the Netherland and Savoy hotels, New York, for many years, died on March 16 at his home, in New York City, aged 49. After he was graduated from the Harvard Medical School, he went to New York and had a general practice, but later he became physician to the old Plaza, the Netherland, and the Savoy. He went to the City of Mexico several years ago and stayed there three years to attend to mining interests. Until recently he acted as consulting physician for the Red Cross Hospital.

Prof. Joseph Torrey, p '96, is a director and general superintendent of the Northwestern Rubber Co.

Guy Hall Roberts, A.M. '07, died at the University of California, Oakland, Cal., on Feb. 12. Prof. Roberts was head of the history department at Bowdoin College in 1904 and 1905. He was born in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1877, and graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1899 and took a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago and

at Harvard. He was assistant in history and government at Harvard two years after completing his graduate course in 1904, and then went to Bowdoin. He resigned from Bowdoin to teach in the Philippines. Latterly, he has been at the University of California.

Dr. T. M. Stone, m '03, has resigned his position at the Boston City Hospital and begun to practise medicine in Haverhill.

After an illness of about two years, Prof. William Mathews, l '39, LL.D., died at Emerson Hospital, Forest Hills, on Feb. 14. He was the oldest living graduate of Colby College, and the oldest graduate of Harvard Law School. He was born on July 28, 1818, at Waterville, Me., the son of Simeon and Clymena Esty Mathews. At the age of 13 he entered Waterville College, now Colby College, and after graduation spent a short time studying in a lawyer's office and then entered Harvard Law School, whence he graduated in 1839. He began the practice of law in Waterville, having been admitted to the Kennebec County Bar a year previous to his graduation from the Law School. After two years he deserted the law for literary pursuits. In 1841 he started a newspaper in Waterville, called the *Watervillonian*. Two years later he moved to Gardiner, Me., taking his publication with him and changing the name to the *Yankee Blade*. In 1847, with his paper, which became a leading publication of that period, Mr. Mathews came to Boston, where he continued to publish until 1856, when he sold out and moved to Chicago. In Chicago he wrote for the press until 1859, when he became librarian of the Young Men's Library Association, a position which he held for three years. It was while there that his friendship with Lincoln began through Lincoln's visits to the library to get books, in the selection

of which he sought the advice of Prof. Mathews. This led to a friendship between the two men. In 1862 Mr. Mathews became professor of rhetoric and English at the University of Chicago and taught there until 1875, when he resigned, afterward devoting himself entirely to writing. His best known work is "Getting On in the World," which he published two years before resigning from the Chicago University. It has been translated into several foreign languages. Among his books are: "The Great Conversers and Other Essays," "Words — Their Use and Abuse," "Hours with Men and Books," "Monday Chats" (translations from the French of Sainte-Beuve), "Oratory and Orators," "Literary Style and Other Essays," "Men, Places and Things," "Wit and Humor — Their Use and Abuse," "Conquering Success," etc. He was three times married: (1) to Mary Elizabeth Dingley, of Winslow, Me., who died while he was still in Maine; (2) in Boston to Isabel I. Marshall, of China, Me.; (3) in 1865, to Harriet N. Griggs, of Chicago, who survives him.

The address of E. H. Cassels, *p* '00, is 420 The Rookery, Chicago.

Dr. Frank Winthrop Draper, *m* '69, for 28 years medical examiner for Suffolk County, died at Brookline on April 19. He was born in Wayland, Feb. 25, 1843, the son of James S. and Emmeline Reeves Draper. He entered Brown University in 1858, but just before graduation enlisted in the army for three years. Before his term of enlistment was over he was offered a commission as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, in the 39th Colored Regiment, and he served with this regiment during the remainder of his term. In 1865 he entered the Harvard Medical School, and was graduated in 1869. In 1875 he was appointed lecturer at the School; in 1884

asst. professor of legal medicine, and in 1889 professor. He resigned in 1903. He was appointed medical examiner in 1877 by Gov. Rice, and he was reappointed in 1884 by Gov. Robinson, in 1891 by Gov. Russell, and in 1898 by Gov. Wolcott. He resigned in 1905. In 1902 Dr. Draper resigned from the State Board of Health, on which he had served for several years. Brown University conferred upon him the degree of A.B. in 1882, and later that of M.A. While medical examiner Dr. Draper came into contact with most of the great tragedies of New England. He examined 8332 cases and made more than 3000 autopsies. He was active in 38 murder cases of wide note, including the Lizzie Borden case at Fall River, the Isaac Sawtelle fratricide at Rochester, N. H., the Blondin case, the Eastman murder, the Chinese cases of Wah and Charley Chin. The closing chapter of his life as medical examiner was the Tucker trial, in which he was a witness. Dr. Draper was formerly visiting physician at the Boston City Hospital, editor of the Massachusetts registration reports, assistant editor of *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. He was a member of the American Public Health Association; the Mass. Medical Society, of which he was president in 1900-02; American Statistical Association; Loyal Legion; fellow of American Association of Arts and Sciences; and was also formerly a member of the State Board of Health. He was the author of a book, "Legal Medicine." He married in Boston, Nov. 1, 1870, Fannie V. Jones. He leaves two sons, Dr. Arthur D. Draper, *m* '03, of Brookline, and Shirley P. Draper of Newton Centre.

At the annual meeting of the American Academy of Dental Science, held in Boston May 5, 1909, the following Harvard men were elected to office: Pres., Dr. H. C. Meriam, *d* '74, Salem;

recording sec., Dr. W. E. Boardman, d '86, Boston; librarian, Dr. A. H. Stoddard, d '87, Boston; editor, Dr. S. T. Elliott, d '01, Boston; member of executive committee, Dr. L. W. Baker, d '98, Boston.

Edward Andem Whiston, m '61, for many years a resident of Boston and Newtonville, died Feb. 24, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Wellman, in Springfield. The son of Francis C. Whiston, and of Mary Eliza Andem, he was born in Roxbury in 1838, and was graduated from the Medical School in 1861. He then went to the war as assistant surgeon of the 16th Mass. Vols. He soon became surgeon of the 1st Mass. Infantry, and for three years saw active service with the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Gettysburg. Upon his return from the war, he was for two years port physician of Boston. He then gave up the practice of medicine and entered business. In 1870 he married Emily Payson Call, who died Feb. 6, 1901. For more than a quarter of a century he was business manager of the Massachusetts New-Church Union (Swedenborgian). He served also as an editor of the *New-Church Review*, as treasurer of the New-Church Theological School at Cambridge, as treasurer of the Board of Home and Foreign Missions, treasurer of the General Convention, and in various other official posts in connection with church affairs. He was one of the founders of the Newton Hospital and was long active in its management. He was also, through his father, a member of the organization entitled "A Republican Institution." About two years ago a stroke of apoplexy forced him to relinquish active work, and since that time he had made his home with his

daughter in Springfield. Besides his daughter, he leaves a son, William C. Whiston of New York, and three step-children, Edward P. Call of New York, Miss Annie Payson Call of Waltham, and Mrs. Herbert S. Kempton of Newtonville.

Dr. C. M. Whitney, m '87, of the Boston Dispensary, is an expert photographer of big game.

"A good physician and pharmacist who has just died in Newburyport, Dr. John Homer, m '65, had for the distinction of his life a part in the armed conflict between anti- and pro-slavery forces which made Kansas a free state. He went West from Maine as a youth of 18, and entered Gen. 'Jim' Lane's little army, which was formed at Iowa City, Ia., and marched thence to Topeka, Kan., where they awaited summons. Within a few days they marched for Osawatimie, the town John Brown founded, but were too late to save the fight that Brown and his small party put up, in which one of Brown's sons was killed. Lane followed the 'Border Ruffians' with 313 men, all told, and they marched in companies a quarter of a mile apart, so increasing the apparent number that 1100 men fled precipitately, leaving ammunition and provisions behind. Homer continued in the fight for freedom, and was engaged actively in six considerable battles and a baker's dozen of skirmishes, and was twice wounded, though not seriously. He was for several weeks, after the cause was won, an inmate of the same house with Brown, and grew to know and esteem him highly. This was Homer's heroic period, and he always prized its memories. Afterward he was graduated from Bowdoin and the Harvard Medical School, and had a useful career before his death last week at the age of 72." — *Springfield Republican*, Nov. 29, 1908.

Dr. Frederick Irving Knight, *m* '66, was born in Newburyport, May 18, 1841, son of Frederick and Ann (Goodwin) Knight. He graduated from Yale in 1862, and the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him in 1865. He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1866, and afterward studied in Berlin, Vienna, and London. In recent years Dr. Knight's practice was limited to diseases of the throat and chest, in which he was instructor and clinical professor at Harvard for many years. He was a frequent contributor on these diseases and climatology to various medical journals. In 1870-71 he was lecturer at the Medical School; from 1872 to 1882, instructor in auscultation, etc.; 1882-88 asst. professor, and 1888-92, professor of laryngology. He was a fellow of the American Academy, ex-president of the American Laryngological Association, ex-president of the American Climatological Association, ex-president of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and also a member of the St. Botolph and University clubs. When Gov. Greenhalge was considering the establishment of a state institution for the treatment of consumption he consulted Dr. Knight, and it was largely through his advice that Rutland was established. In fact, he was always ready and willing to give his advice and assistance. He was an expert of the American Climatological Association and one of the charter members. The many papers he has written on the throat, chest, lungs, and heart have been of incalculable benefit to his profession. He married at Berlin, Oct. 15, 1891, Louisa Armistead Appleton, who died in 1901. His daughter, Mrs. G. K. B. Wade, of New York City, survives him.

Gov. Draper has appointed A. D. Hill, *l* '94, district attorney for Suffolk County. Mr. Hill has appointed as his

assistants J. F. Curtis, '99, Judge Philip Rubenstein, *l* '00, and M. J. Dwyer.

Dr. George Lorimer Baker, *m* '02, of Dorchester, who died March 19 at East Bridgewater from tuberculosis, contracted that disease while experimenting with its bacilli. Three years ago Dr. Baker was conducting a research under a Boston physician for discoveries that might lead to stopping the spread of the disease, and it was while in this work that he became infected. For two years and a half he had been seriously ill, part of the time at a sanatorium at East Bridgewater. Dr. Baker was born in Boston 35 years ago, and received his education in the schools here, graduating from the English High School. Following his elementary school education he went to Colby College, and then took up his studies at Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in 1902. In 1904 Dr. Baker became an instructor in bacteriology at the Harvard Medical School. The next year he undertook tuberculosis research work.

Dr. F. J. Keleher, *m* '90, of Newton Centre, has been appointed instructor of medical jurisprudence in Tufts Medical School. He is a native of Boston, a graduate of Boston College, class of '86, and of the Harvard Medical School.

George Thorndike Angell, L. S. 1850, "the friend of dumb animals" and a leader in the humane educational movement, died in the Hotel Westminster, Boston, on March 16, aged 86 years. He was the president and one of the founders of the Mass. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and for the last 20 years had been president of the American Humane Educational Association, another organization he had helped to establish. He was born at Southbridge, June 5, 1823. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1846, and after studying law at Harvard in 1850 was

admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1866, after seeing two horses run to death in a race, he became interested in humane work for dumb animals, and, prompted by the action of Henry Bergh, who had started the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he established the publication *Our Dumb Animals*. Since that time he had been actively engaged in humane work. In one year he had printed more than 17,000,000 pages of humane literature. He traveled over the United States and other countries in pursuance of his work, and caused to be established more than 70,000 "bands of mercy" in America and England. He was founder and had been president since 1889 of the American Humane Education Society. He was active also in the movements for the prevention of crime and of the sale of adulterated food, and was a director of the American Social Association. He married, in 1872, Mrs. Eliza A. Martin (born Mattoon).

Hugh Shepherd, l '00, is practising law at 525 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Dr. William Emrich Walker, m '02, died at Fairhaven on Nov. 30, 1908, of pneumonia. He had been a resident of Fairhaven for about eight years. He was born in Warren in 1874, received his early education there, and later entered Amherst College, graduating from there in 1898. He then entered Harvard Medical School, taking his degree in June, 1902, shortly after going to Fairhaven. He left a widow and an infant child.

At the National Dental Association's meeting at Birmingham, Ala., April 1, Dr. C. W. Rodgers, d '00, of Dorchester, was elected vice-president for the East. Dr. W. E. Boardman, d '86, of Boston, was re-elected a member of the executive council.

Hiland Lockwood Fairbanks, l '00, died of tuberculosis, at Bangor, Me., on

Feb. 1. He was born in Farmington, Me., Sept. 21, 1871. Shortly after this his parents moved to Bangor, where the family has since resided. The son was educated in the local schools and Phillips Exeter, where he passed two years, later returning to the Bangor High School, from which he was graduated in 1891. He then entered Bowdoin, graduating in 1895. At Bowdoin he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon. After completing his studies at Brunswick he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1900. He served Bangor as its solicitor in 1903-04, previous to which he had for two years been a member of the city council. In addition to carrying on his law practice Mr. Fairbanks was associated with his father in his insurance agency. During his student days he was well known throughout Maine, and indeed throughout New England, for his remarkable ability as an athlete, particularly as a football player. For two years, 1894-95, he was captain of the Bowdoin eleven, and in 1893 was picked as quarterback of the All-America eleven. He later played on the Harvard Law School team. He was also one of the best college baseball players Maine has known. For four years he covered third base for Bowdoin, and also played the same position two summers at Poland Springs on the best semi-professional baseball team that has ever played in that State. He was also a good man in the short distances, winning points in the Bowdoin athletic games. He was a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, the Lodge of Perfection and Princes of Jerusalem, Scottish Rite, and the Loyal Legion. He had long been a member of the Madockawando Club and of the Condukeag Canoe Club, in both of which organizations he was greatly liked. He married, December, 1902, Mary Seavey of Bangor, who,

with three children, survives. His parents and one sister, Mrs. A. K. Bennett of Merchantville, N. J., also survive.

Dr. William Martyn Ogden died on Jan. 21, at Pasadena, Cal., after an illness of several months. He was born in Woodbury, N. J., and was 67 years of age. He was graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1866 and afterward attended the University of Edinburgh, under Sir James Y. Simpson, the discoverer of chloroform. He afterward visited the hospitals of Paris and the Rhine during the Franco-Prussian War. He was a member of the Mass. Medical Society and formerly vice-president of the Boston Microscopical Society, and was associated with several scientific societies of that city. He was also for many years one of the faculty of the Boston Dental College, where he filled the chair of the principles and practice of general and dental surgery. In December, 1881, Dr. Ogden married Miss Frances Phipps, and for many years had a large practice in Boston. Impaired health compelled a change of residence, and 14 years ago he went to California, most of the time since then being spent in Pasadena.

Dr. Henry Lauriston Upham, d '86, died in Boston on Feb. 26, aged 61. For over 20 years he had practised dentistry in Boston, and from 1891 to 1901 he was instructor in operative dentistry at the Harvard Dental School. He was a prominent member of the Harvard Dental School Association, and of other dental societies.

LITERARY NOTES.

. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of

articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

"If I were a Violet," words and music by G. H. Cox, Jr., '08, is issued by C. W. Thompson & Co.

John Daniels, '04, has prepared "An Outline of Economics," a clear serviceable synopsis, published by Ginn & Co.

Ellery H. Clark, '96, has published a novel called "Loaded Dice." (Bobbs-Merrill Co.: Indianapolis.)

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, '72, has recently issued a small volume of short talks entitled, "Helps Towards Nobler Living, or Unto the Hills."

J. A. Moyer, s '99, has just published through John Wiley & Sons, New York, a book of 370 pages on the steam turbine.

M. A. DeW. Howe, '87, edited the series of "General Sherman's Letters Home," which *Scribner's Magazine* has been printing.

The *Philosophical Review* for March printed "The Problem of Beauty," address of the president of the American Philosophical Association, by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, h '01.

"L'Evolution de l'Arbitrage International," by T. W. Balch, '90, noticed in the March *Magazine* (p. 554), is for sale by Allen, Lane & Scott, Philadelphia.

The catalogue of medals, etc., connected with medicine, which Dr. H. R. Storer, '50, has been compiling for the *Amer. Jour. of Universities*, has reached No. 2573.

Prof. W. F. Giese, '89, has edited for Heath's Modern Language Series a little volume of "Selections from Diderot." The selections, though short, give vivid glimpses of various sides of Diderot's genius.

The Cambridge (England) University Press has issued "An Introduction to the Study of Integral Equations," *Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics*, No. 10, by Prof. Maxime Bôcher, '88.

"An English-Chinese Lexicon of Medical Terms," prepared by Dr. P. B. Cousland, has just been published in Shanghai. It is based largely upon the "Medical Dictionary" of Dr. G. M. Gould, 1874, of Philadelphia.

"The Faith Healer," a play in four acts, by William V. Moody, '93, is issued in an attractive volume by Houghton Mifflin Co. Mr. Moody's work as a dramatist is reviewed elsewhere in this number of the *Magazine*. (Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

Ellsworth Huntington, p '02, now instructor in geography at Yale, will soon publish, "Asia: A Geographical Reader." It describes the geography of Asia with special reference to the geographic environment upon man. An article on Dr. Huntington's exploration was printed in the *Graduates' Magazine*.

Ginn & Co. issue in a volume of over 400 pages "The Texts of the Peace Conferences at The Hague, 1899 and 1907, with English Translation and Appendix of Related Documents," edited, with an introduction, by James Brown Scott, '90, Professor of International Law in George Washington University.

Prof. W. F. Giese, '89, of the Romance Language Department in the University of Wisconsin, has compiled, in collaboration with C. D. Cool, an excellent little book of "Spanish Anecdotes." The anecdotes are specially arranged for translation and conversation, and should prove well adapted to beginners in Spanish. (D. C. Heath: Boston. Modern Language Series.)

Ginn & Co. have issued a new edition of "Six Orations of Cicero," first edited

by Allen & Greenough, and later revised by Prof. J. B. Greenough, '56, and Prof. G. L. Kittredge, '82. It contains four orations on Catiline's conspiracy, the "*Pro Lege Manilia*," and "The Citizenship of Archias." It is illustrated by cuts ancient and modern, as well as by plans and maps. (Ginn: Boston. Boards, 12mo, \$1.25.)

Arthur Train, '96, has moved a little his point of view, in "The Butler's Story," from the field which made his "McAllister and His Double" so successful. His hero, Ridges, is an English butler employed in a New York plutocrat's establishment; and like the late Mr. Yellowplush he sets down his experiences in Cockney dialect. There are plenty of incidents and much of Mr. Train's characteristic sarcasm. Though not so good as "McAllister," the book is never dull. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.25.)

Prof. George E. Woodberry, '77, has practically rewritten his "Life of Edgar Allan Poe," which first appeared in the American Men of Letters Series 25 years ago, and at once took rank among the best contributions to that series. His new work, timed for Poe's centenary, is in two volumes, very admirably illustrated, and contains much new material. Prof. Woodberry has had the advantage of a quarter of a century's suggestions and addenda. The result is that he now produces what may well be the definitive biography of Poe. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, crown 8vo, 2 vols., illustrated, \$5 net.)

Victor Morawetz, 1878, the distinguished lawyer and authority on corporation law, has written a book which the Harpers, acting for the North American Review Publishing Company, will shortly bring out under the title "The Banking and Currency Problem in the United States." The author was until last autumn chair-

man of the board of directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. In his forthcoming book he discusses the various plans for preventing the occurrence of financial panics and advances a plan for coöperation between the banks and the Treasury involving the establishment of a note redemption fund, which would be elastic with reference to the uncovered notes outstanding. — *New York Times*.

"Select Poems of Percy Bysshe Shelley," edited by Prof. G. E. Woodberry, '77, is one of the most precious volumes of Heath's Belles-Lettres Series. Prof. Woodberry's admiration of Shelley is well known; so is his comprehensive erudition in Shelley literature. He has here distilled a quintessential biography and critical introduction which are worth many volumes that we could name. His selections include practically all the lyrics, and longer poems, like "Lines written among the Euganean Hills," "Alastor," "Epipsychidion," and "Adonais." The notes are illuminating. If one desires to have the best of Shelley (excepting the dramas) in a volume that can be slipped into the pocket, a volume well printed and well made, he may be recommended to get Mr. Woodberry's. (Heath: Boston. Boards, 16mo.)

A delightful book, mellow, kindly, humorous, and shrewd, is "My Cranford," by Arthur Gilman, h '04. It contains the recollections, blended with recent descriptions of life in a quiet, self-respecting New England town. Although there are local allusions that point to an old-time place in New Hampshire, yet the general characteristics are sketched so truly that they might apply to any one of a hundred other villages which resemble it. If a stranger wished to know how life passes in rural Yankeeland, away from the cities in space, and from the whirling present in

time, he could not do better than read Mr. Gilman's delightful sketches. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.25 net.)

We welcome the publication in a single volume of "Each in His Own Tongue, and Other Poems," by William Herbert Carruth, p '89. Probably no other American poem of the past 20 years, unless it possibly be Mr. Markham's "The Man with the Hoe," has had so wide a vogue as Prof. Carruth's "Each in His Own Tongue." The reason is easy to see: for it expresses in simple and impressive figures the modern, liberal view of the equivalence of all genuine spiritual worship. Two centuries ago Alexander Pope stated this view in terms appropriate to his time in his hymn, "Father of all." A comparison of his hymn and Prof. Carruth's poem would be instructive as to the progress of the Zeitgeist. Prof. Carruth's other poems show that he has range and skill. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, \$1.)

"Birds of the Boston Public Garden, a Study in Migration," by Horace W. Wright, '69, will be a surprise to many bird-lovers, in that it shows an unexpectedly large number of feathered visitors to what is now almost the centre of a large city. The number of varieties exceeds one hundred. Mr. Wright describes each, with such details as to time and other conditions as are pertinent. He writes simply, for the amateur, and what he writes makes pleasant reading. His observations, although carried on in the Boston Public Garden, will serve dwellers in other cities of a similar latitude, and they ought to stimulate bird-study among many persons who cannot get into the country, but might easily spend some time every day in the city park. Excellent illustrations add to the attractiveness of the little volume, to which Mr. Bradford Torrey contributes

a brief introduction. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

We heartily recommend the volume of addresses concerning the theatre and democracy in America to which Percy MacKaye, '97, gives the title "The Playhouse and the Play." It may well be that a generation hence these striking papers will be referred to as formulating the principles from which a triumphant school of American drama has developed. Mr. MacKaye writes fittingly. He writes as an expert who has already succeeded. He knows dramatic literature on the one hand and the stage, with its practical requirements, on the other. And he has an earnest understanding of the part which the theatre may, and should, take in national development. Merely for their literary quality and stimulating ideas these essays will be read with pleasure by persons whose primary interest is not the fortunes of the drama today. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

"A Concordance to the Italian Poems of Francesco Petrarca," now in preparation by Prof. Kenneth McKenzie, '91, of the Department of Romance Languages in Yale University, is to be published by the Oxford University Press. In style the book will be similar to the Concordance to Dante's Minor Italian Works, published for the Dante Society in 1905 by the same press; but the number of pages will be less. Since concordances to the complete works of Dante are now available or announced for speedy publication, no other work of reference is more urgently needed by students of Italian literature and language than a concordance to Petrarca. It will also be of great use to students of English and other literatures; for the importance of Petrarca's influence on subsequent poets, both in Italy and elsewhere, can hardly

be overestimated. In order to protect the publishers from possible loss, it will be necessary to secure a considerable number of preliminary subscriptions. To subscribers the book is offered at \$5 a copy, transportation charges included. After publication the price will be raised.

Dr. Gardner W. Allen, '77, whose volume entitled "Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs" we had occasion to praise some time ago, has pursued his studies of early American naval history, and now issues an equally careful study of "Our Naval War with France." Beginning with the misunderstandings between our young government and the French, he goes on to describe the acts of spoliation by the French ships, the steps taken by Pres. Adams's administration to retaliate, and the actual naval operations of 1799 and 1800. Dr. Allen has also chapters on private armed vessels and on the spoliation claims, besides appendices containing a bibliography and collateral information. There are several illustrations. The work gives a readable and accurate account of one of the episodes in our early national history which, if not actually neglected by recent historians, has not been treated in such interesting detail. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

Prof. C. H. Grandgent, '83, head of the Department of Romance Languages at Harvard, has undertaken an edition of Dante's "Divina Commedia," with introduction and brief notes in English. Such a work has long been desired, and it is fortunate that this competent scholar has it in charge. The first volume, containing "Inferno" is a duodecimo of about 300 pages, excellently printed, with proper paper and clear types. Prof. Grandgent's introduction gives, in an unusually clear summary, the essential facts of Dante's life, remarks on his

genius and a brief survey of the epic as a whole. A "preliminary note" enlightens the reader as to Dante's cosmogony, and especially as to the topography of Hell. Each canto is preceded by an elucidating "argument," and the notes themselves, though very brief, are sufficient for the general reader. In a word, this is just the edition of Dante which the English-speaking world needs, and it is to be hoped that the volumes of "Purgatorio" and "Paradiso" will appear as speedily as possible. (D. C. Heath & Co.: Boston. Cloth, small 12mo, \$1.25.)

Asst. Prof. Austin Cary, of the Harvard Forestry Department, has written "A Manual for Northern Woodsmen." It contains a mass of useful information in the shape of tables, diagrams, etc., together with a clear statement of the methods employed and the principles involved in the survey and valuation of logs, standing timber, and forest land. Land surveyors, scalers, cruisers, and others will find here information which they need to have with them when at work in the woods. Students of forestry in schools and colleges will find the book particularly valuable for its clear, practical descriptions of the best methods now in use. To business men, farmers, and others who may be casually interested in timberland, the concise presentation of the essentials of the subject will be welcome. Although much of the material is general and may be applied anywhere, all the special problems taken up are, as the title indicates, those of the region north of Maryland and east of the Dakotas, including Canada. The work is divided into five parts, which deal with land surveying, map making, log measurement, estimating standing timber, etc. (For sale by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co. Price, \$2.10.)

The conflict in his affection for a fascinating society woman, who is his wife,

and for a fascinating intellectual woman, who is her friend, brings the hero of "The Spell" into just the complications which make the warp and woof of a romance. The hero, himself a dreamer, finds both women different in the sequel from what he foresaw — but that is the novel's secret. W. D. Orcutt, '94, is the author, and he has successfully woven his knowledge of contemporary Italy into the background of his story. This enables him to introduce some Italians, who add to its picturesqueness. (Harpers: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

Angelo Hall, '91, has performed a pious duty in writing a memoir of his mother, Angeline Hall, "An Astronomer's Wife." It is a story that must interest not only the friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Hall and of her husband, the late Asaph Hall, but any persons who like to become acquainted with a clearly defined, vigorous individuality. Typical in many ways, too, is the story of her career. Mrs. Hall was a pioneer in more than one direction. Her intellectual attainments were considerable; her moral enthusiasms were deep and lasting. (Published by Munn & Co.: 535 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md. Boards, 12mo, pp. 129.)

Prof. Raymond M. Alden, p '96, assistant professor of English in Stanford University, has prepared "An Introduction to Poetry for Students of English Literature." (Holt: New York. Cloth, 12mo.) It is a concrete work. After devoting a chapter to definitions, Prof. Alden discusses succinctly the various large species — or shall we say genera? — of poetry — the epic, the lyric, the drama, with their subdivisions. Then he examines what he properly calls the "internal" basis of poetry, that is, the imagination and its functions, the claims of beauty and of truth, the emotional element and how it may be stimulated.

Coming to the "external" basis, Prof. Alden analyzes rhythm in its various aspects. Then he devotes the rest of his volume to a practical study of English metres, rhyme, stanzas, and other forms. The whole is a striking contribution to a subject which never grows stale, and never can be finally written out until poetry becomes petrified. That could be only in the twilight of the human race, when men had lost their capacity for noble living and for cherishing high ideals.

It may be said without disparagement to the many noteworthy volumes in the Cambridge Edition of the Poets that few are more welcome than the latest — "Dryden," edited by George R. Noyes, '94, now assistant professor of English at the University of California. For it has hitherto been impossible to possess the voluminous works of Dryden in less than many tomes, and never with such clear and brief, but sufficient and definitive annotation as that which Prof. Noyes furnishes. Dryden, needless to say, was one of those geniuses not of the first order who nevertheless wrote an amazing amount of remarkable productions which had an immense influence on his time, and, what is more important, on the generation which succeeded him. The man who influences his contemporaries only becomes quickly obsolete. It is the seed-sowers who endure. And Dryden was one of these. If he had never written poetry, he would have shone as a prose-man; indeed, to our thinking, he is the first master of modern English prose. Add to this that he was a born critic, who improved himself by acquaintance with the best criticisms, ancient and modern, up to his time, and you get an inkling of the man's importance. Mr. Noyes has edited, with carefulest attention to typographical precision, and patient collation of varying editions,

every piece of verse known to be Dryden's, and in an appendix he reprints a batch of doubtful or supposititious poems. He does well to give also all the author's introductions, wherein Dryden sets forth his purposes, and modern readers can sample his vigorous prose. Notes, a glossary, and an index of first lines complete the volume, which Mr. Noyes himself introduces with a well-weighed but thoroughly appreciative biographical sketch. Thanks to the fine quality of paper and the clear type which the publishers supply for their unrivaled "Cambridge Edition," the book is very convenient for reading. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, large crown 8vo, portrait, \$3.)

— *Pamphlets Received*. "Noah Webster's Place among English Lexicographers," address by F. Sturges Allen: G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield. — "*Ut Pictura Poesis*: A Historical Investigation," by William G. Howard, '91; reprint from *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*, xxiv, 1. — "Conservation of Hawaii's Natural Resources," Legislative report: Board of Commissioners of Agriculture, Honolulu, H. I. — "Cyrus Hall McCormick and the Reaper," by Reuben G. Thwaites: reprint from *Proceedings of Wisconsin Hist. Soc.*, 1908, pp. 234-59. — "Slavery at Groton, Mass., in Provincial Times," by Samuel A. Green, '51: from *Proceedings of Mass. Hist. Soc.*, March, 1909. — "Fifth Report of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of the Territory of Hawaii, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1908," in large part by Ralph S. Hosmer, a '94; Honolulu, H. I. — Harvard Astronomical Observatory, *Circular* 149, "Group of Red Stars in the Constellation Sagittarius," by Prof. E. C. Pickering, s '65.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

Amer. Historical Rev. (April.) "Treatment of the English Catholics in the Reign of Elizabeth," R. B. Merriman, '96.

Amer. Review of Reviews. (April.) "Europe's Tariff Laws and Policies," F. A. Ogg, p '04.

Appleton's. (March.) "The Press and the Professors," G. S. Hall, p '78.

Atlantic. (Jan.) "Modern Chemistry and Medicine," T. W. Richards, '86. (March.) "Cavour and Bismarck," W. R. Thayer, '81; "The Disorganization of the Book-Trade," H. Münsterberg, h '01; "A Day with Prof. Child," F. B. Gummere, '75; "Physical Science Today," J. Trowbridge, s '66. (April.) "At the Café d'Orsay," J. M. Howells, '91; "The Skeleton in my Closet," J. D. Long, '57. (May.) "The Worst Hundred Books," S. M. Crothers, h '99; "Is Immortality Desirable," G. L. Dickinson; "The *Spectator* as an Advertising Medium," L. Lewis, '01.

Century. (March.) "Should the Government Own its Embassies," H. Porter, L. S. S. '57. (April.) "A. L. Lowell," W. R. Thayer, '81.

Fortnightly Rev. (Feb.) "The Beaten Track," W. G. Brown, '91. (March and April.) "Cavour and Bismarck," W. R. Thayer, '81.

Forum. (March.) "An Unlearned Lesson from Wagner," F. R. Burton, '82.

Harper's. (March.) "Conquering Our Greatest Volcano," R. S. Dunn, '98.

Harvard Theological Rev. (Apr.) "Calvin and Servetus," E. Emerton, '71; "The Moral Justification of Religion," R. B. Perry, p '97.

Lippincott's. (March.) "A Knight Errant in Broadway," R. S. Holland, '00.

Putnam's. (March.) "Mendelssohn and Chopin in 1909," D. G. Mason, '95.

Scribner's. (March.) "Government vs. Bank Issues," J. L. Laughlin, '73. (April.) "Valuation of Railways," J. L. Laughlin, '73.

South Atlantic Quarterly. (April.) "Municipal Government by Commission," C. W. Eliot, '53.

Univ. of Penn. Law Review. (March.) "Origin and Development of Legal Recourse against the Government in the United States," C. C. Binney, '78.

World's Work. (May.) "American Successes of a Great Spanish Painter," T. R.

Ybarra, '05; "A Public School in the Slums that does its Job," W. T. Talbot, '87.

SHORT REVIEWS.

— *History of the Harvard Law School and of the Early Legal Conditions in America.* By Charles Warren, '89, of the Suffolk Bar. (Lewis Publishing Co.: New York. Leather, 3 vols., by subscription.) Of this work, the first two volumes contain Mr. Warren's history, and the third contains a list of all the students in the School from its foundation. Mr. Warren has performed his task with thoroughness, accuracy, and literary skill. He has accumulated a vast mass of facts which, if they had been less clearly arranged, would have made hard reading. He devotes nearly 300 pages to his preliminary history of legal practice and evolution in America before the founding of the Harvard Law School in 1817. For the first two centuries he has gleaned far and wide, not only among Colonial and Provincial sources, but in the English records, and he has produced a chronicle at once interesting and important. Throughout his work, he pays great attention to the careers of individual lawyers and jurists, as well as to the development of legal education, with the result that he is enabled to enliven his pages with many personal touches. As soon as he reaches the opening of the Law School, he properly concentrates his attention on its affairs, and it is no exaggeration to say that he has ransacked to good purpose every available store of information. To the present generation his chapters on the early years, with his pen portraits of Royall, Dane, Ashmun, Joseph Story, and Greenleaf, and the physical growth of the School in quarters, plant, and membership, will prove most interesting. Next to these come the teachers of the Pre-Langdellian period — Parker, Parsons, and Washburn.

Nearly half of the second volume is filled with an account of the past 40 years. Mr. Warren omits nothing, so that the seeker for information can find here what he wants, whether it concern the courses of instruction, or the finances, the growth of the Law Library, the Law Clubs or the Alumni Association. The work is interspersed with many half-tone illustrations, some of which lack careful finish, of portraits, buildings, and facsimiles. The third volume, for which Mr. Warren disclaims responsibility, is incorrectly entitled "Alumni Roll," because it contains the names of all students at the Law School, and not merely those of graduates. It aims to give a brief account of each man's career, with the marking dates. We note a good many errors. Also, through the lack of judicious typography it is hard to find what one wants, and graduates are not distinguished from non-graduates. The Class numerals, instead of being printed in the headline to each page, are printed merely in the text, and in type so small that it requires careful attention to see the division between class and class. So many books of reference are made nowadays, and well made, that one regrets that an expert in typography was not employed on this volume: for the value of its contents, except where it falls short in accuracy, is incontestable. There is, indeed, nothing to take its place. The work as a whole will be welcome to lawyers, not merely Harvard bred but to all who are interested in the history of their profession, and in the lives of some of its most remarkable leaders and teachers in America.

— *A Pluralistic Universe*. Hibbert Lectures at Manchester College on the Present Situation in Philosophy. By William James, *m* '69. (Longmans: New York. Boards, 12mo, \$1.50.) In this volume Prof. James amplifies his

philosophy of Pragmatism which has made such a stir up and down the world during the past two or three years. He attempts to coördinate and to systematize that which, in the view of his opponents, can never be a system. He shows his wonted skill in leaping from conclusion to conclusion, his matchless gift (among writers on philosophy) of literary expression, and, it will seem to some of his readers, his constitutional lack of convincing ratiocination. The present writer, at least, does not feel that Dr. James has stated his argument so clearly as to make it intelligible to fairly informed students of philosophy. He seems like an Alpine climber who appears now on this peak and now on the next; you see him clearly outlined against the sky; but an impenetrable bank of cloud hides all below the peaks themselves, and you cannot discover how he makes his way from one to the other. Never mind! You will not fail to be entertained by his renewed attack on Hegel; by the ease with which he crumbles the Absolute, like a piece of stale bread, in his hands: by the certitude with which he plants his feet on a new position, as if it were indeed a part of that very Eternal and Absolute, the existence of which he has just exploded. His enthusiasms, too, are unjaded, revivifying and contagious. Take, for example, his chapter on Bergson. "When I read recent transcendentalist literature" (he says) "—I must partly except my colleague Royce! — I get nothing but a sort of marking of time, champing of jaws, pawing of the ground, and resettling into the same attitude, like a weary horse in a stall with an empty manger. It is but turning over the same few threadbare categories, bringing the same objections, and urging the same answers and solutions, with never a new fact or a new horizon coming into sight. But open Bergson, and new hori-

zons loom on every page you read. It is like the breath of the morning and the song of birds. It tells of reality itself, instead of merely reiterating what dusty-minded professors have written about what previous professors have thought. Nothing in Bergson is shop-worn or at second hand" (p. 265.) Happy Bergson, say we, to have kindled such admiration from such a poet! For it is as poet, by imaginative though not by literary expression, that we find Dr. James perpetually interesting. The mere fact that Bergson can tell us "*of reality itself*" — a large order! — is of minor importance. In this volume, as in its predecessor, Dr. James seems to us to do a work of profound significance, because he throws down his challenge to hoary, traditional, stoutly established doctrines. He feels that there may be — nay, *must* be — ampler conclusions than are dreamt of in your philosophy; that dogmatists have said long enough: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther"; that the ultimates — God, the Absolute, the Infinite, the Eternal — conceived as abstractions, belong to a phantasmagoric world; that it behooves each of us to discover what is, for us, real and final. Pluralism is more than a phantasm — it is a possible alternative — and we welcome therefore every attempt to demonstrate its reasonableness. Abstraction has had a long inning; it is time for subjectivity to come to the front again. Perhaps it may turn out that Mr. James's Pluralism is the latest fashion in Subjectivity.

— *The Government of European Cities*. By William Bennett Munro, p '99, Asst. Professor of Government in Harvard. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.50 net.) That American cities are badly governed is accepted as a truism. So our experts and reformers have been seeking for a decade past for examples abroad of good or better municipal

government. It is hoped by borrowing this method from one place and that from another that we may put together a system which will serve better than any we now have to uplift our American cities. Prof. Munro's work, which is the first really important one in English in this field, ought to do much towards enlightening every American citizen who desires to see his town or city properly managed. Prof. Munro's field is the government of French, Prussian, and English cities. His study of the first two fills about half of his volume, and that of the English cities the other half. This is a fair proportion: because in France and Prussia municipal government is much more uniform than in England, where, in spite of great changes during the past half-century, local traditions, which tend towards variety, still survive. Prof. Munro always traces the historical development of a municipal system before describing its actual operation today. He omits no detail. His explanations are clear and businesslike. And from time to time, by drawing parallels between system and system, or by criticizing some particular point, he lifts his work into the region of higher discussion. Thus the side-lights which he throws on our conditions are most pertinent. Mr. Munro is too sound an observer, however, to suppose that merely by transferring certain practices from Paris or Berlin or Birmingham we could cure the defects in New York, Philadelphia or Chicago. The same mechanism will not give the same results when it is run by men of different training, experience, and skill, and especially by men of different aims. Prof. Munro's thoroughness is not less conspicuous than his fairness. He has no thesis to uphold, only a plain statement to make. You feel that he is as dispassionate as an anatomist who dissects a body tissue by

tissue, bone by bone, joint by joint, with the single purpose of showing just what each is and what it can do. His book is a worthy companion to those of Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, and, like those, it testifies to the rare excellence of Harvard's Department of Government.

— *Harvard Oriental Series*. Edited by Charles R. Lanman, Wales Professor of Sanskrit. Vol. XI. The Panchatantra, a Collection of Ancient Hindu Tales, edited by Johannes Hertel. (Harvard University: Cambridge. Buckram, royal 8vo, pp. 344, \$1.50.) For over two thousand years the tales of the Pancha-tantra have delighted the Hindu heart and mind. Many of them are neither specifically Brahmanic nor Jaina nor Buddhist, but belong to the common stock of stories generally current in India. The texts of them are so various that you could almost say there were as many recensions as there were manuscripts — *quot codices, tot textus*. No philologically critical edition of any of them had ever been made. To Dr. Hertel belongs the merit of giving us a recension of precisely determined date and authorship (it was made in 1199 A. D. by a Jaina monk named Purnabhadra) and in strictly critical form. This text is based on five manuscripts of the Deccan College in Poona, although Dr. Hertel examined nearly a hundred in the course of his preliminaries. The typography (done at the Clarendon Press) is admirably clear, and the emboxments or *embottements* of the stories (a second in the first, a third in the second, and even a fourth in the third) are shown in a most ingenious and simple manner by vertical wavy lines in the margin, single or double, or even triple, as the case may be. The division of words, which is usually lacking in a Hindu manuscript, is carried through in this edition, greatly for the benefit of the beginner. The general

editor prefixes an elaborate essay on the externals of Indian books, in which the word-division is defended. The argument gives occasion for a good many interesting or amusing cases of misdivision and ambiguity among them *GODISNOWHERE*. The text is to be followed by an English translation and by a volume on the history of these tales in India and Southwestern Asia and medieval Europe, thus bringing up to date that great pioneer work in Comparative Literature, the Pancha-tantra of Theodor Benfey.

— *Shelburne Essays*. VI. Studies of Religious Dualism. By Paul Elmer More, p '93. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.) In his new volume of essays, Mr. More has done well to assemble several which are more or less related in subject. Sainte-Beuve, indeed, printed some twenty volumes of *Causeries*, but even so, it would be more convenient for his readers today if his volumes had each a more specific title. Mr. More's present collection includes the following essays: "The Forest Philosophy of India"; "The Bhagavad Gita"; "Saint Augustine"; "Pascal"; "Sir Thomas Browne"; "Bunyan"; "Rousseau"; "Socrates"; "The Apology"; and "Plato." All but the last three, though written independently of each other, and at different times, are so treated as to emphasize the conviction of dualism which has laid hold, since men first philosophized over good and evil, on many of the most religious minds. Mr. More has the immense advantage over any other literary essayist in America today in having a first-hand knowledge of the Hindu and Greek religions and literatures, and this enables him to draw striking parallels and pregnant inferences. Witness his comparisons of St. Augustine with earlier religionists; witness also his analysis of Pascal (which

may be commended as an antidote to Mr. John Morley's study). But Mr. More never forgets that the manner as well as the message of the great human spokesmen is to be considered; and therefore, in writing on Bunyan and on Rousseau, he gives us his estimate of their literary value. The essay on Rousseau is particularly valuable, because it traces in sharp outlines the development to a common origin of such contradictory systems as the Marxian, with its brutal crushing of the individual, and the Nietzschean, with its abominable exaltation of a few favored individuals. The papers on Socrates and Plato, and the translation of "The Apology," we are glad to see brought together from the volumes in which they first appeared. They serve as touchstones by which to test Mr. More's remarkable equipment as a critic.

— *The Chippendales*. By Robert Grant, '73. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50.) There is something old-fashioned and leisurely about the large sweep of this story. It begins at the beginning, with the youth of the principal personages, and works on steadily and systematically, through 600 closely printed pages, to a logical end. There are no jerks or sudden starts, or surprises, no intrusions of violently picturesque incident. It is written as novels were written 30 years ago, and not a bad way to write them either. Reminiscent of 30 years ago is the predominance of Boston, and one cannot help wondering whether the outside world will not be a little startled to find that Boston — Holmes's Boston, Howells's Boston — still exists. But it is precisely the disappearance of this venerable relic of the past that Judge Grant has made his theme. On the one hand he presents a group of typical old Boston figures, the Chippendales, admirably alive, if such people were ever alive,

true descendants of the sitters of Copley, blue-blooded, thin-blooded, cold-blooded, looking upon their consciences and their manners as equally important and more important than anything else. Over against these are the innovators, in intention reckless, progressive, bent on money and *la joie de vivre*, but a little less successful than their opposites, because themselves more distinctly Boston than perhaps their creator is quite aware. Just such a contrast Mr. Howells dealt with in "Silas Lapham," less elaborately than Judge Grant, with much less instinctive sympathy and comprehension, but on the whole more vividly. Needless to say that the book is written with vigor and brilliancy and that all the characters uttersmart things. Yet even the epigrams have a curiously trim and well-ordered aspect, such as was more in vogue 30 years ago than now. In short, it is the picture of an epoch, which seems more important to some of us than to others, disappearing to slow music and with somewhat melancholy fireworks.

— *Dragon's Blood*. By Henry Milner Rideout, '99. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1.20 net.) This narrative of adventure in China has more background than story. No one of the characters centres the interest and none has sufficient importance in himself or in his relation to others, to carry forward the reader's attention. This accounts for a certain slowness, a certain lack of grip, even in situations of furious intensity. Yet the varied figures are clearly and sharply drawn, so far as they go, the uncouth German factor, the cynical, treacherous Frenchman, the Englishman with the rough speech and the gentle heart; the empty, selfish coquette, and the slim, dark girl, with quiet eyes and courage. But what is really original and effective is the atmosphere, the close, searching, evidently

genuine picture of a far corner of the world. Since Kipling we all know India. And Japan is no longer strange to us. But the kingdom of flowers is much more undiscovered country. And Mr. Rideout paints it like an artist: no slow, laborious accumulation of detail, but quick, sharp touches, sights, sounds, odors, stamped vividly, unforgettably, landscapes and groups of figures, swiftly giving place to others, yet each alive and making an enduring impression of its own. It is a real and great pleasure to roam comfortably with so skilful a guide.

— *Shakespeare's Complete Sonnets*. With Introduction and Notes by C. M. Walsh, '84. (T. Fisher Unwin: London. Cloth, 12mo, 5 shillings net.) This is an unusually interesting and ingenious study in literary reconstruction. Mr. Walsh proposes to classify Shakespeare's sonnets according to their subjects, instead of leaving them in the helter-skelter arrangement in which, apparently without design, they have come down to us. Whoever put the sonnets first to the press had no regard for their proper sequence: hence, the confusion apparent to readers ever since. Hence also much unnecessary mystification, much guessing as to who the persons are whom the poet addresses, and much torturing of meanings. Mr. Walsh includes not only the 154 sonnets commonly accepted, but 14 others, which appear in several of the Plays, and ought, he insists, to have a place in the collection. His divisions are: I, "Early Miscellaneous Sonnets," embracing (a) love sonnets; (b) various sonnets from the Plays; (c) Cupid's inflaming brand; and (d) Venus and Adonis — 18 in all. II, "To his Fair Effeminate Friend, in Whom Beauty is Embodied," 30 sonnets. III, "To his Dark Disdainful Mistress," 10 sonnets. IV, "On his Loves," 45 sonnets. V,

"The Dark Mistress Wooing the Fair Friend," 25 sonnets. VI, "The Fair Friend," 14 sonnets. VII, "Sonnets addressed to his Patron," 14 sonnets. VIII, "Late Miscellaneous Sonnets," 10 sonnets. In his notes, Mr. Walsh gives reasons for his classification, and elucidates the text. Whether one accepts all of his conclusions or not, they are well worth considering. Some of them evidently clear away long-standing obscurities.

— *The Mongols in Russia*. By Jeremiah Curtin, '63. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$3.) The first half of this work is devoted to the pre-Mongol period; i. e. to the early Russia from the time of Novgorod under Rurik in the ninth century to the first appearance of the Mongols in the thirteenth. For the picture of these 400 years we are grateful, — though nothing in the title of the book led us to expect so much. But some writers on the Mongols in Russia would have reduced this copious preliminary chronicle of mingled strife, horror, ambition, and destruction among rival principalities into one chapter depicting achievements and results philosophically and in due perspective. Perhaps Mr. Curtin, had he lived longer, would have given to these lengthy studies of Russian and Mongol that condensation, order, and finish which they lack. Mackenzie Wallace's compact chapter on "The Mongol Domination" is a fine specimen of the condensation we mean. Only with the middle of the book begins the story which gives its name to the entire work, — the coming of the terrible Mongol, told with graphic vividness and simplicity of style. This part of the volume embraces three centuries: we mourn for Russia's long humiliation and heavy tribute under the suzerain Batus and Uzbeks on the Volga, and later we rejoice as Dmitri of Moscow gradually

converts the separate Russian principalities into a single state, while his victory over the oppressors at Kulikovo — a fine chapter — arouses all our enthusiasm! The complications of warfare and politics, involving — not so much the Mongols as — Lithuania, Poland, and Russia, are too long drawn out; only the minute historical student will read them. And yet in the reading we come upon narratives and reflections which we are glad we did not miss. And when finally we reach the expulsion of the Golden Horde and the destruction of Serai, we sigh with relief that Russia is free at last, while we too have traversed some rather dreary desert stretches in the book with just enough of charming oases to fetch us safely through. We must give loud voice to our regret that this work, as well as its companion and predecessor "The Mongols," should go before the public — and what is worse, the student — without preface or footnote showing the sources of the narrative. The vague four prefatory lines might so easily have been amplified, by either publisher or editor, with the definite names of the chronicles — Persian, Russian, Chinese — drawn from by the author. What a contrast in this regard does Haworth's great "History of the Mongols" afford! Work in these very difficult — and increasingly important — fields of research should always be teamwork.

— *Porfirio Diaz*. By Rafael de Zayas Enriquez. Translated by T. Quincy Browne, Jr., '88. (D. Appleton & Co.: New York.) For the first time we have here presented a temperate and impartial account of the man who has changed Mexico from a country of chronic revolution, overrun with brigands, to a prosperous, and in many respects progressive country. The book is not a biography in the ordinary sense, though it gives an intimate character sketch of

Pres. Diaz, whom many consider the greatest man now living on this continent. Its chief value lies in the discussion of the underlying principles of democracy, and first-hand evidence of the effect on the people of a highly centralized government. At present, in Mexico there is nothing worthy the name of popular government, practically no *bona-fide* voting of any kind. The majority of the people are acquiescent and apparently glad to surrender their rights of citizenship into so able a hand as that of their perpetual president, whom they regard as almost a supernatural being. Governors of provinces, mayors of cities and even minor officials are appointed with the consent and approval of the President; in fact, nothing is done without his supervision and direction, not even in the legislative and judicial branches. Under this system of autocratic bureaucracy, it is inevitable that there should be suppressed discontent and little chance to develop politically the mass of the people, or even individual leaders. The book ends with the assertion that the verdict of history will be: "He created a Nation, but he destroyed a People."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

. All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

The Chippendales. By Robert Grant, '73. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

The Butler's Story. By Arthur Train, '96. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.25.)

The Little Gods: A Masque of the Far East. By Rowland Thomas, '01. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50.)

My Cranford: A Phase of the Quiet Life. By Arthur Gilman, A'04. (Houghton

Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.25 net.)

Shelburne Essays. Studies of Religious Dualism. Series VI. By Paul Elmer More, p '93. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

Select Poems of Percy Bysshe Shelley. Edited by George E. Woodberry, '77. Belles-Lettres Series. (Heath: Boston. Boards, 16mo.)

The Poetical Works of John Dryden. Cambridge Edition. Edited by George R. Noyes, '94, Asst. Professor in the University of California. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, large crown 8vo, \$3.)

Dante's Divina Commedia. I. Inferno. Modern Language Series. Edited by Charles H. Grandgent, '83. (Heath: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25.)

Shakespeare's Complete Sonnets. A new Arrangement, with Introduction and Notes. By C. M. Walsh, '84. (T. Fisher Unwin: London. Cloth, 12mo, 6s.)

The Life and Times of Anne Royall. By Sarah Harvey Porter. (Torch Press: Cedar Rapids, Ia. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

The Government of European Cities. By William Bennett Munro, p '99, Asst. Professor in Harvard University. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, crown 8vo, \$2.50 net.)

Spanish Anecdotes. Edited by W. F. Giese, '89, and C. D. Cool, p '00. (Heath: Boston. Boards, 16mo.)

Selections from Diderot. By W. F. Giese, '89. (Heath: Boston. Boards, 16mo, 50 cents.)

Birds of the Boston Public Garden. A Study in Migration. By Horace Winslow Wright, '69. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.25.)

Our Naval War with France. By Gardner W. Allen, '77. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, crown 8vo, illustrated, \$1.50 net.)

The Faith Healer. A Play in Four Acts. By William Vaughn Moody, '93. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

The Life of Edgar Allan Poe. By George E. Woodberry, '77. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, 2 vols. \$5 net.)

The Spell. By William Dana Orcutt, '92.

(Harpers: New York. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50.)

An Astronomer's Wife. The Biography of Angeline Hall. By her Son, Angelo Hall, '91. (Munn & Co.: Baltimore. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated.)

Each in His Own Tongue, and Other Poems. By William Herbert Carruth, p '89. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 16mo, \$1.)

An Introduction to Poetry. For Students of English Literature. By Raymond M. Alden, p '96, Asst. Professor in Stanford University. (Holt: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

Dragon's Blood. By Henry Milner Rideout, '99. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.20 net.)

The Playhouse and the Play. And Other Addresses Concerning the Theatre and Democracy in America. By Percy MacKaye, '97. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

Six Orations of Cicero. (Allen & Greenough's Edition.) Revised by J. B. Greenough, '56, and G. L. Kittredge, '82, with a Special Vocabulary by J. B. Greenough. (Ginn: Boston. Half leather, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.25.)

A Pluralistic Universe. Hibbert Lectures at Manchester College on the Present Situation in Philosophy. By William James, m '69. (Longmans: New York. Boards, 8vo, \$1.50.)

MARRIAGES.

. It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1889. Arnold Herman Knapp to Julia James Long, at Camden, S. C., April 24, 1909.

1889. Thomas Suffern Taler to Harriet Stewart Brown, at Baltimore, Md., April 14, 1909.

1891. Thomas Barron to Elizabeth McCourt, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., April 15, 1909.

1892. James Hathaway Kidder to Mrs. May Clark Avery, at New York, N. Y., April 23, 1909.

1898. Fred Maurice Spalding to Elise Alice Jecko, at Cambridge, March 9, 1909.
1898. Vernon Louis Parrington to Julia [Rochester Williams, at Seattle, Wash., July 31, 1901.
- [1898.] John Gerard Louis Borgmeyer to Mabel Grant, at Bayonne, N. J., April 24, 1900.
1898. Thomas Wayland Vaughan to Dorothy Quincy Upham at Washington, D. C., March 22, 1909.
1898. Charles Russell Sturgis to Alice Rathbone Bowditch, at Albany, N. Y., April 13, 1909.
1898. Theodore Wesley Koch to Gertrude P. Humphrey, at Lansing, Mich., Nov. 27, 1907.
1898. Winthrop Lughton Maloon to Mary Elizabeth Cushing, at Cambridge, April 12, 1909.
1896. Charles Henry Parker to Winifred Perkins Wadsworth, at Boston, April 28, 1909.
1897. George Ernest Hills to Charlotte Elizabeth Williams, at Brookline, April 29, 1909.
1898. Charles Jackson to Elizabeth Bethune Higginson, at New York, N. Y., March 31, 1909.
1898. Frederic Tracy Hubbard to Mary Bessie Welling, at Cambridge, April 14, 1909.
1898. James Ebenezer Norton Shaw to Helen Macomber Sherman, at Providence, R. I., April 28, 1909.
1899. James Birch Rorer to Ethel Stuart Wymer, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1909.
1899. Roades Fayerweather to Josephine Kirby-Smith, at Sewanee, Tenn., March 18, 1909.
1899. Henry Horton Kimball to Edith Maud Hancock, at Melrose, April 8, 1909.
1899. William Balch Coffin to Dorothy Winsor Soule, at Brookline, May 6, 1909.
1900. Edmund Heard to Grace Roberts, at Flushing, L. I., N. Y., Feb. 25, 1909.
1900. Manning Emery, Jr., to Elizabeth Francis Bowditch, at Framingham, Feb. 6, 1909.
- [1901.] Percy Corbett Browne to Mary Frederick Faxon, at Longwood, April 20, 1909.
1901. Simon Edward Duffin to Alice Pauline Moran, at Dorchester, April 14, 1909.
1901. Richard Ingersoll Wilby to Katherine Edward Wells, Oct. 23, 1908.
1903. Edmund Carl Froehlich to Charlotte Price Stinson, at Arlington Heights, Feb. 8, 1909.
- [1904.] Paulding Fosdick to Kathryn Yoakum, at New York, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1909.
- [1904.] David Lincoln Griffen to Anna Margery Keyser, at Jamaica, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1909.
- [1904.] Elie Charlier Edson to Eleanor Fairbrother Mann, at Providence, R. I., Oct. 2, 1908.
1906. Philip Crampton Ackerman to Cornelia P. Puck, at Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1908.
1906. Leonard Bloomfield to Alice Irene Sayers, at St. Louis, Mo., March 18, 1909.
- [1906.] Robert Remington Borden to Helen Shove, at Fall River, April 12, 1909.
- [1906.] George Henry Brainard to Ida Masters, at Englewood, N. J., Feb. 19, 1908.
1906. Paul Whittier Carleton to Mary Helen Morse, at Haverhill, Sept. 1, 1908.
1906. Alfred Lowrey Castle to Ethelinde Schaefer, at Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 8, 1908.
1906. George Arved Cushman to Helen

- Hermes, at Roxbury, June 26, 1908.
1906. Clyde Raymond Dodge to Leslie Ina Young, at Haverhill, June 23, 1908.
1906. Hamilton Gibson to Brooke van Dyke, at Princeton, N. J., June 30, 1908.
- [1906.] George David Heyman to Juliette Pollak, at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10, 1907.
- [1906.] Dudley Rogers Howe to Ellen Mercer Atterbury, at Dark Harbor, Me., Sept. 5, 1908.
- [1906.] Roy Wilder Johnson to Josephine Summer, at De Graff, O., April 24, 1909.
- [1906.] Burton Kline to Madeleine Messenger, at Reading, Pa., May 12, 1909.
1906. Clarence Irving Lewis to Mabel Maxwell Graves, at Haverhill, July 1, 1907.
1906. Clark Rogers Mandigo to Gladys Irene Allen, at Worcester, Dec. 31, 1907.
1906. Lewis Gouverneur Morris to Nathalie Lorillard Bailey, at New York, N. Y., April 20, 1908.
- [1906.] Henry Julian Mullin to Kathryn Swartz, at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1908.
- [1906.] Edmund Myers to Stella Hayman, at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23, 1909.
1906. Andrew Abijah Parker to Vie Sargeant, at Caledonia, N. D., Aug. 28, 1907.
1906. George Waldo Proctor to Grace Jouett, at West Medford, Oct. 6, 1908.
1906. Archibald Waldo Roberts to Maude Kember, at Biddeford, Me., Sept. 3, 1907.
- [1906.] William Egbert Rollo to Louise Overbagh, at Evanston, Ill., Sept. 15, 1908.
1906. Henry Bray Sawyer to Madeline Weeks Barstow, at Melrose, April 22, 1909.
1906. Maurice Wertheim to Alma Morgenthau, at New York, N. Y., April 15, 1909.
1907. Arthur Francis Chamberlain to Augusta B. Barker, at West Newton, Sept. 4, 1908.
1908. Samuel Powel to Elsa Putman, at Boston, April 15, 1909.
- S.B. 1898. Theodore Mitchell Hastings to Caroline Corties Baily, at Bryn Mawr, Pa., Feb. 20, 1909.
- S.B. 1906. Francis Goodnow Boggs to Claudia Trenholm, at Orange, N. J., Nov. 4, 1908.
- S.B. 1906. Clifford Milburn Holland to Anna Coolidge Davenport, at Watertown, Nov. 5, 1908.
- S.B. 1906. Percy Lawrence Moses to Alice Greene, at Cohoes, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1908.

NECROLOGY.

FEBRUARY 1 TO APRIL 30, 1909.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY E. H. WELLS,

*Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of
Harvard University.*

Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to E. H. Wells, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Graduates.

The College.

1844. Tappan Eustis Francis, M.D., b. 28 Aug., 1823, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 20 Mar., 1909.
1854. Leonard Jarvis Wyeth, b. 29 Oct., 1834; d. at New York, May, 1909.
1858. George Washington Crosby, b.

- 23 Oct., 1835, at Leominster; d. at Newton Highlands, 14 April, 1909.
1861. Joseph Emery Fiske, b. 23 Oct., 1839, at Grantville (now Wellesley Hills); d. at Wellesley Hills, 22 Feb., 1909.
1861. Scollay Parker, M.D., b. 25 Feb., 1839, at Brunswick, Ga.; d. at New York, N. Y., 29 March, 1909.
1862. Jabez Nelson Trask, Div. S., b. 19 Oct., 1831, at Freedom, Me.; d. at Boston, 8 March, 1909.
1863. Charles Eliot Furness, b. 22 July, 1844, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Rochester, Minn., 22 Jan., 1909.
1864. Ebenezer Punderson Couch, b. at Brockton; d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 March, 1909.
1865. William Abrams French, b. 3 Oct., 1843, at Boston; d. at Santa Barbara, Cal., 14 April, 1909.
1866. Theodore Minot Clark, b. 20 Aug., 1845, at Boston; d. at Boston, 30 April, 1909.
1869. Franklin Bartlett, Ph.D. and A.M., b. 10 Sept., 1847, at Grafton; d. at New York, N. Y., 23 April, 1909.
1869. William Tillinghast Bull, M.D., b. 18 May, 1849, at Newport R.I.; d. at Wymberly, Isle of Hope, Ga., 22 Feb., 1909.
1870. Andrew Fitz, b. 27 Sept., 1849, at Pepperell; d. at Salem, 6 Dec., 1908.
1871. Henry Godey, b. 31 March, 1850, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Jan., 1909.
1872. Alanson Tucker, b. 20 Apr., 1848, at Boston; d. at Boston, 1 May, 1909.
1873. Charles Day Adams, b. 28 July, 1850, at Worcester; d. at Marblehead, 28 March, 1909.
1873. John Oakes Shaw, b. 25 Aug., 1850, at Milton; d. at Waverley, 13 March, 1909.
1874. Edward Warren Cate, LL.B., b. 18 March, 1852, at Newton Lower Falls; d. at Boston, 2 Feb., 1909.
1874. William Gordon McMillan, LL.B., b. 19 Nov., 1851, at Massillon, O.; d. at Cleveland, O., 5 Jan., 1909.
1875. Frederic Robbins Comee, b. 2 Jan., 1854, at Fitchburg; d. at Boston, 15 April, 1909.
1877. John Kelvey Richards, b. 15 March, 1856, at Ironton, O.; d. at Cincinnati, O., 1 March, 1909.
1877. William Austin Whiting, b. 5 Aug., 1855, at Charlestown; d. at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, 18 Jan., 1908.
1879. Waldron Bates, b. 26 Nov., 1856, at South Boston; d. at Monroe, West Va., 9 Feb., 1909.
1885. Charles Franklin Brandt, b. 11 April, 1861, at Wilton, N. H.; d. 3 Nov., 1908.
1886. George Rice Carpenter, b. 25 Oct., 1863, at Bonne Esperance on the coast of Labrador; d. at New York, N. Y., 8 April, 1909.
1886. Hammond Lamont, b. 19 Jan., 1864, at Monticello, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 6 May, 1909.
1889. Henry Russell White, b. 14 Feb., 1847, at Boston; d. at Boston, 2 May, 1909.
1893. Joseph William Carr, A.M., b. 15 Jan., 1870, at Hampstead, N. H.; d. at Orono, Me., 4 March, 1909.
1894. Josiah Moses Kagan, b. 29 June, 1870, at Freehold, N. J.; d. at Boston, 24 March, 1909.
1899. William Harold Millard, b. 18 Jan., 1877, at Waltham; d. at Shanghai, China, 9 March, 1909.
1899. Theodore Sedgwick Watson, b.

- 6 Nov., 1876, at Milton; d. near Henniker, N. H., 19 April, 1909.
1900. William Armstead Moale Burden, A.M., b. 11 July, 1877, at Troy, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 2 Feb., 1909.
1900. William Jones, b. 28 March, 1872, at Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.; d. at Dumobato, P. I. in 1909.
1903. Alan Fay, b. 23 Oct., 1880, at Boston; d. at Boston, 14 April, 1909.
1903. Charles Clinton Woodside, b. 29 Feb., 1876, at Leeds, Megantic Co., P. Q., Can.; d. at Worcester, 4 March, 1909.
1904. Henry Fairbank Rivers, b. 17 Aug., 1883, at Milton; d. at Milton, 8 March, 1909.
1906. James Mortimer Montgomery, b. 12 Nov., 1883, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; d. at Kennecott, Alaska, 6 April 1909.
1908. Carlton Appollonio, b. 31 Dec., 1883, at Boston; d. at Springfield, O., 14 March, 1909.
1908. Joseph Horatio Hutchinson, b. 12 July, 1886, at Fayette, Me.; d. 12 June, 1908.
1864. Alfred Corbett Smith, b. 7 June, 1841, at Bathurst, N. B.; d. at Bathurst, N. B., in March, 1909.
1866. Frederick Irving Knight, b. 18 May, 1841, at Newburyport; d. at Boston, 20 Feb., 1909.
1869. Frank Winthrop Draper, b. 25 Feb., 1843, at Wayland; d. at Brookline, 19 April, 1909.
1869. Ammi Ruhamah Hahn, b. 19 Oct. 1841, at Monmouth, Me.; d. at Boston, 30 March, 1909.
1869. Francis Fullam Parker, b. 2 Feb., 1841, at Springfield, Vt.; d. at Chicopee, 29 Oct., 1908.
1872. William Bullard Cutler, b. 13 Dec., 1847, at Holliston; d. at Boston, 5 March, 1909.
1877. John Clarence Cutter, b. 10 July, 1851, at Warren; d. at Warren, in Feb., 1909.
1882. Allen Burdick, b. 27 June, 1859, at Kalamazoo, Mich.; d. at Dorchester, 28 March, 1909.
1885. Dillon Brown, b. 30 June, 1860, at Louisville, Ky.; d. at New York N. Y., 16 March, 1909.
1888. John James O'Connor, b. 25 Oct., 1865, at Springfield; d. at Holyoke, 13 March, 1909.

Medical School.

1859. Jacob Henry Barker, b. 27 Sept., 1826, at Sheffield, N. B.; died at Mattawompeag, Me., 17 May, 1907.
1859. Asa Peaslee Tenney, b. 21 Sept., 1833, at Concord, N. H.; d. at Kansas City, Kans., 20 March, 1909.
1861. Edward Andem Whiston, b. 19 Oct., 1838, at Roxbury; d. at Springfield, 23 Feb., 1909.
1862. Joseph Wales Clift, b. 1 Sept., 1836, at North Marshfield; d. 2 May, 1908.
1864. Nathaniel Alden Robbins, b. 29 July, 1840, at Salem; d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 Feb., 1909.
1868. Frederic Russell Cummings, b. 16 June, 1873, at Concord, N. H.; d. at Concord, N. H., 8 Aug., 1908.
1898. James Miller, b. 10 Oct., 1875, at McPherson Barracks, Ga.; d. at Midway Island, Pacific Ocean, 13 May, 1906.
1902. George Lorimer Baker, b. 11 March, 1874, at Boston; d. at East Bridgewater, 18 March, 1909.

Dental School.

1886. Henry Lauriston Upham, b. 25 Feb., 1848, at Philipston, Me.; d. at Boston, 26 Feb., 1909.
1893. Joseph Geiger Grove, b. 29 Aug.,

1871, at Delaware, O.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 17 Oct., 1908.

Veterinary School.

1896. George Francis Quinlan, d. at Brookline, 17 March, 1909.

Law School.

1839. William Mathews, b. 28 July, 1818, at Waterville, Me.; d. at Forest Hills, 14 Feb., 1909.

1851. Everard Moore Todd, d. near Smithfield, Va., 25 Sept., 1907.

1870. Elias Aaron Blackshere, b. at Mannington, West Va.; d. at Baltimore, Md., 21 Oct., 1908.

1882. John Winthrop Fiske, b. 1 Oct., 1856, at Bath, Me.; d. at San Francisco, Cal., in 1901.

Divinity School.

1870. Robert Randall McLeod, b. 16 Aug., 1841, at Westfield, Queen's Co., N. S.; d. at Winthrop, 12 Feb., 1909.

1875. Samuel June Barrows, b. 26 May, 1845, at New York, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 21 April, 1909.

Honorary Graduates.

1897. (A.M.) Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast, b. 3 April, 1843, at West Greenwich, R. I.; d. at Boston, 28 April, 1909.

1906. (LL.D.) Ethan Allen Hitchcock, b. 19 Sept., 1835, at Mobile, Ala.; d. at Washington, D. C., 9 April, 1909.

1908. (A.M.) Benjamin Johnson Lang, b. 28 Dec., 1837, at Salem; d. at Boston, 4 April, 1909.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.

[1858.] George Tolman, b. 9 Dec., 1836,

at Roxbury; d. at Concord, 13 Feb., 1909.

[1879.] Robert Church Stetson, b. 21 Feb., 1857, at Boston; d. at Pittsfield, 27 Feb., 1909.

[1882.] William Bernard Waring, b. 21 Sept., 1860, at Brooklyn; d. at Mamaroneck, N. Y., 13 Nov., 1908.

[1888.] William Franklin Draper, b. 17 Dec., 1865, at Hopedale; d. at Paris, France, 18 March, 1909.

[1888 Special.] Gilman Smith Low, b. 23 June, 1869, at Roxbury; d. 14 Feb., 1908.

[1898.] Allen Wardner, b. 7 Nov., 1872, at Windsor, Vt.; d. at Portland, Ore., 15 Oct., 1908.

[1909.] William Edward Coale, b. 4 Jan., 1887, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Cambridge, 1 March, 1909.

[1910.] Joseph Brewer, b. 6 Aug., 1887, at Cohasset; d. at Jamaica Plain, 21 April, 1909.

[1910.] Stewart Douglas Robinson, b. 19 March, 1889, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Cambridge, 21 Feb., 1909.

[D. S. 1876.] Oscar Berlin Braun, b. 6 Nov., 1853, at Dover, Me.; d. at Washington, D. C., 25 Nov., 1908.

[L. S. 1854.] George Thorndike Angell, b. 5 June, 1823, at Southbridge; d. at Boston, 16 March, 1909.

[L. S. 1870.] Edward Wheeler Van Vranken, b. at Schenectady, N. Y.; d. at Long Island City, N. Y., 29 April, 1909.

[L. S. 1900.] William Davie Whitmore, b. at Quincy, Ill.; d. at Hartford, Conn., 3 April, 1909.

[Div. S. 1900.] Richard Lincoln Meily, b. 9 June, 1864, at Mechanicsburg, Pa.; d. in Colorado, 15 Jan., 1909.

[Sci. S. 1854.] Charles Harris, b. 2 Oct.,

1832, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 6 May, 1909.

[Sci. S. 1864.] William H. Whitney, b. 1843, in Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 4 May, 1909.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

L. W. Clark is Law School Marshal for the Class of 1909.

The Pasteur Medal for 1909 was awarded to Frank Stern, Special Student in Harvard College.

Prof. F. L. Olmsted, '94, was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt a member of the National Council of Fine Arts.

Among the features at the Harvard Union entertainments this spring was a series of practical talks on the professions.

The Library has received from J. P. Morgan, Jr., '89, 86 volumes of the works of Thomas Hearne, an English antiquary of the 18th century.

The first graduate dinner of the Class of 1908 was held at the American House, Boston, on May 15; about 90 were present.

Alexander Agassiz, '55, Director, of the University Museum, has been awarded the Victoria Research Medal of the Geographical Society of England.

Dr. G. A. Reisner, '89, of the Semitic Department, now on leave of absence, has resumed the work of excavation at Samaria as head of the Harvard expedition.

During March and April Prof. Theobald Smith delivered at the Lowell Institute a course of lectures on "Our Defense Against the Micro-organisms of Disease."

The Harvard Club of Toledo, organized on Jan. 16, 1909, voted to contribute annually, beginning with the year 1909-10, a scholarship of \$250, to be awarded to a graduate of the Toledo High School.

On May 13, Rev. A. C. McGiffert, of Union Theological Seminary, delivered the Dudgeon Lecture on "The Genius of Catholicism as Illustrated in the Controversy with Modernism."

Prof. P. H. Hanus was elected president of the National Society of College Teachers of Education, at the annual meeting of the society, in Chicago. He was also elected a member of its executive committee for five years.

Recent examination has shown that the Boylston St. bridge is in a very unsafe condition. It is hoped that a new bridge, broad and strong enough to hold the vast crowds that go to and from the Stadium, will soon be built.

The Patria Society, organized to rouse patriotic and civic interests among the members of the University, and the Municipal Club, whose purpose is to study American cities, have recently been formed.

Application blanks for tickets to Miss Maude Adams's performance of Schiller's *Maid of Orleans*, which will be given in the Stadium under the auspices of the German Department on June 22, were sent out on May 10. The public sale will begin on June 7.

The trustees and editors of the *Harvard Advocate* will be greatly indebted if any members of the following classes will present to the sanctum their respective *Advocate* Board pictures. The missing classes are: '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '77, '90, '92, and '94.

At the annual meeting of the eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association of New England, held in Boston, Feb. 13, Prof. M. H. Morgan, '81, was elected president. He read a paper on "Cicero's First Oration against Catiline."

Prof. A. L. Rotch, b. '91, represented America at the triennial meeting of the International Committee for Scientific

Aeronautics, held in the Principality of Monaco, April 1-6. Prof. Rotch has been elected an honorary member of the Austrian Meteorological Society.

The Phi Beta Kappa oration will be delivered this year by Woodrow Wilson, '07, President of Princeton University, and the poem by Prof. Barrett Wendell, '77, of the English Department. The exercises will be held in Sanders Theatre on Thursday, July 1.

Prof. A. L. Rotch, '91, founder and supporter of the Blue Hill Observatory, which is connected with the University Astronomical Observatory, has appointed A. H. Palmer, 1G., to assume the position of director, from which H. H. Clayton has resigned.

At Commencement, between 12.30 and 2 P. M. there will be singing in the Yard by former members of the Glee Club. All old members are urged to be present and to communicate at once with Roger L. Scaife, '97, at 4 Park Street, Boston, who has the program in charge.

Prof. Bliss Perry, Professor of English literature, will be Harvard lecturer at the University of Paris for the year 1909-10. His predecessors were: Prof. Barrett Wendell, '77, in 1904-05; Prof. G. Santayana, '86, in 1905-06; Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87, in 1906-07; and Prof. G. P. Baker, '87, in 1908-09.

The Boylston Medical Prize for 1909 was awarded to Francis Henry McCruden, S.B., M.D., for an essay entitled "The Quantitative Separation of Calcium and Magnesium in the Presence of Phosphates and Small Amounts of Iron: devised especially for the Analysis of Foods, Urine, and Feces."

At the Boylston Prize speaking held in Sanders Theatre on May 12, the two first prizes were awarded to F. A. Wilmot, '10, of Boston, and H. von Kaltenborn, '09, of Madison, Wis. O. L. M. H. Ly-

ding, '09, of Peekskill, N. Y., D. M. Osborne, '09, of Auburn, N. Y., and C. R. Small, '09, of Cambridge, took second prizes. The selections of the prize winners were as follows: F. A. Wilmot, '10, "The Man Without a Country," Dr. E. E. Hale; H. von Kaltenborn, '09, "Gentlemen, the King!" Barr; O. L. M. H. Lyding, '09, "The Prisoner of Chillon," Byron; D. M. Osborne, '09, "Toussaint L'Ouverture," Wendell Phillips; C. R. Small, '09, "The March of the Flag," Beveridge.

At the anniversary meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, April 22-24, Prof. G. L. Goodale, m '63, delivered an address entitled "The Influence of Charles Darwin on the Natural Sciences," and Prof. A. E. Kennelly spoke on "The Linear Resistance between Parallel Conducting Cylinders."

The *Harvard Illustrated Magazine* for May was an "Eliot Number," containing articles by Prof. G. H. Palmer, '64, Prof. F. W. Taussig, '79, Dean B. S. Hurlbut, '87, Prof. F. H. Hanus, Pres. E. B. Craighead, Prof. E. Kühnemann, Dean George Hodges, Prof. W. B. Munro, p '09, and W. R. Thayer, '81.

Stewart Douglas Robinson, '10, of New York City, a nephew of Pres. Roosevelt, was killed Feb. 21, by a fall from a sixth-story window in Hampden Hall to the cement pavement below. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., where he graduated in 1906. This season he had been substitute goal on the University Hockey Team.

At the Hotel Westminster on May 7 the O. K. Society celebrated the 50th anniversary of its foundation by a dinner. The first eight from 1910 were initiated. The graduate speakers were G. G. Crocker, '64, E. S. Mansfield, '68, R. S. Hall, '72, Ex-Gov. Curtis Guild,

'81, W. R. Thayer, '81, Prof. G. L. Kittredge, '82, Prof. C. H. Grandgent, '83, and Langdon Warner, '03.

A dispatch from Gales Ferry, Conn., dated May 7, says that the Harvard Crew's quarters at Red Top have been robbed during the winter, beds and all the furnishings having disappeared. Only the pump and kitchen range remained when an agent of the New Haven Road, which owns Red Top and leases it to the Harvard crews, went there to see about renovations required before the oarsmen came. None of the furnishings stolen belonged to Harvard men.

The second annual meeting of the Association of Harvard Engineers was held at the Harvard Union on March 20. Organized a year ago with 63 charter members, the Association now has a membership of nearly 300, and this number is rapidly increasing. Over 25 per cent have become life members. About 50 members were present at the meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., G. S. Rice, s '70; vice-presidents, B. R. Green, s '84, J. H. Jennings, s '77, E. A. S. Clarke, '84; sec.-treas., F. L. Kennedy, '92; members of council for three years, P. W. Davis, '93, J. F. Sanborn, s '99. After the meeting the members joined with the undergraduate Harvard Engineering Society in the eleventh annual dinner of the latter organization. J. R. Worcester, '82, presided and the speakers were: Dean Sabine, J. J. Myers, '69, J. H. Jennings, '77, Professors G. F. Swain and H. E. Clifford. M. T. Rogers, '08, president of the Engineering Society, and E. L. Lincoln, '09, editor-in-chief of the *Harvard Engineering Journal*, responded for the undergraduates. The gathering was a very enthusiastic one, about 150 being present.

Dr. E. E. Southard, '97, has been appointed pathologist to the Massachu-

setts Board of Insanity, from May 1, 1909. The position is a new one in Massachusetts. The appointee will be required "to visit the different institutions from time to time as the representative of the Board, with particular reference to the supervision of clinical, pathological, and research work, and, so far as possible, in an advisory capacity, to stimulate interest, coördinate efforts, and promote the best results in this direction."

The Corporation on May 18, at the last meeting presided over by President Eliot, accepted the offer of Robert B. Bradley, '76, to fill the gap between the Holworthy Gate built by the Class of 1876 and the Meyer Gate, built by Hon. G. v. L. Meyer, '79, with a fence and a fountain in memory of Mr. Bradley's son, Robert S. Bradley, Jr., 1907. This memorial is to be designed by McKim, Mead & White, and it completes the fence between the Meyer Gate and the memorial wall of the Class of 1880.

A memorial to the 11 Harvard men who died in the Spanish War will soon be placed in the Living Room of the Union. Bela L. Pratt is the sculptor. Through the efforts of a committee of Union members it is hoped that the entire fund will be raised from the personal friends of the men who died. The following committee is in charge of the project: Prof. I. N. Hollis, h '99, M. Donald, '99, H. S. Thompson, '99, Henry James, 2d, '99, L. H. Lunt, '09.

Under the auspices of the Cambridge Historical Society the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Oliver Wendell Holmes, '29, was observed on April 27 in Sanders Theatre. Pres. Eliot presided, and addresses were made by Col. T. W. Higginson, '41, Dr. E. W. Emerson, '66, Dr. D. W. Cheever, '52, who was assistant under Dr. Holmes when professor at the Medical School, and Rev. S. M. Crothers, h '99. C. T. Copeland, '82, read "The

Last Leaf" and "The Chambered Nautilus." Music was furnished by the University Glee Club and by the Cambridge Latin School orchestra. Former medical students of Dr. Holmes were among the invited guests.

The Harvard Cosmopolitan Club had an important dinner in the Union on May 12. About 130 persons were present. H. von Kaltenborn, '09, presided, and introduced the following speakers: Prof. Eugen Kuehnemann, "Germanism and Cosmopolitanism"; Canon H. H. Henson, "Patriotism and Cosmopolitanism"; Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador, "Peace and Education"; Count von Bernsdorff, German Ambassador, "Academic Freedom"; President Eliot, "Democratic Society and Feudal Society." The German Ambassador announced that the Emperor has conferred on President Eliot the Order of the Prussia Crown.

Harvard professors have recently given, or are engaged to give, several important addresses. Prof. Bliss Perry spoke in Boston at the centenary of Poe, and at the unveiling of the monument to Longfellow in Washington on May 7. Prof. Barrett Wendell, '77, in January gave the centennial address on Poe at the University of Virginia, delivered the Φ . B. K. oration at Johns Hopkins on April 24; addressed the Women's College of Brown University on April 27; and will give the Commencement Address at the College of Charleston, S. C., in June. Pres. A. L. Lowell, '77, delivered a special course of lectures at Johns Hopkins in April and will deliver the Φ . B. K. Oration at Columbia.

A volume of anthropological essays in honor of Prof. F. W. Putnam, s '62, was presented to him at a dinner in the Hotel Somerset on April 17. The volume is composed of 26 scientific papers contributed by his friends and associates.

The dinner was in celebration of his 70th birthday. Prof. C. H. Toy presided. Prof. Franz Boas, through whose efforts the *Festschrift* was published, presented the volume. President Eliot and Prof. A. L. Lowell represented the University and spoke especially of Prof. Putnam's work in developing the Peabody Museum and in organizing the Division of Anthropology. Dr. C. S. Minot, p '78, spoke of the zoological side of Prof. Putnam's work, and Dr. W J McGee of the anthropological side. Prof. R. B. Dixon, '97, spoke of the Division of Anthropology under Prof. Putnam.

At the close of Prof. W. M. Davis's lectures in Berlin he followed the usual practice of leading a party of his students on an excursion from March 4 to 11 in order to show them in the field some of the land forms which had been described during the winter. The party numbered 22 persons, including Professors Grund and Uhlig of Berlin, and Prof. Oestreich of Utrecht, and Drs. Braun of Greifswald, Jaeger of Heidelberg, and Wolkenhauer of Göttingen. The points visited included the escarpment of the Hainleite near Sondershausen, the valley of the Werra near the picturesque old town of Allendorf, the lava-capped Meissner, the Göttingerwald, and the Hilsmulde by Alfeld. In spite of heavy snow, which on the summit of the Meissner was more than knee-deep, and unbroken, all details of the excursion were successfully carried out.

The New York alumni of the Law School, including a half-dozen assistant United States attorneys, dined in the wine-vaults of the Hotel Astor on Feb. 18. Among the speakers were F. W. Whitridge, Judge J. P. Clarke, E. B. Whitney, and Prof. J. C. Gray of the School. There were less than threescore men at the dinner, but they represented nearly every one of the best-known law offices in

New York City. Prof. Gray gave New York credit for having always been a strong supporter of the Harvard Law School. The new lawyer must live frugally, he said, if he is compelled to depend on his early practice, but success will come to him eventually here if it will anywhere. He volunteered the information that it was possible to live on 25 cents a day in New York, because he has done it. Mr. Whitridge agreed with him, and said that he had also done it, but, he thoughtfully added, not for long.

The Harvard Teachers' Association held its 18th annual meeting in the new Lecture Hall on March 6. The following officers were elected: Pres., J. B. Diman, '96; vice-presidents, E. D. Russell, '80, and A. H. Ward, '85; sec., Prof. P. H. Hanus; treas., O. B. Oakman, '87; member of the executive committee, to serve for five years, N. H. Black, '96; committee on educational progress, J. E. Downey, F. O. Carpenter, '80, N. C. Hamblin, F. M. Leavitt, J. Mahoney, W. D. Parkinson, S. Sears, J. W. Wood, Mrs. F. F. Andrews, and Mrs. E. Bradley; delegates to the State Council of Education, W. H. Cushing, '93, G. W. Evans, '83, G. P. Armstrong, '03. The general topic for the morning session was "Present Educational Needs." H. W. Holmes, '03, chairman of the Committee on Educational Progress, read an abstract from his report. After the dinner, which was served in the Union, J. Lee, '88, and F. P. Fish, '75, continued the discussion on the subject of the morning.

For the inauguration on Oct. 6 and 7 of Abbott Lawrence Lowell, '77, as President of the University, T. N. Perkins, '91, Fellow of Harvard College, has been appointed Chief Marshal, and he, with the following committee, will make the necessary arrangements for the inaugural ceremonies: On the part of the

President and Fellows: C. F. Adams, '2d, '88, H. L. Higginson, ['55], H. P. Walcott, '58. On the part of the Board of Overseers: F. R. Appleton, '75, F. P. Fish, '75, J. C. Warren, '63. On the part of the Faculties of the University: J. B. Ames, '68, L. B. R. Briggs, '75, H. A. Christian, p '03, W. W. Fenn, '84, E. F. Gay, C. H. Haskins, h '08, B. S. Hurlbut, '87, W. C. Sabine, p '88, E. H. Smith, d '74. The University Marshal: M. H. Morgan, '81. The Secretary to the Corporation: J. D. Greene, '96. The General Secretary of the Alumni Association: E. H. Wells, '97.

The recent election of Mr. Taft, as the first Yale President of the United States, has called attention to the fact that Harvard has contributed four Presidents to the White House, viz.: John Adams, H. C. 1755, President 1801-05; John Quincy Adams, 1787, President 1825-29; Rutherford B. Hayes, LL.B. 1845, President 1877-81; and Theodore Roosevelt, 1880, President 1901-09. It is also interesting to note that Harvard has been the favorite resort for the sons of the nation's Presidents. Thus Pres. John Adams, 1755, sent three sons, — John Quincy, who graduated in 1787, Charles in 1789, and Thomas Boylston in 1790. John Quincy Adams likewise sent three sons, — George Washington, 1821, John, 1823, and Charles Francis, 1825. Pres. R. B. Hayes, LL.B. 1845, sent his son, Birchard A. Hayes, who graduated LL.B. in 1877. Pres. Roosevelt, '80, has already had one son, Theodore, Jr., graduate in 1908; his second son, Kermit, is in 1912, and there are more to come. Pres. Lincoln sent his son, Robert T. Lincoln, who graduated in 1864. Pres. Grant sent his son, U. S. Grant, Jr., who graduated in 1874. Coming to the third generation, we find that all the four sons of Charles Francis Adams, 1825, graduated at Harvard: John Quincy in 1853,

Charles Francis, Jr., in 1856, Henry in 1858, and Brooks in 1870. In the fourth generation, the three sons of John Quincy Adams, 1853, are all graduates; George Casper in 1886; Charles Francis, 2d, in 1888, and Arthur in 1890. Two sons of Charles Francis Adams, 1856, have also graduated: Henry and John, in 1898.

— *Honors for President Eliot*: From Tulane University, the degree of LL.D.; from the Emperor of Japan, the Order of the Rising Sun; from the Emperor of Germany, the Order of the Prussian Crown; from Pres. Taft, the nomination as Ambassador to Great Britain.

— *Class Day Tickets*. The 1909 Class Day Committee make the following announcement: "Graduates may apply up to 6 P. M. June 12 for any part of 15 Yard tickets at 35 cents each; 5 Stadium tickets at \$1.50; and 5 Memorial Hall tickets at \$1. Money order or check, with 10 cents in stamps for registry fee, must accompany applications. An additional sale will be held for Graduates at 50 State St., on June 23 from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; at the '77 Lodge Gate on June 24 after the Yale Game; and at the same gate on Class Day Morning."

— *The Stadium*. The work of completing the Stadium, which is now being carried forward under the supervision of Prof. I. N. Hollis, will follow in general the plans of the original design. A canopy, which will run the whole perimeter of the structure, will be built over the highest promenade. This canopy will have the appearance, from outside the Stadium, of another tier of windows, square in shape, in the same vertical line with the present lower rows. An elaborate cornice will surmount the openings. On this, in turn, a parapet wall will be constructed. In all, the new work will add about 20 feet to the height of the Stadium. From the inside the additions will have the appearance of a Doric colon-

nade of 124 circular columns with typical Doric bases and capitals. These columns will be surmounted by heavy beams and a cornice. The line of columns will terminate at each end in a tower similar in plan to those now in existence. The roof of the canopy will be of concrete slabs. A fourth improvement will be the construction on the ground of three concrete steps around the outer perimeter of the Stadium. The enclosure thus formed will be filled in until a new level has been established to correspond to the height of the steps. The work, which will not be complete until the first part of August, will be temporarily discontinued during Class Day week to allow the customary ceremonies to take place.

— *Candidates for Overseers*. The Standing Committee on the Nomination of Overseers, about May 1 sent out the list of candidates for the Board of Overseers, to be balloted on by the Alumni. This year at Commencement Day there are six vacancies on the Board to be filled; five for the full term of six years, and one for the term of two years. The names of the twelve candidates, from the list of twenty given below, receiving the highest number of votes on the postal ballot will be placed on the official Australian ballot for use in the election on Commencement Day, June 30. If anybody entitled to vote for Overseers does not receive his ballot, he should communicate with the Secretary of the Committee, Malcolm Donald, 84 State St., Boston, or with the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State St., Boston. The list of the candidates follows:

William L. Richardson, '64, of Boston, Professor of Obstetrics, *Emeritus*, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Leverett S. Tuckerman, '68, of Boston.

George E. Bird, '69, of Portland, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine.

Horatio A. Lamb, '71, of Milton.

James F. Jackson, '73, of Brookline.

formerly mayor of Fall River, and chairman of the Mass. Railroad Commission.

George Wigglesworth, '74, of Milton.

William Farnsworth, '77, of Dedham.

Francis J. Swayze, '79, of Newark, N. J., Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Charles G. Washburn, '80, of Worcester, Representative in Congress of the Third Mass. District.

Howard Elliott, '81, of St. Paul, Minn., president of the Northern Pacific Ry.

Joseph Lee, '83, of Boston.

Lawrence E. Sexton, '84, of New York, N. Y.

Robert S. Gorham, '85, of Newton.

Oliver Ames, '86, of North Easton.

Henry W. Keyes, '87, of Haverhill, N. H.

Ezra R. Thayer, '88, of Boston.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., '89, of New York, N. Y.

Russell G. Fessenden, '90, of Boston.

Eliot Wadsworth, '93, of Boston.

J. Wells Farley, '93, of Boston, formerly secretary and assistant counsel of the Boston Finance Commission.

— *The Mark Volume*. In 1901 it was proposed to issue an anniversary volume to celebrate the completion of twenty-five years of successful work for the development of American Zoölogy by Edward Laurens Mark, Hersey Professor of Anatomy at Harvard University. At a meeting of his students there was appointed a committee of management consisting of the following persons: C. B. Davenport, Univ. of Chicago; C. H. Eigenmann, Univ. of Indiana; H. H. Field, Concilium Bibliographicum; Seitaro Goto, First High School, Tokyo, Japan; W. A. Lacy, Northwestern Univ.; G. S. Miller, U. S. National Museum; Margaret L. Nickerson, Univ. of Minnesota; Jacob Reighard, Univ. of Michigan; W. E. Ritter, Univ. of California; H. B. Ward, Univ. of Nebraska. This committee was instructed to carry out the plan the details of which were submitted in turn to an executive committee

consisting of Jacob Reighard, chairman, C. B. Davenport, and H. B. Ward, secy-treas. Circular letters were sent out February, June, and December, 1902, and April and December, 1903, to all of Dr. Mark's former students. The volume was somewhat delayed by various matters, especially the preparation of illustrations which were of an unusually attractive type, and it was not finished until late in 1903. The volume contained 25 articles, and a total of 500 pages and 36 plates. A photogravure of Dr. Mark was used as frontispiece and was followed by a congratulatory address signed by his students participating in the gift. The high character of the work is evidenced by the appreciative reviews given in *Nature*, *Science*, *The American Naturalist*, *Biologisches Centralblatt*, and other journals. The *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* (13:52, September, 1904) speaks of it as "a remarkable tribute, of which the whole University should feel proud." The volumes were all disposed of and all obligations of the committee met a year ago. Since then an auditing committee has gone over the detailed report submitted with vouchers showing the following receipts and expenditures given here in summary form: Received from subscriptions, \$1341.45; from sale of volumes, \$1600.97; \$2942.42. Paid out for printing volumes and plates, \$2380.56; for announcements, postage, express, etc., \$316.15; for interest on loans, \$161.50; for clerical help and sundries, \$84.21; \$2942.42. The auditing committee, consisting of S. Henshaw, W. E. Castle, G. H. Parker, and H. W. Rand, reports that they have examined the accounts and papers of Henry B. Ward, Treasurer, and found the same correct, with proper vouchers for all payments. With the publication of this formal statement the responsibility of the committee ceases and its work

may be considered finally closed. — For the Committee, *Henry B. Ward*, Secy.-Treas.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT, 1908-09.

The Annual Statement of the Treasurer, C. F. Adams, 2d, '88, covers the fiscal year ending July 31, 1908. The net income on general investments was 5.05 per cent, a gain of .14 per cent over 1906-07. The General Investments (principal) were valued at \$17,466,576.33; the special investments at \$2,803,416.15; total \$20,269,992.48, as against \$19,892,649.92 last year. The income from investments was \$953,232.28. Gifts for capital account, \$449,972.53; gifts for immediate use, \$241,924.23; total gifts, \$691,896.76. The receipts from students — tuition, laboratory, matriculation and other fees — were \$693,388.18.

This year, for the first time in the history of the University, administrative expenses and others incurred for the benefit of the University as a whole have been distributed amongst its departments. This course was determined upon by the President and Fellows on Feb. 11, 1907, when it was

Voted, that the total net payments entered in the University Table of the Treasurer's Annual Statement be distributed and charged in the year 1907-08 and in each year thereafter, until further order of this Board, substantially in such shares as may be determined in each year by the application of the method used in a distribution of such payments for 1904-05 submitted to the Board by Allen Danforth, Ex-Comptroller, January 14, 1907.

In order that notice of this change might be given to the departments long in advance of its going into effect, the vote was drawn so as not to apply to the year then in progress.

The result of the distribution of the

above expenses this year has been to transfer from the University account, to accounts not included in the College and Library, payments amounting to \$20,985.22. The combined accounts of the University, College and Library, after this distribution, show a surplus of \$6152.44. If the distribution had not been made they would have shown a deficit of \$14,832.78.

All the other departments, except the Stillman Infirmary, were able to meet this new "University charge." The Stillman Infirmary had to apply all its accumulated income towards meeting current expenses this year. Of the other departments, the only ones which had to meet the new charge from accumulated income, or from gifts, were the Divinity School, the Dental School, the Arnold Arboretum and the Observatory. The amount of the "University charge" to each department is as follows: University, \$24,324.13; College, \$60,202.34; Library, \$1863.44; Divinity School, \$2181.92; Law School, \$7165.07; Medical School, \$5583.09; Dental School, \$612.87; Bussey Institution, \$378.72; Arnold Arboretum, \$474.69; Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum, \$149.93; Gray Herbarium, \$141.66; Observatory, \$2310.44; University Museum, \$1955.21; Peabody Museum, \$1840.57; Semitic Museum, \$1796.61; Germanic Museum, \$90.19; Fogg Art Museum, \$2705.90; Jefferson Physical Laboratory, \$238.99; Appleton Chapel, \$6713.39; Phillips Brooks House, \$1616.78; Hemenway Gymnasium, \$277.45; Stillman Infirmary, \$1205.35. The University charge, established by the vote quoted above, has been arrived at in each case as follows: From the payments charged to the University account, and shown in the University Table, have been excepted the payments met by income specifically restricted to them.

Summary.

	Receipts.	Payments.
University	\$85,726.58	\$61,552.60
College	1,412,149.85	1,069,717.38
Library	67,339.19	82,865.53
Divinity School	44,334.26	44,304.73
Law School	142,140.88	120,174.83
Medical School	273,339.28	230,527.46
Dental School	52,775.71	21,645.65
Bussey Institution	27,895.56	20,128.78
Arnold Arboretum	31,424.43	34,718.18
Botanic Garden, etc.	9,924.52	9,285.25
Gray Herbarium	153,610.32	12,660.57
Observatory	59,230.93	63,461.38
University Museum	42,446.12	40,860.20
Peabody Museum	19,860.08	18,364.01
Semitic Museum	1,439.23	13,289.71
Germanic Museum	1,885.62	1,428.15
Fogg Art Museum	6,322.02	5,875.08
Jefferson Laboratory	8,999.93	6,316.32
Appleton Chapel	2,577.22	2,577.22
Phillips Brooks House	1,784.52	1,705.04
Hemenway Gymnasium	2,218.00	2,218.00
Stillman Infirmary	23,884.05	24,014.67
Sundry Funds for Special Purposes	46,646.66	22,808.60
Construction Accounts	36,340.12	215,859.61
Sundry Accounts	632,656.00	691,995.63
	<u>\$3,186,951.08</u>	<u>\$2,808,354.58</u>
Total amount of Payments		\$2,808,354.58
Total amount of Receipts	\$3,186,951.08	
Less gifts for capital account	<u>449,822.53</u>	<u>2,737,128.55</u>
Balance, which is the net decrease of Funds and balances, excluding gifts for capital		\$71,226.03

Retiring allowances granted, by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, to persons connected with Harvard University, and paid through the Treasurer of the University, amounted during the year to \$13,478.58. Retiring allowances paid from the income of the Retiring Allowance Fund, which was established in 1879, amounted to \$18,504.01. With retiring allowances amounting to \$2042.28 paid from current income, the total paid for this purpose was \$34,024.67, as compared with \$26,462.48 last year. This amount, \$34,024.67, was distributed amongst 20 persons, 5 of whom were paid at the rate of \$1000 or less; 8 at the rate of

\$1500 to \$2000; and 7 at the rate of \$2625 to \$3333. During the year one of the above persons died, and 5 received retiring allowances for the first time. Of the entire number, 15 began to receive retiring allowances during the last 5 years, 4 during the preceding 5 years, and 1 14 years ago.

PRESIDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES,
COLLEGES, AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS
HOLDING DEGREES IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

ARIZONA. Tucson, University of Arizona, President: Kendric Charles Babcock, Litt.B. (*Univ. of Minnesota*) 1889,

A.M. (*Harvard*) 1895, Ph.D. (*ibid.*) 1896.

COLORADO. Golden, Colorado School of Mines, President: Victor Clifton Alderson, A.B. (*Harvard*) 1885, S.D. (*Armour Inst. of Tech.*) 1903, S.D. Hon. (*Beloit*) 1903.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Washington, American University, President: Franklin Elmer Ellsworth Hamilton, A.B. (*Harvard*) 1887, S.T.B. (*Boston Univ.*) 1892, Ph.D. (*ibid.*) 1899, LL.D. (*Washington Univ., St. Louis*) 1904.

FLORIDA. De Land, John B. Stetson University, President: Lincoln Hulley, A.B. (*Bucknell Univ.*) 1888, A.B. (*Harvard*) 1889, A.M. (*Bucknell Univ.*) 1895, Ph.D. (*Univ. of Chicago*) 1895, Litt.D. (*Stetson Univ.*) 1907.

FLORIDA. Gainesville, University of Florida, President: Andrew Sledd, A.M. (*Randolph-Macon Coll.*) 1894, A.M. (*Harvard*) 1896, Ph.D. (*Yale*) 1903, LL.D. (*Univ. of South Carolina*) 1903.

ILLINOIS. Lebanon, McKendree College, President: McKendree Hypes Chamberlin, A.B. (*McKendree Coll.*) 1859, LL.B. (*Harvard*) 1861.

ILLINOIS. Lincoln, Lincoln College, President: James Henry McMurray, A.B. (*Oberlin*) 1897, A.M. (*Harvard*) 1901.

INDIANA. Goshen, Goshen College, President: Noah Ebersole Byers, S.B. (*Northwestern Univ.*) 1896, A.M. (*Harvard*) 1903.

INDIANA. Indianapolis, Butler College, President: Thomas Carr Howe, Ph.B. (*Butler Coll.*) 1889, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1893, A.M. (*Harvard*) 1897, Ph.D. (*ibid.*) 1899.

MAINE. Brunswick, Bowdoin College, President: William De Witt Hyde, A.B. (*Harvard*) 1879, (*Andover Theol. Sem.*) 1882, S.T.D. (*Harvard*) 1886, LL.D. (*Syracuse*) 1897.

MASSACHUSETTS. Cambridge, Har-

vard University, President: Charles William Eliot, A.B. (*Harvard*) 1853, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1856, LL.D. (*Williams*) 1869, LL.D. (*Coll. of New Jersey*) 1869, LL.D. (*Yale*) 1870, LL.D. (*Johns Hopkins*) 1902.

MASSACHUSETTS. Cambridge, Radcliffe College, President: Le Baron Russell Briggs, A.B. (*Harvard*) 1875, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1892, LL.D. (*ibid.*) 1900, LL.D. (*Western Reserve Univ.*) 1906, Litt.D. (*Lafayette Coll.*) 1907.

MASSACHUSETTS. Worcester, Clark University, President: Granville Stanley Hall, A.B. (*Williams*) 1867, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1871, (*Union Theol. Sem., N. Y.*) 1871, Ph.D. (*Harvard*) 1878, LL.D. (*Univ. of Michigan*) 1887, LL.D. (*Williams*) 1888, LL.D. (*Johns Hopkins*) 1902.

MINNESOTA. St. Paul, Hamline University, President: George Herbert Bridgman, A.B. (*Dartmouth*) 1876, M.D. (*Harvard*) 1881.

MISSOURI. St. Louis, Washington University, Chancellor: David Franklin Houston, A.B. (*Univ. of South Carolina*) 1887, A.M. (*Harvard*) 1892, LL.D. (*Tulane Univ.*) 1903, LL.D. (*Univ. of Wisconsin*) 1906.

MONTANA. Missoula, University of Montana, President: Clyde Augustus Duniway, A.B. (*Cornell*) 1892, A.M. (*Harvard*) 1894, Ph.D. (*ibid.*) 1897.

NEW YORK. Brooklyn, Institute of Arts and Sciences, Director: Franklin William Hooper, A.B. (*Harvard*) 1875, A.M. Hon. (*ibid.*) 1897.

NEW YORK. Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute, President: Fred Washington Atkinson, A.B. (*Harvard*) 1890, Ph.D. (*Leipzig*) 1893.

NORTH CAROLINA. Elon College, Elon College, President: Emmet Leonidas Moffitt, A.B. (*Trinity Coll., N.C.*) 1889, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1891, A.M. (*Harvard*) 1893.

OHIO. Cleveland, Adelbert College,

Western Reserve University, President: Charles Franklin Thwing, A.B. (*Harvard*) 1876, (*Andover Theol. Sem.*) 1879, S.T.D. (*Chicago Theol. Sem.*) 1888, LL.D. (*Marietta*) 1894, LL.D. (*Illinois Coll.*) 1894, LL.D. (*Washington and Jefferson Coll., Pa.*) 1902, LL.D. (*Waynesburg Coll., Pa.*) 1908.

OHIO. Oberlin, Oberlin College, President: Henry Churchill King, A.B. (*Oberlin*) 1879, S.T.B. (*ibid.*) 1882, A.M. (*Harvard*) 1883, S.T.D. (*Oberlin*) 1897, S.T.D. (*Western Reserve Univ.*) 1901, S.T.D. (*Yale*) 1904.

OREGON. Albany, Albany College, President: Charles Melvis Crooks, A.B. (*Ohio State Univ.*) 1892, S.T.B. (*Harvard*) 1896.

OREGON. Eugene, University of Oregon, President: Prince Lucian Campbell, A.B. (*Christian Coll., Monmouth, Ore.*) 1879, A.B. (*Harvard*) 1886.

PENNSYLVANIA. Beaver Falls, Geneva College, President: William Henry George, A.B. (*Geneva Coll.*) 1900, A.B. (*Harvard*) 1902, A.M. (*Princeton*) 1906.

PENNSYLVANIA. Haverford, Haverford College, President: Isaac Sharpless S.B. (*Harvard*) 1873, S.D. Hon. (*Univ. of Pennsylvania*) 1883, LL.D. (*Swarthmore*) 1889, L.H.D. (*Hobart, N.Y.*) 1903.

TEXAS. Austin, University of Texas, President: Sidney Edward Mezes, S.B. (*Univ. of California*) 1884, A.B. (*Harvard*) 1890, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1891, Ph.D. (*ibid.*) 1893.

UTAH. Logan, Utah Agricultural College, President: John Andreas Widtsoe, S.B. (*Harvard*) 1894, Ph.D. (*Göttingen*) 1899.

WASHINGTON. Pullman, Washington State Agricultural College, President: Enoch Albert Bryan, A.B. (*Indiana Univ.*) 1873, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1884, A.M. (*Harvard*) 1893.

HAWAII. Honolulu, Oahu College, President: Arthur Floyd Griffiths, Ph.B. (*St. Lawrence, N. Y.*) 1897, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1899, A.B. (*Harvard*) 1899.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila, Liceo College de Manila, School of Engineering and Architecture, Director: José Petronio Katigbak, S.B. (*Harvard*) 1904.

CANADA. New Brunswick, Fredericton, University of New Brunswick, Chancellor: Cecil Charles Jones, A.B. (*Univ. of New Brunswick*) 1897, A.B. (*Harvard*) 1898, Ph.D. Hon. (*Univ. of New Brunswick*) 1902.

RECOGNITION TO SCHOLARS.

How far it is possible in this country to give high scholars public recognition, or even to interest the public in them, may well be questioned. Our annual meeting in their honor attracts parents, schoolmasters, and stray members of the Governing Boards. Last year it rose to public importance because of the shock administered to local and national pride by Mr. Wister's address; but up to that time it had been thinly attended and lukewarm. The reception at which our best undergraduate scholars meet in Boston the most distinguished men available has been successful from the first. A modest decoration worn at academic ceremonies may do something. Yet the scholar's reward must forever be as different from the athlete's as the essayist's is from the demagogue's. People who make the stock comparison between athlete and scholar overlook the conspicuous truth that what an athlete does may be seen and in great part comprehended by thirty thousand persons at once. The really powerful and oppressive contrast is the contrast between the position of Honor men at English universities and that of high undergraduate scholars at

our own. Not that the Honor men have the public notoriety of athletes; what they have is the recognition and approval of university leaders, past and present, of the intellectual aristocracy of their country. The failure of our high scholars to win this reward may mean inferiority

in them or in our methods of testing and choosing them; it may mean inferiority in our intellectual leaders; it may mean difference in area, population, and social conditions between America and England.

Dean Briggs (in Annual Report).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1900-09.

UNIVERSITY TOTAL	1900 -01	1901 -02	1902 -03	1903 -04	1904 -05	1905 -06	1906 -07	1907 -08	1908 -09
North Atlantic	3419	3276	3332	3407	3235	3114	3165	3045	2931
South Atlantic	100	95	116	115	114	104	128	135	120
South Central	66	74	74	74	88	89	98	94	88
North Central	543	539	560	548	526	470	502	510	484
Western	96	100	129	129	126	119	116	132	140
Foreign and Dependencies	90	84	91	108	103	113	140	149	135
Total	4314	4168	4302	4381	4192	4009	4149	4065	3918
New England	2787	2618	2631	2676	2481	2390	2423	2319	2252
Massachusetts	2415	2244	2260	2289	2126	2037	2079	1992	1941
N. Y., N. J., Pa.	632	658	701	731	754	724	751	726	679
South Atlantic and South Central	166	169	190	189	202	193	226	229	206
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HARVARD COLLEGE									
North Atlantic	1621	1585	1678	1659	1625	1560	1857	1852	1808
South Atlantic	40	47	58	52	50	41	56	64	54
South Central	30	35	38	34	33	26	29	25	32
North Central	288	252	264	256	225	189	213	207	220
Western	36	37	42	42	47	49	51	56	62
Foreign and Dependencies	27	27	29	30	29	34	60	73	67
Total	1992	1983	2109	2073	2009	1899	2266	2277	2238
New England	1235	1176	1240	1216	1162	1130	1359	1373	1372
Massachusetts	1113	1054	1118	1097	1052	1017	1230	1245	1245
N. Y., N. J., Pa.	386	409	438	443	463	430	496	479	431
South Atlantic and South Central	70	82	96	86	83	67	87	89	86

THE A.B. IN THREE YEARS.

A table which for several years past has appeared in this report has shown a Senior Class almost steadily decreasing in numbers. In 1906-07 the tendency was temporarily checked by the transference to Harvard College of students formerly registered in the Lawrence Scien-

tific School; but in 1907-08 the Senior Class was smaller than in the preceding year. The present year the Class has again swelled in numbers. From these temporary checks, however, it would be fallacious to argue that there is any real movement away from the tendency toward a three years' degree as the normal type. Even the present totals are artifi-

cially swelled: a number of men of ability who have completed, or who could easily complete, the requirements for their degrees at the end of three years, register each year as Seniors in the College, rather than as members of a graduate school, in order to enjoy the larger scholarships which are there available for them, choosing greater freedom from financial anxiety, rather than the higher degree obtainable for a year of graduate work; likewise a few athletes, desiring to be eligible for another year of intercollegiate contests, make the same choice. An examination of the records of the 353 Seniors in 1908-09 shows that 14 have already completed the requirements for their degrees, and that 129 could so arrange their work as to complete the requirements at the middle of the year, — that is, that of the 353 Seniors 143 lack at most not more than three courses.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE.

Work complete	14
One half-course to do	9
Two half-courses to do	11
Three half-courses to do	18
Four half-courses to do	22
Five half-courses to do	29
Six half-courses to do	40
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(In the graduate schools were registered on leave of absence four students who needed a half-course. These should be added to the number of Seniors and to the number of students able to complete the requirements at the middle of the year.)

Registered in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, one half-course to do	2
Registered in the Divinity School, one half-course to do	1
Registered in the Medical School, one half-course to do	1

In view of this manifest tendency of so large a number to complete their work in

three or three and a half years, and especially in view of the establishment of the two new graduate schools of applied science and of business, thus fully and symmetrically rounding the graduate instruction of the University, the Faculty may well consider whether the time is not ripe for a thorough overhauling of the terms on which a Bachelor's degree is granted, — whether the hour has not come for the establishment of the three years' degree for all undergraduates. Whether a three years' course is preferable to a four is debatable; but most will agree that a clean-cut undergraduate three years' course is better than the present confusion. Sentimentally the loss of the Senior year (the Sophomore would in all probability be the one to disappear) is to be regretted; but it is by no means to be assumed that the establishment of the three years' degree means the elimination of a fourth year of training. For the general loafer, the man who wants a degree, but gives little thought to an education, valuable as may be the contact between his back and the bricks of the College (and that it is valuable his career after leaving College shows unquestionably), three years of idling, of just meeting the low standard that the Faculty mistakenly denominates "satisfactory," are quite enough, — some may think them too many. The three years' course would send most men of this class into real work a year earlier than at present, and at an age when a year means much. Any of these who elected to stay for a fourth year would benefit almost incalculably, as do the really serious students, by the more stimulating atmosphere of a graduate school and the clearer vision of its students; the mere act of choosing forces a parting with old standards and satisfactions. To the average undergraduate the future is dim and misty — real life and work are immeasurably far away; the

graduate student sees clearly an opportunity all too short fitly to prepare himself for his calling.

That the present standard of work "to pass" is low, the investigations of the Committee on Improving Instruction clearly showed; undergraduates of today almost without exception frankly admit it. To obtain the necessary number of "grades above D" (the "requisite number of C's" is the common phrase) requires almost no steady, and only briefly concentrated labor; nowhere except in a college would the work which produces "the requisite number of C's," the so-called "satisfactory" record, be tolerated from youths of equal age and endowment — nowhere else where young men are supposed to be seriously at work is so low a standard in quality endured. Nevertheless, although any student of fair ability can easily meet the present requirement in three years (even the boy of mediocre talent can do the work without a strain that will for a moment endanger his health or shut him off from friendships and play), the present requirement of 17 courses is ill suited to three years. Of these 17 courses, two, prescribed for the majority, English composition and a modern foreign language, belong properly in the secondary school. Even, however, should it be necessary to prescribe and maintain these courses in the College it may well be asked whether a smaller number of courses and a much higher standard of work will not give a better education. Seventeen courses in three college years mean (unless a student works in the Summer School, choosing from a limited number of courses — too often merely for the sake of scoring something towards a degree) at best a rate of six courses for at least one year and five and a half for each of his remaining two years. The result is dispersion in place of concentration of effort. Ex-

perience has shown clearly that, although almost every student can pass in six courses with the grades necessary for promotion, practically none who take six have time really to master them and to do the work that is equally, perhaps more, important — the reading and the investigation inspired by lectures and prescribed reading, work which has no direct bearing on the examinations or grades, but whose value in producing a truly educated man cannot be overestimated. In view, therefore, of these conditions and the great resort to the three years' course, the Faculty may well consider whether a three years' degree based upon five courses a year, with a much higher requirement as regards quality of work, would not educationally produce far better results than the present system. B. S. Hurlbut, '87,

Dean of Harvard College, Ann. Rep.

ORIGIN OF THE PORCELLIAN CLUB.¹

At the Stated Meeting of the Society in March, 1899, I had the privilege of exhibiting to the members a miniature on ivory of the Rev. Dr. Joseph McKean, for nine years Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College. A few days after the meeting I received a call from Mr. Francis Randall Appleton (H. C. 1875), who told me he had long been seeking this miniature, and asked leave to copy it. This permission I readily got for him, and a life-size portrait in oil was painted by Mr. Joseph de Camp at the charge of Mr. Appleton who, with characteristic generosity, gave it to the Porcellian Club, of which Pro-

¹ Through the courtesy of Henry H. Edes, h '08, the *Graduates' Magazine* is permitted to reprint the following paper from the *Transactions of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts*. — Ed.

fessor McKean was the second Grand Marshal (1794 to 1798). . . .

At a dinner-party which I attended last week, my hostess told me she had just been examining some old family papers which had come to her by inheritance, and that among them she had found a letter written in 1799 by her grandfather to his younger brother, in which he gave an account of the origin of the Porcellian Club. I expressed the hope that I might be allowed to see this interesting paper; and after dinner my wish was not only gratified, but permission was given me to bring it here this afternoon and to print it in our *Transactions*. It is also my privilege to exhibit the original portrait of the writer of this letter, who was a member of the Porcellian Club, into which he was initiated as early as 1793, — two years after the Club was formed. His younger brother was initiated in 1799, the same year in which this letter was written.

This account of the origin of the Club varies from any which I have seen,¹ and is especially valuable since it was written, only eight years after the Club was formed, by one of its early members who, graduating in the Class of 1795, was a Freshman when the events of which he writes occurred, and must have known the facts in the case. The most interesting single statement is of the place in Cambridge where the dinner was served at which it was determined to form a permanent organization. This place has been fully identified. The writer makes one palpable error, — where he places the date of this dinner "about two years before I graduated." He undoubtedly intended to say *initiated* instead of *graduated*, which would accord with the known facts; and his error is easily ex-

plained by the fact, which for the moment he may have forgotten, that initiation to the Club then occurred two years before graduation.

Our late associate Dr. James R. Chadwick is authority for the statement that after holding the most exalted office in the gift of the Porcellian Club, Professor McKean attempted its disruption on account of the conviviality of its members. Color is given to this statement by the fact that Dr. McKean subsequently became the Corresponding Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Intemperance,¹ and by some passages in the letter I am about to communicate, which was written, it should be remembered, when the accepted standards of hospitality and conviviality were quite different from those of today. Whatever may have been the short-comings or excesses of some members of the Club in the early days of its history, the uniformly high character and distinction of its personnel from the beginning furnishes the reason why the alleged attempt of Dr. McKean, if made, failed of success.

It only remains for me to say a word as to the writer of this letter and his brother, who were sixth in descent from James Kent of Ipswich and Newbury, brother of Richard Kent, Jr., of Kent's Island, and sons of Joseph and Jane (Moody) Kent of Newburyport.

The Hon. Amos Kent was born 16 October, 1774, on Kent's Island; married 27 November, 1799, Abigail, daughter of the Hon. Joshua Atherton of Amherst, New Hampshire; had a large family, and died 18 June, 1824, at Chester, New Hampshire. He read law in the office of the Hon. William Gordon, Attorney-General of New Hampshire; was regarded as a well-read lawyer; was chosen to the State Senate; "was an en-

¹ The account in the *Harvard Magazine* (1864), x, 270, 271, is amusing but improbable.

¹ Sprague, "Annals of the American Pulpit" (1866), ii, 417.

thusiastic patron and an officer of agricultural societies, state and county"; and was possessed of mental powers "naturally strong and discriminating." His brother-in-law, the Hon. Charles Humphrey Atherton (H. C. 1794), a classmate of Professor McKean, was an early member of the Porcellian Club, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and in later years a member of Congress from New Hampshire.

Moody Kent was also born at Kent's Island 22 April, 1779. He graduated at Harvard in the Class of 1801, was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and President of the Hasty Pudding Club. Like his brother Amos, he went to New Hampshire and entered the profession of law, in which he took good rank and accumulated what was then regarded as a large property, two thirds of which he bequeathed to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. He died, unmarried, at Pittsfield, New Hampshire, 1 February, 1866, at the age of 89.

The text of the letter follows.

CAMBRIDGE July 6th 1793.

I must beg pardon, my dear brother, for neglecting to answer yours of the 5th of June untill this time. Absence from my office & business when at home have hitherto prevented me. You tell me you have lately been invited to become a member of the porcelian, or pig club & request my opinion of it, & whether it would be eligible to join it. The history of the club is short, & I will endeavor to give you a short sketch of it. About two years before I graduated a number of persons were dining together on saturday afternoon, at a public house then kept by a Mr Moore.¹ After the bottle had circulated pretty lively a few hours, it was proposed, that there should be another meeting of the

¹ Abel Moore was an innholder in Boston several years, and afterward kept a tavern at the corner of North (now Massachusetts) Avenue and Holmes Place. He died 2 January, 1794, aged 39 (Paige, "History of Cambridge," p. 612).

same persons, at the same place, to dine upon the same kind of food, which was roast pig, in a month from that time. It was immediately agreed to, namine contradicente, & another meeting was accordingly held. At this second meeting, it appears some of the persons had thought of establishing a convivial club, for the purposes of eating & drinking, and when the glass had been round sufficiently often it was proposed; every one present instantly joined heartily in the measure & a constitution & some few laws were soon after drawn up, by a committee chosen for the purpose. Additional members were invited by permission of the club & the society was thus established. The professed object of the club, so long as I was a member of it was enjoyment, & that kind of enjoyment to be derived from eating & drinking was the principal. It is pretended you know in all such cases, that the company of our friends is the principal inducement to such meetings. I have been led however to doubt the truth of such a pretention, since I have seldom, at college, found a number of friends much delighted with each other, for any length of time, without the aid of the bottle. It is undoubtedly, very proper that wine should be introduced on such occasions, as it adds much to conviviality & to the sprightliness of conversation, it unbends the mind from labor, & gives it the same relaxation which rest does to the labourer's body. What I would warn you against, in such cases, is excess, never suffer yourself in any case whatever to drink so deeply as to lose your reason in any degree whatever. I was perhaps, particularly fortunate, in this respect through the whole of my college life, tho' I must confess it was more [owing] to the strength of my head, than to any restraining power or to any prudential motives. Yet in some instances my foolish ambition carried me to such excess, as to make cause for long & bitter repentance. There is no species of imprudence whatever, but what a drunken man may be led into, & depend upon it, he will always find persons enough in college, to take him by the hand upon such occasions, & lead him forth upon their business, & to answer particular purposes of their own, without regarding the consequences to him. A man in this situation is

doubly a slave, first to rum & then to the first designing person who pleases to make use of him.

In giving you the history of the pig club I have considerably digressed, I will however return to the subject. You ask me whether it would be desirable to join it. My opinion is this of all college societies. The society itself is not to be so much considered, as the persons who belong to the society. I would advise you to join every one to which you are invited, where the persons belonging to it are such as you would be pleased to associate with, I would join no other. You ought to be particularly on your guard, how you express an opinion of any society, whether you belong to it or not, you will make a great many enemies, by the least freedom of opinion in such cases. I shall expect you to make me a visit in the course of this month, if your conveniency will admit of it, I beg you not to disappoint me. Bring your Chum with you, if he would take pleasure in such a party.

In haste your affectionate brother

AMOS KENT

Mr. MOODY KENT

[Addressed]

Mr. Moody Kent

Student at Harvard College

To be left with Mr. Joseph }
Kent¹ Newbury Port. } Cambridge

[Filed]

July 6th 1799 — No. 9.

Amos Kent

His Apology — Porcell. Club —
Its Hist. & Character. Drinking
— His Adv. about Coll. Clubs &c
Dangers of excess &c He invites
me & Parsons² to visit Chester.

Herbert H. Edes, h '06.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S INAUGURATION.

The 19th of May marked the 40th anniversary of the election of Dr. Charles William Eliot to be President of Har-

¹ Joseph Kent of Newburyport was born 20 May, 1741, and died 19 July, 1802. He was the father of Amos and Moody Kent.

² Charles Chauncy Parsons (H. C. 1801).

vard College. On the 19th of May, 1860, his choice as President was confirmed by the Overseers. From that day dates his presidency, though he was not inaugurated until the 19th of October following. President Eliot has selected the 19th inst. as the date for the relinquishment of his presidential duties, marking an even 40 years.

We must go to records (says a writer in the *Boston Transcript*), to contemporary accounts, to realize what manner of ceremonies attended the "induction into office" of Dr. Eliot at the First Congregational Church, Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1860. Reference to these authorities suggests that, while 1860 may not have been in the era of small things, it was of the time when Harvard had a domestic interest to all Massachusetts, and was so familiar to the people of the State that the inauguration of a president had something of a homely nature to it, a function which the community was prepared to observe in an orderly manner, befitting its presence at a great seat of learning. We are not surprised, therefore, to find that the newspapers of the day, while printing the celebrated inaugural address, some in its entirety and others in liberal excerpts, did not devote much space, according to present standards, to the exercises themselves. It was the custom of the press then to treat the affairs of Harvard College in a grave and reverend manner, the "College," as many still affectionately called it, being almost as awe-inspiring as the Supreme Judicial Court itself. Time was when its "Commencement" was almost a State holiday, when it was a small college, more easily to be taken to the heart of Massachusetts, and even in 1860 this sentiment was strong with the community and the press. Harvard was something apart, yet very near. As we read the contemporary accounts of the inauguration

we are impressed with the solemnity of the occasion to those who chronicled it, and also by its being a local event in their eyes, which did not detect its significance to the whole future of American education.

The day was cool even for waning October, and a trifle overcast. There was a procession of which the late Leverett Saltonstall, '44, was marshal, which formed, or was directed to form, at Gore Hall, whence it proceeded to the First Congregational Church. It included all the components of a Harvard procession, the undergraduates following the Chief Marshal, and the alumni bringing up the rear. Between were to be found representatives of the State and nation, invited guests, and as a special compliment to the President and in recognition of his professorial services therein, "the government of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology," then comparatively young. Although there were men of military experience on Marshal Saltonstall's staff, no attempt was made to restrict that freedom of action dear to the scholarly mind. The alumni disregarded classes, and proceeded as they would, "Professor Lowell," who was a Harvard alumnus, walking arm-in-arm with "Professor Longfellow," who was not. The church being reached, there was, to judge from contemporary accounts, some delay in entering the edifice, occasioned by the necessity of seating a very large audience. Despite the chill and the waiting, the time was not unpleasantly passed. The procession was nearly half an hour entering the church, "during which time," we are informed by one chronicler, "a band of less than a dozen musicians, but with Mr. Arbuckle on the cornet, and Mr. Simpson with the drum, played marches without cessation." Arbuckle was a local musical hero in 1869, and the sweet strains of his cornet, for he

really did make that instrument sweet, would soothe more troublous crowds than that assembled at a Harvard inauguration. However, even music loses its charms when people are compelled to halt outside the door for half an hour, and there was impatience and, if we read between the lines correctly, even premeditated levity. One chronicler, as much in sorrow as in anger, noted that the Sophomores were distinguished "by the mass of beaver hats which covered them," and that the Freshmen entered the church "like a flock of sheep." The suspicion arises that the Freshmen entered much more tumultuously, and thereby precipitated the seating of the audience. The grave tone of the chronicler suggests as much.

The exercises were of the severely classic character. The music was directed by the late John K. Paine. There was a congratulatory address in Latin by John Silas White of the Senior Class, which we are told was "generously applauded," at times it is to be supposed when a good rolling sentence seemed to invite the plaudits of those whose Latinity had grown somewhat rusty. Next in interest to the inaugural address was that of the induction into office delivered by Hon. John Henry Clifford, President of the Board of Overseers. This induction was in a double sense historical, as for the first time in the history of Harvard a president was "inducted" otherwise than by the Governor of Massachusetts. Every one of President Eliot's predecessors had received their induction at the hands of the chief magistrate, colonial, provincial, or of the Commonwealth. Sometimes this duty, so foreign now to our ideas of a governor's requirements, was gloriously performed, as when Banks inducting Felton won by his speech the plaudits of Everett himself. Governor Andrew must have inducted President Eliot's

predecessor, Dr. Hill, six years before. In 1865 the relations of the State and the College were severed and the duties of induction devolved upon the President of the Overseers. Fortunately, in 1869 they were in the hands of the accomplished Clifford, an adopted son of Harvard, and as he had been Governor of Massachusetts the old tradition was not wholly lost, but glimmered to the historically minded present. Mr. Clifford noted the circumstance, and while admitting that the change had deprived the ceremonies of some of "the external state and dignity," expressed the modest belief that they lost nothing of "their impressiveness and interest by assuming a more simple and less ostentatious character." But the utterance of the President of the Overseers that quickest struck a responsive chord was his criticism of the system of marking. His reference to "the procrustean bed on which the poor victim of mediocrity of talent is now laid, to be stretched out to the stature of the more highly gifted child of genius," called forth applause loud and continuous, in which doubtless Freshman hands grew hot. Even the gravity of President Eliot relaxed, for the only time during the ordeal of induction. Then came the famous Inaugural Address, a confession of faith, a defense and a challenge. It was heard with the closest attention, and if we may credit one journalistic chronicler, great "anxiety" to draw inferences from his future course, as foreshadowed in his words, was among the influences promoting a large attendance.

After the exercises President Eliot held a reception at the President's House on Quincy St., which was largely attended. About 200 distinguished gentlemen were invited guests at the inauguration. It is to be presumed that as more than half of them were present, they also attended the reception. Their pre-

sence was very gratifying, we are told, to the friends of the College, but the newspaper which so states does not add to the gratification of these distinguished gentlemen by printing their names. The Harvard of 40 years ago seems far back in time: not by any means a little college, but greatly less than it has become under the impulse of the president it inaugurated Oct. 19, 1869.

BOARD OF OVERSEERS, 1869-1909.

I. The Board of Overseers of Harvard College at the time of the election of Charles William Eliot as President of the University, 1869.

Nathaniel Silsbee, *Treasurer* of the Corporation. Edward E. Hale, still living; William Adams Richardson, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, *Secretary*; Lorenzo R. Thayer; Reuben Totman Robinson; John Codman Ropes; David H. Mason; Francis Cogswell; James Walker; Benjamin Smith Rotch; Richard H. Dana; George M. Brooks; John W. Bacon; James Lawrence; Thomas B. Thayer; George W. C. Noble, still living; William Gray; James Freeman Clarke; Darwin E. Ware; Samuel Eliot; Ralph Waldo Emerson; Seth Sweetser; Francis Edward Parker; Henry Lee; Jonathan Ingersoll Bowditch; E. Rockwood Hoar; John H. Clifford, *President*; Francis Parkman; Theodore Lyman; Charles William Eliot, still living.

II. List of Members of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College now living who have served under Charles William Eliot during the forty years of his presidency, exclusive of the present active Board of Overseers for 1908-09. Edward E. Hale; George W. C. Noble; Charles Francis Adams; Samuel Abbott Green; Alexander McKenzie; Alexander Agassiz; Francis Greenwood Peabody; Charles Russell Codman, *President*;

Edwin Pliny Seaver; John Torrey Morse; Robert McNeil Morse; Henry Cabot Lodge; Charlemagne Tower; Henry Ware Putnam; Thomas Jefferson Coolidge; Francis Cabot Lowell; Henry Pickering Walcott; Augustus Hemenway; Edmund Wetmore; Robert Bacon; Henry Harrison Sprague; Francis Rawle; Charles Joseph Bonaparte; Arthur Theodore Lyman; George Everett Adams; William Amos Bancroft; Theodore Roosevelt; David William Cheever; William Everett; Samuel Hill; Charles Stebbins Fairchild; Herbert Putnam.

III. *Board of Overseers, 1908-09.*

Francis L. Higginson; James J. Storrow; George A. Gordon; Francis R. Appleton; William W. Goodwin; Moorfield Storey; Henry S. Huidekoper; John Noble; Winslow Warren; Paul R. Frothingham; *Charles Eliot Norton; Stephen M. Weld; William C. Loring; Frederic A. Delano; Louis A. Frothingham; George B. Shattuck; James T. Mitchell; Frederick P. Fish; Simon Newcomb; Amory A. Lawrence; William Lawrence; William Endicott, Jr.; George D. Markham; Robert S. Peabody; William A. Gaston; John D. Long, *President*; Robert Grant; William Rand, Jr.; Moses Williams; John C. Warren; Winthrop H. Wade, *Secretary*.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY TO PRESIDENT ELIOT.

The last meeting of the Faculty of Medicine at which President Eliot presided was held in the Faculty Room of the Medical School on May 1, 1909. Promptly at 9.30 P. M., while the meeting was still under way, Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck arose and spoke as follows:

"Mr. President: Acting under orders I rise to move the adjournment of this meeting and beg you to allow me a few

minutes to explain this action before you put the motion to a vote.

"In the unavoidable absence of Professor Dwight who would naturally be the spokesman of the Faculty, and who bade me express to you his respectful homage, it becomes my great privilege, Mr. President, a privilege which I owe to age rather than merit, to try to put into words the feelings of the Faculty of Medicine on this, the last, meeting under your presidency.

"It is impossible, Sir, to say anything new or fresh to you on this occasion. For years before the announcement of your resignation of your great office, and even more since, have come from all sides, from far and near, tributes to the consummate ability and unflagging devotion of your presidency. All we can do is to assure you that you carry with you, wherever you go, whatever you do, our admiration, our gratitude, our affection.

"You found a college modest in size and in aim, with a curriculum which had not materially changed for decades; you found schools of divinity, law, and medicine, each practically independent, together forming what was called a University, but really such only in name. Your farsight, your foresight, your patient persistency have welded these disconnected elements, as well as new schools which owe their being largely to you, into a highly organized, harmonious, progressive whole, into a real University, a true leader in education, conservative in spirit and yet elastic and openminded, ready to initiate or adopt such changes as are, or may be, demanded in these days of harnessed electricity, and of rapid growth of knowledge, of ever-widening human endeavor.

"This Faculty, as a part of the University, recognizes you as the builder of the University. Its members, as men and

as citizens, appreciate what you have done for American education, for American manhood, for the promotion and earnest pursuit of high ideals in every calling and walk of life. You have preached the gospel of service with a voice which has reached the uttermost parts of the country. But actions are louder than words, practice is mightier than preaching, and no one more conspicuously and persistently than you, Sir, has set an example of service. If you have been willing to see others lay themselves on the altar, you yourself have shown how sweet and pleasant is the sacrifice.

"We could not refrain from touching on your larger activities; but here and now it is of what you have done for the Medical School, for medical education, for medicine in the largest sense, that our minds and hearts are full. You, Sir, as few laymen, early saw the signs of the times, you heard the foetal heart, watched over the pregnancy, assisted at the birth, promoted and rejoiced over the phenomenal growth of modern medicine. You have converted the position of the layman into a vantage-point, and your horizon has sometimes been wider than that of us specialists. It would be flattery to say that we think that you have always been right, and we are not minded, even upon this occasion, to indulge in flattery. Honest differences of opinion have arisen, as they always will until the millennium comes when everybody sees the right as clearly as he ardently pursues it. Discussion has at times been warm; but it has never been heated, at least on your part, for your serene tolerance has sweetened controversy and promoted right decision.

"Like all the medical schools of this country, when you began your presidency the Harvard was a proprietary school. Its professors were striving, under diffi-

culties inherent in the times, to improve the School and medical education in general, for which the public at large felt small responsibility or interest, although they did want good doctors. Under your leadership the Medical School became an integral part of the University. Two four months' courses of didactic lectures — hardy annuals — and three somewhat nominal years of medical study, usually under a preceptor, followed by an almost perfunctory examination, gave place as requirements for the M.D. degree to a graded course of three years of nine months each, then to an optional, finally to a required, four years' course. The Boylston Street building, adequate as it seemed at the time for an indefinite period, was but a halfway house between the Grove Street buildings, always unsightly, and for years cramped and unsuitable, and this stately home, with an income which covers our most urgent needs at present. These, with the great increase in the number of the teachers and the encouragement offered to research, are among the outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual grace, which has permeated your life and stimulated those about you to do their part in the great cause of education and human progress. Today, as never before, rich men anxious to promote the welfare of mankind are seeing that there is no long investment more safe, or more sure to realize their ends, than the study of disease.

"On us and on our successors rests the responsibility of steadily carrying on the work which you have had so vital a share in quickening and fostering, of keeping the Harvard Medical School in the forefront of the battle with disease. Should sloth creep on us, should narrowness of view threaten, the memory of your life and example will spur and broaden us.

"You have been the father of the Faculties, as it were, which you have wisely guided and, at times, perhaps wisely chided. After laying aside your active responsibility you will naturally take a grandfatherly position. We know that your interest in the University will be no less fresh, no less lively. We trust that these grandchildren of your mind may long yield you pleasure and satisfaction in as full measure as they will render you affection and respect. It seems not inappropriate for the Faculty of Medicine to paraphrase the words of St. Luke, the physician: All generations of Harvard men shall call thee blessed. *Ave sed non vale.*

"In conclusion, the Faculty of Medicine begs your acceptance of this parchment, signed by all its members, as a memento of this meeting, and asks you to put the motion to adjourn to meet some friends who are anxious to take you by the hand."

President Eliot's Reply.

"Gentlemen: I need not say that this is a surprise to me; but it is a welcome surprise — indeed, a great delight.

"It is a fact that ever since the year 1869, when I became President, the promotion of the welfare of the Medical School has been one of my keenest interests. That was not unnatural; for I was brought up as a student of chemistry, and it was in the Medical School that I gave, when only twenty-two years of age, my first course of chemical lectures, as a substitute for Professor Cooke. The first chemical investigation in which I had part was an investigation carried on by Professor Cooke in his laboratory in the North Grove Street building.

The Medical School interested me from three points of view — first, all its work lay within the field of natural science; secondly, the purpose and ob-

ject of its instruction were improvements in the conditions of human life, individual, family, industrial and social; and thirdly, its methods of instruction were capable of indefinite improvement. Hence, the work done for the Medical School has been, I think, on the whole, the most constructive part of my work. Medical education has been seeking the causes or sources of disease, pestilence, and premature death; and this search for causes or sources has led, and ought to lead to extraordinary improvements in regard to the health, wealth, and happiness of mankind. The Medical School, if its methods could be improved and its resources increased, would not only train better practitioners, but would develop preventive medicine, a very promising increase of man's power over those forces of nature which work him evil. Indeed, it interests me very much that now, as I go out of the Presidency, the Faculty and the Corporation are proposing with unanimity and good hope to establish a distinct chair of preventive medicine.

"When I reflect that all the persons now teaching in the Medical School — and some of them have been teaching zealously these many years — have been appointed since I became President, I realize how great a privilege I have enjoyed in my active service for forty years without any interruption; and when I look round this table I cannot help thinking of the many men who have taken vigorous part in the deliberations of this Faculty, and are no longer here. I always like to testify that the revolution which took place in the Medical School in 1870-71 could not have been brought about without the efficient aid of Calvin Ellis. I like to remember the early services in the cause of medical progress of David W. Cheever, Henry Pickering Bowditch, Reginald Heber Fitz, Francis

Minot, James C. White, and of many younger men who are no longer members of this body.

"I was glad that Dr. Shattuck spoke of some of the teachers in the former Medical School before 1870-71. Sometimes we think critically of the old Medical School as a private venture; and indeed it was an establishment in which the principal teachers had a small pecuniary interest in the days when it was possible for a medical school to have a divisible surplus; but this interest was not their main interest. They were men of public spirit who meant to promote medical education, and to make the Medical School successful by training in it a large number of skilful practitioners for the service of the community. The older generations of medical teachers in Harvard University were actuated by many of the same motives which inspire their successors today; and I am glad to bear witness to that fact. Nevertheless, the younger generation has an additional motive. It means not only to educate practitioners, but to prepare young men for medical and surgical research. Medicine has long been, to my thinking, the most altruistic of the professions; but the profession has developed in recent times a second method of serving the people greatly — the method of medical research. The members of the medical profession, both those who are engaged in the actual treatment of sick and injured persons, and those who are studying the sources of disease and the modes in which diseases are transmitted and spread abroad, are actuated by the desire to make the world a little wiser, safer, and happier because they have lived in it. This is the spirit in which this Faculty has worked, and is proposing to work. This is the source of the best satisfactions which my work has brought to me. This is the spirit of service and

the joy in service, which are the chief elements in the effective religions of today.

"It seems to me that the coming years have in them more possibilities of progress in medical education than any of the past years have had. They hold out new prospects of great success in the promotion of human happiness. You, gentlemen, will have the privilege of devoting to this sacred service many years of good work in medicine and surgery. Sometimes I think that the coming twenty years will see a marvelous progress in medicine, like that in surgery during the past twenty years. Hopeful signs and anticipations of new progress are visible in the recent achievements of chemistry, physiology, and biology. New masteries of vital processes are almost in clear view. Money is going to be poured out for the promotion of medicine, and especially of preventive medicine. I congratulate you, therefore, as members of this fortunate and strong body, on your prospects of happy, productive work.

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this testimonial of respect and affection."

Before the Faculty meeting adjourned the Dean read a cablegram from Professor Dwight sending his greetings to President Eliot on this occasion.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Faculty the President met the teaching staff of the Medical and Dental Schools in the Warren Anatomical Museum.

After the Professors *emeriti*, the Faculty, and the teaching staffs of the two schools, to the number of 150, had had an opportunity to shake hands with the President, an informal spread and reception was held, which lasted an hour.

VARIA.

¶ Prof. John Trowbridge, s '65, told this story of the late Prof. Lovering in a recent *Atlantic*: "It is related of a late professor in Harvard University that he was invited to deliver lectures on astronomy in a town not far from Boston, in the days when lyceum courses on high topics had not been supplanted by stereopticon shows. The selectmen said that the town was too poor to give him the fee he asked, and he finally agreed to deliver the course of lectures for half the sum he had originally demanded. In those lectures he proceeded to enlarge upon the terrible catastrophes which might arise from a possible disturbance of the equipoise of the earth. At the conclusion of the course the selectmen offered him the other half of the sum he had demanded, if he would show how the equipoise would probably be maintained. This he did, and gained the sum he had originally asked."

CAMBRIDGE WEATHER.

"Oh! see the little snowflakes fall,"

He wrote in lofty strain.

"Sh—wait a bit," a friend advised,

"It has begun to rain."

"'T is better," cried he. "See the rain

Descend on man and beast."

"'T is hailing now," his friend replied,

"The rain has long since ceased."

"Oh sparkling hail, so strong yet frail!

What beauty, what resplen—"

"Oh! wait a bit," his friend advised,

"It's snowing once again."

"Oh rain! oh snow! oh hail!" he cried,

"That fall on us below."

"Come, take a walk," his friend advised,

"It cleared up long ago!"

Harvard Lampoon.

ROOSEVELT.

1901.

Scion of sturdy stock
Rooted, like Plymouth Rock,
Deep in the nation's heart; patriot true,
Manly, ingenuous,
High-minded, strenuous,
Worthy of trust and of honor are you.
Statesman of lofty aim,
Laureled with martial fame,
Gifted and versatile, learn'd in our lore,
Spotless your 'scutcheon bright,
Mottoed "For Truth and Right,"
Honesty's soul are you, clean to the core.
Anarchy sought to overwhelm,
Calmly you took the helm,
Steering our ship on prosperity's sea.
Strong in the people's love,
God as your guide above,
Safe may your harbor and anchorage be.

1909.

In calm, in stress or storm,
Law as your duty's norm,
Firm your inflexible purpose has stood.
High over party strife,
Far in the nation's life,
Vision enlightened has looked for our good.
Stern in rebuking wrong,
Armored in conscience strong,
Enmity's shafts have but glanced from your shield.
He who no foe has made,
Parried no venomous blade,
Ne'er shall be hero on forum or field.
Peace has her prize bestowed;
World-wide our honor glowed.
Far has our fleet borne the flag as a friend.
History's page will say,
Lit by truth's lasting ray:
"True to his trust; none more true to the end."

Francis Bowler Keene, '80.

Geneva, Switzerland.

CORRECTIONS.

Vol. XVII, p. 134, col. 2, l. 21 from top. For 1837 read 1831.

p. 463, l. 1. For Parritt read Porritt.

p. 573, col. 1, l. 3, cancel item about J. P. Fay.

p. 597, col. 2, l. 18 from bottom, should read: "No youthful heart so heedless but it felt."

PRIZE CUPS AND TROPHIES GOLF, TENNIS, YACHTING, MOTORING AND ALL OTHER SPORTS



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